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HISTORY

OF

MORGAN COUNTY, OHIO,

WITH

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF SOME OF ITS

PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

By CHARLES ROBERTSON, M. D.

REVISED AND EXTENDED BY THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO:
L. H. WATKINS & CO.,
1886.

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PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

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According to the statement of Dr. Robertson, a considerable portion of the matter included in this volume was written and delivered by him, by request of a committee of citizens, at the centennial celebration of the fourth of July, in McConnellsville in 1876, and was not then intended for publication. But having gathered so much matter, and becoming interested in the subject, he devoted much of his time during the remaining years of his life to the preparation of a history of Morgan County. He did not live to finish the work; and it is now given to the public completed and brought down to date by other hands.

Dr. Robertson's intention was to make a brief history of the county from its organization. This intention has been departed from and the publishers have sought to antedate the first settlements and to include in the work every historical event of importance that may closely interest the present inhabitants of Morgan County and their posterity. To this end six introductory chapters have been added, embracing an epitome of Territorial and State history, also fourteen chapters devoted to the townships of the county. Every part of the work has been extended by the addition of new matter, gathered from the most authentic sources and carefully edited by an experienced and able writer.

In placing this history of Morgan County before their patrons the publishers believe that their work will stand the test of candid criticism. They have spared neither time, labor, nor expense to make the history all that it ought to be; and they feel assured that those citizens, who for a year have watched with friendly interest the progress of the work, will not be disappointed with the result of their efforts. That a book containing thousands of dates and names should be absolutely free from trivial errors, they do not claim, and thinking people will not expect; but such has been the care bestowed upon the work by competent, experienced men—writers, printers and proofreaders—it is believed that even the inconsequential class of errors have been reduced to the minimum and that essential mis-statement of facts have been wholly avoided. The publishers have endeavored, by the aid of all that is excellent in the art of typography and the book-binders' skill, to send forth the history clothed as its worth deserves.

The publishers desire publicly to express their thanks for contributions and favors from Judge John E. Hanna, Robert A. Pinkerton, Andrew Kahler, Worley Adams, Hon. D. B. Linn, Hon. E. M. Stanbery, and the editors of the *Herald* and *Democrat*, of McConnellsville; Joshua Davis, William Sherwood, S. C. Grey, Isaac Huestis, W. Emmett Gatewood, M. D., Judge Newell Corner, John Miller, the county officials, members of the legal and medical professions, ministers of the gospel, soldiers of the rebellion, and old residents generally, who have given information of importance and value are also assured that their courtesies have been appreciated. The chapters relating to the pioneer histories of the various townships and villages of the

county have been gleaned partly from the contributions of the late Judge J. M. Gaylord, published in the *Democrat* in 1873-4, and largely from personal interviews with the oldest residents and best informed citizens in all parts of the county. To name all who have aided in making the township histories interesting and valuable would require a chapter by itself; suffice it to say that the publishers and their employés desire to return sincere and heartfelt thanks for the interest manifested in their work by all intelligent citizens of the county, and for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which they have been received by all with whom they have had business or social relations.

L. H. WATKINS & Co.

CHICAGO, Ill., 1886.

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HISTORY OF MORGAN COUNTY, OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

THE EARLY NORTHWEST.

DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN 1541—MEAGER RESULTS OF SPANISH DISCOVERIES IN THE WEST—THE FRENCH EXPLORERS—THEIR ACTIVITY AND DILIGENCE—JOLIET AND MARQUETTE EXPLORE THE LAKE REGION IN 1673—ROBERT CHEVALIER LA SALLE THE FIRST WHITE EXPLORER OF THE OHIO VALLEY—HIS JOURNEY OF 1669-70—PROBABILITY OF HIS HAVING EXPLORED THE MUSKINGUM—HIS VOYAGE TO GREEN BAY AND THE EXPLORATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI—HE TAKES POSSESSION OF THE COUNTRY IN THE NAME OF THE KING—MISSIONARIES—FRENCH TRADERS—THE WEST LITTLE KNOWN TO THE ENGLISH PRIOR TO 1740—EARLY ENGLISHMEN IN THE OHIO VALLEY—DE BIENVILLE'S EXPEDITION, 1749—CURIOUS DISCOVERY AT THE MOUTH OF THE MUSKINGUM—THE COLONIAL OHIO LAND COMPANY, OF VIRGINIA—ITS EFFORTS TO PROMOTE SETTLEMENT UNSUCCESSFUL—JOURNEYS OF GIST AND WASHINGTON—FIRST MILITARY EXPEDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN THE OHIO VALLEY—COLONEL BOUQUET'S BLOODLESS VICTORY—WASHINGTON ON THE OHIO IN 1770—MURDER OF INDIANS AT YELLOW CREEK, 1774—LOGAN, THE FAMOUS MINGO—LORD DUNMORE'S EXPEDITION—THE BATTLE AT THE KANAWHA—THE ERECTION OF FORT LAURENS, 1778—ILLUSTRIOUS MILITARY ACHIEVEMENT OF GENERAL CLARK—THE WEST WRESTED FROM BRITISH CONTROL—VIRGINIA ESTABLISHES THE COUNTY OF ILLINOIS—THE MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES AND THEIR WORK ON THE TUSCARAWAS—THE BLOODY MASSACRE AT GNADENHUTTEN, 1782—EARLY OWNERSHIP OF THE NORTHWEST—CONFLICTING CLAIMS—CESSION OF VARIOUS STATE CLAIMS—INDIAN TREATIES, 1784 TO 1795.

THE first knowledge we have of white men in the great valley between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains is that in 1541 the Spanish explorer, Ferdinand de Soto, and his companions reached and discovered the Mississippi River, near the 34th parallel of north latitude. But from Spanish discoveries and explorations from 1500 to near the close of the sixteenth century, apart from the establishment of the earliest settlement in the United States at St. Augustine, in 1565, there grew

no important results, at least so far as relate to the history of the United States.

Among the earliest nations to turn their eyes to the continent beyond the western seas, the French were most active and energetic in their efforts to explore the new land and plant colonies therein. Instead of making a vain search for El Dorados or the fountain of perpetual youth the French looked with a practical gaze upon the newly-discovered world and sought to make at least a

portion of it their own. But it was not until near the middle of the seventeenth century that the French were led to explore the region of the great lakes, and then religious zeal was the only inspiration of the explorers. Lake Superior was visited in 1641 by Charles Raymbault, the first of the missionary explorers of the Northwest. During the next thirty years, the Jesuits continued their explorations with great diligence and activity, establishing missions at various points north of the lakes, also in Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Joliet and Marquette, the former a Quebec merchant and the latter a Jesuit missionary, in 1673 explored the country about the northern lakes, passed from Green Bay up the Fox and down the Wisconsin River into the Mississippi, and explored that river as far as the mouth of the Arkansas, returning by the Illinois and Chicago rivers to Lake Michigan.

It is the unanimous opinion of the chief historians of the country that Robert Chevalier La Salle was the first white man to explore the beautiful stream now known as the Ohio, and the first to tread the soil of the great State named from the river. The earliest explorers of the Mississippi region considered the Ohio and Wabash as one stream, and gave the name Ouabache to both.

La Salle was born in France in 1635, and educated for the priesthood; but his adventurous spirit would not brook the seclusion of the cloister. He came to Canada in 1666 and plunged boldly into the wilderness to make a name as an explorer. Soon after we find him among the Seneca Indians of New York, seeking a guide to lead him into the country of the Delawares. Success-

ful in his quest—having obtained a Shawnee prisoner by gifts to the Senecas—he set out upon his hazardous expedition. As the records of three years of his wanderings are lost to the world, there is no direct evidence as to the route which he took to reach and explore the Ohio River. Several Ohio writers have asserted, with some showing of probability, that after proceeding up Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cayahoga he followed that river to the portage and reached the Ohio by the Tuscarawas and the Muskingum. It is generally agreed that the time of his journey was the winter of 1669-70. Others maintain that La Salle crossed Lake Erie to the Maumee, and came to the Ohio by that stream and the Miami. But the weight of historical evidence supports the generally accepted and more probable theory that he journeyed from the Seneca country to the Allegheny, and down that river to the Ohio, whence he explored its chief tributaries. Hence, although he may not have reached the Ohio by way of the Muskingum, it is very likely that he explored the latter stream during some part of his three years of wandering.

In 1679, La Salle, who was then at the French post of Fort Frontenac, on Lake Ontario, built and launched upon Lake Erie the Griffin, a bark of sixty tons' burden, the first vessel that ever navigated the waters of the lake; sailed across Lakes Erie and Huron to the Straits of Mackinac, and thence to Green Bay. From this point he sent back the Griffin with a cargo of furs, and, accompanied by Father Louis Hennepin (a Franciscan monk) and fourteen other men, journeyed farther into the wild and unknown region. They proceeded in canoes by way of the St.

Joseph, Kaukakee and Illinois rivers to Peoria Lake, in the vicinity of which La Salle erected a fort and trading station. Then, leaving his lieutenant, Monsieur Tonti, and some of the men in charge of the station, he returned to Mackinac, where the Jesuits had a missionary settlement, and spent some months voyaging between that point and Fort Frontenac.

In January, 1682, La Salle set out on a grand voyage to discover the mouth of the Mississippi. By way of Lake Michigan, the Chicago and Illinois rivers, he reached the great river and descended it as far as the site of New Orleans. There, on the 9th of April, with due solemnities, in the name of Louis, king of France, he took possession of "the country of Louisiana, all its seas, harbors, ports, bays, adjacent straits, . . . nations, peoples, provinces, cities, towns, villages, mines, minerals, fisheries, streams and rivers," from the Gulf to the sources of the Mississippi.

After this expedition the great *voyageur* returned to his native land and induced his government to fit out an expedition for the purpose of planting a colony on the Mississippi. Sailing from France in 1685, he reached the Gulf of Mexico, but failed to discover the mouth of the Father of Waters. Landing within the present State of Texas, he explored the adjacent region some distance westward and northward. La Salle was murdered in March, 1687, by two of his own men. Thus perished one of the bravest and most gallant of the explorers of the New World. His scheme of colonization was a failure; but upon the strength of his action in taking possession of the country in the name of the

king, France laid claim to the vast territory of Louisiana.

As early as 1688 France had established military posts at Frontenac, Niagara, Mackinac, and on the Illinois River, and before 1750 French settlements were established at several points on the great lakes and in the Mississippi Valley. But of the Ohio Valley, from the death of La Salle to near the middle of the eighteenth century, there is little authentic history except that furnished by the journals of the Jesuit missionaries, who traversed the country along the Wabash, the Maumee and the Illinois, founding missions and preaching to the Indians. Soon after the missionaries began their labors the French traders established posts, and to some extent explored the country. They had a trading post at or near the mouth of the Maumee as early as 1680, and traveled back and forth from Canada to the Mississippi; later they traveled to that stream by way of the Maumee, the Wabash and the Ohio, and from Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, by way of the Allegheny (which was long known as the Ohio) and the Ohio.

The entire region west of the Alleghenies was little known to the English prior to 1740, when English traders began to supersede the French. The colonial governments of Virginia and Pennsylvania especially encouraged and fostered the commerce between the whites and the Indians. In this Virginia took the lead. Governor Spotswood was an enthusiast upon the subject, and after exploring and finding a practical passage through the Alleghenies in 1714 he entered eagerly upon the project of taking possession of the country beyond them. He urged upon the British government the

importance of obtaining such a foothold in the West as to be able to resist the growth of French influence. One romantic feature of his work was the founding of the Transmontane order of knights, with the motto, *Sic jurat transcendere montes*. Though no systematic settlement or exploration resulted, yet from time to time adventurers reached *La Belle Riviere*—the Beautiful River—as the French called the Ohio. Had Governor Spotswood's advice been heeded, the long and bloody French and Indian war (1754-63) might not have been necessary to dislodge the French from the West.

English traders visited the Ohio between 1730 and 1740, and were licensed by the government of Pennsylvania to trade as far west as the Mississippi in 1744. John Howard descended the Ohio in 1742, and was captured on the Mississippi by the French. In 1748 Conrad Weiser, acting for the English, visited Logstown, a Shawnee town on the Ohio, a short distance from Pittsburgh, bearing gifts to gain the favor of the savages. Soon after, the renowned pioneer, George Croghan, accompanied by Andrew Montour, a Seneca half-breed, journeyed westward into the country of the Miamis, won the favor of the tribes by gifts, and in 1751 erected a stockade on the great Miami within the present limits of Shelby County, Ohio. This station, which was called Pickawillamy, was destroyed by the French and Indians in June of the following year. It was doubtless the first structure erected by the hands of Englishmen within the limits of the State.

Prior to 1750 the French established a trading-station and built a fort at Sandusky, and made a systematic ex-

ploration of the Ohio and its tributaries. The expedition for this purpose was sent out by the Marquis de la Galissoniere, captain-general of New France, and was led by Celeron de Bienville. In 1798 a leaden plate was found at the mouth of the Muskingum, which bore an inscription of which the following is a translation:

"In the year 1749, of the reign of Louis XV of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment sent by the Marquis de la Galissoniere, captain-general of New France, in order to establish tranquility among some villages of savages of these parts, have buried this plate at the mouth of the river Chi-no-da-high-e-tha, the 18th of August, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those which empty themselves into it, and of all the lands of both sides, even to the sources of said rivers, as have enjoyed or ought to have enjoyed the preceding kings of France, and that they have maintained themselves there by force of arms and by treaties, especially by those of Ryswick, of Utrecht and of Aix-la-Chapelle." Another plate bearing a similar inscription was found later at the mouth of the Kanawha, and a few years ago one of like purport was found on the Upper Allegheny.

The first concerted movement looking toward the establishment of an English colony in the Ohio Valley was made in 1748, when twelve prominent Virginians, among whom were Robert Dinwiddie, governor of the province, Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of George Washington, and Thomas Lee, president of the council of Virginia, formed an association styled

the Ohio Land Company. In 1749 the company received from George II a grant of half a million acres of land, to be located between the Kanawha and Monongahela rivers, or on the northern bank of the Ohio. One of the conditions of the grant was that one hundred families should be settled on the tract within seven years.

De Bienville's expedition was made for the purpose of driving the English out of the Ohio Valley and thwarting the purposes of the Ohio Land Company. To the same end the French built forts at Presque Isle (now Erie, Pa.), at Le Bœuf, on a tributary of the Allegheny, about fifteen miles south of Lake Erie, and at Venango, and sent out a party to destroy the English post on the Maumee.

Meantime, in 1750, the Ohio Land Company sent out Christopher Gist and a surveying party to examine and explore the country in which it was proposed to establish the colony. The party reached the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Beaver Creek, and, after tarrying at Logstown, crossed the country, arriving at the Tuscarawas River, opposite the present town of Bolivar, on the 5th of December. On the 7th Gist crossed the river to an Indian village, whose inhabitants were favorable to the French. Following the river south, on the 14th he reached an Indian town near the junction of the White-woman Creek and the Tuscarawas. The town contained about one hundred families, part of them favorable to the English and part to the French. Here he found Montour and George Croghan, the latter having his headquarters in the town.

"When we came in sight of the town," says Gist, in his journal, "we perceived the English colors hoisted on

the king's (chief's) house, and at George Croghan's. Upon inquiring the reason I was informed that the French had lately taken several English traders, and that Mr. Croghan had ordered all the white men to come into this town, and had sent runners to the traders of the lower towns, and that the Indians had sent to their people to come and counsel about it."

Gist tarried among the Indians of the Tuscarawas Valley until the latter part of January, 1751, and during his stay visited the white woman, Mary Harris, who lived among the Indians, and had great influence with them. White-woman Creek received its name from her. She was of New England birth, and was captured and taken west when a child. She grew up and married among the savages, and ended her days among them.

Gist, accompanied on part of his journey by Croghan, crossed from the Muskingum to Licking Creek, thence to the Scioto, which he explored to its mouth, then journeyed on the Ohio nearly to the falls at Louisville, returning on foot to Virginia through Kentucky.

In 1753 the Virginians opened a road from Will's Creek, near Cumberland, Md., to the Ohio Valley, and made preparations to establish a colony. The governor sent George Washington, with Christopher Gist as his guide, to the French posts at Venango (now Franklin, Pa.), and Le Bœuf, to demand the reason for the French invasion of British territory. The young Virginian received a defiant answer, and the project of founding a colony was abandoned, as it became evident that war must ensue between the French and the English. The struggle that followed established

the British in possession of Canada and all the country east of the Mississippi, excepting the Spanish territory and a small body of land about New Orleans.

In 1764 occurred the first English military expedition into the country northwest of the Ohio. Colonel Henry Bouquet was sent out to punish the Delawares, Shawnees and other Ohio tribes for their depredations and massacres on the Pennsylvania frontiers during the war between the French and the English. With a force numbering fifteen hundred men, three hundred of whom deserted before the expedition was fairly begun, he had marched through Pennsylvania along Braddock's old trail in 1763, conquered the Indians in a two days' fight at Bushy Run and taken the remainder of his army to Fort Pitt. On the 3d of October, 1764, he marched from Fort Pitt with fifteen hundred men on his way into the valleys of the Muskingum and the Tuscarawas. The expedition penetrated the Indian country as far as the forks of the Muskingum, where Coshocton now is. No blood was shed, the Indians yielding their assent to the terms of a treaty proposed by Colonel Bouquet, and delivering up the captives they then held. Over two hundred white prisoners were delivered into the colonel's charge, and it was stated that more than a hundred more still remained at distant points in possession of the Shawnees, who promised to deliver them to the English authorities in the following spring. Bouquet's army returned from its bloodless conquest, reaching Fort Pitt on the 28th of November.

While Bouquet was in the Muskingum country Colonel Bradstreet led an expedition to the Indian towns along

the southern shore of Lake Erie, and was equally successful in his object, gaining the promise of peace without any fighting.

The British took but little advantage of their ascendancy in the Northwest. The country was visited by few except Indian traders. The borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia were peopled years before adventurous hunters and trappers ("squatters") sought to make homes for themselves north of the Ohio, where the Indian title to the lands had not yet been extinguished.

In 1770 George Washington, Captain William Crawford and Dr. Craik, accompanied by a party of Indians, journeyed down the Ohio as far as the mouth of the Big Kanawha. (Crawford, afterward colonel, was burned at the stake in what is now Wyandot County, in 1782.) The party were at the mouth of the Muskingum on the 27th of October.

In the spring of 1774, on the West Virginia side of the Ohio, there was perpetrated a most cruel and unprovoked murder of Indians by the whites. The massacre took place opposite the mouth of the Yellow Creek, Jefferson county, Ohio. The victims were the kindred of Logan, the talented Mingo chief, renowned for his friendship to the whites. Logan had taken no part in the French and Indian war, except as a peacemaker. At the time of the massacre he was living on Yellow Creek and supporting himself and family by hunting. A party of white men encamped opposite the mouth of the creek, and were visited by six Indians—five men and one woman. The whites, after making some of the Indians drunk, murdered all, not even sparing the woman.

To avenge the death of his relatives, Logan took the warpath, and became the terror of the adventurous squatters of the border. Then, retiring farther into the wilderness, he made his home with the Shawnees—a tribe most hostile to the whites—in the old Indian town of Chillicothe. The Shawnees, doubtless inspired by the influence and example of Logan, renewed their bloody assaults upon the frontier settlements. To quiet the increasing trouble, Lord Dunmore, the royal Governor of Virginia, organized and led an army into the Ohio country. The force was in two divisions, one led by General Alexander Lewis, and the other by Lord Dunmore himself.

General Lewis' division marched by land to the mouth of the Big Kanawha, while Dunmore's force proceeded down the Ohio in boats and canoes. At Point Pleasant, on the 10th of October, 1774, General Lewis' Division (the smaller of the two), consisting of about eleven hundred men, was attacked by almost an equal number of Shawnees, under the leadership of Cornstalk. There ensued one of the most hardly contested battles ever fought between the white men and the red on the banks of the Ohio. The Indians retired after losing several of their best warriors. The whites lost over fifty men and several officers. The loss of the Indians was estimated at over two hundred.

Dunmore, instead of landing at the mouth of the Kanawha, as had been his original intention, disembarked at the mouth of the Hocking, where he erected a blockhouse in which to leave his surplus stores while he advanced farther into the enemy's country. Dunmore's division did no fighting, but advanced

to within eight miles of the Indian town of Chillicothe, and there was joined by General Lewis and his force. The Indians seemed humbled and sued for peace, and at Camp Charlotte a treaty was held. It was during the negotiation of this treaty that Logan gave utterance to his famous speech, once familiar to every schoolboy, beginning, "I appeal to any white man to say that he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry, but I gave him meat," etc. Lord Dunmore returned to Virginia, and in the following year engaged in that rebellion which called for his expulsion in disgrace from the province. Whatever may have been the motives which animated him in his subsequent course, there is no doubt but honorable patriotism and a desire for military renown inspired his western expedition.

Contemporary with Lord Dunmore's expedition Colonel Angus McDonald led a force of four hundred men against the Indian towns on the Muskingum. Wakatomoka, a Shawnese town of considerable size, stood near the present site of Dresden, Muskingum County. The force was collected at Wheeling, by order of the Earl of Dunmore, some time in June, 1774. It set out for the Indian town, piloted by Jonathan Zane, Thomas Nicholson and Tody Kelley. About six miles from Wakatomoka the militia were met by a band of forty or fifty Indians, who attacked them, killed two soldiers and wounded several others. One Indian was killed and several wounded. On reaching the town Colonel McDonald found it deserted, the Indians having withdrawn to the opposite side of the river. There they attempted to draw the soldiers into an ambuscade, but, being unsuccessful, sued for peace. The commander agreed to

make peace on condition that their chiefs be given him as hostages. Five chiefs were accordingly delivered up to him. The Indians then representing that they would not make peace unless the chiefs of other towns were present, one of the hostages was released to bring in the others. He did not return, and another chief was sent out, who also failed to come back. The soldiers then moved about a mile and a half up the river to another Indian village, where they had a slight skirmish and killed one Indian. It was discovered while the whites were awaiting the return of the messengers that the Indians were engaged in removing their people and effects from the upper towns. The military then burned the towns and destroyed the cornfields of the Indians, and returned to Virginia with three of the hostages, who were released at the subsequent peace made by Lord Dunmore in the fall of the same year.

Aside from the noteworthy and successful expedition of General George Rogers Clark, mentioned more fully below, although several invasions of the western country were planned or made during the Revolutionary period, there were few important events transpiring in what was afterwards the Northwest Territory from 1775 to 1783.

In April, 1776, Colonel George Morgan was appointed Indian Agent for the middle department, with headquarters at Fort Pitt. He held the position until some time in 1779, and by his treatment of the savages did much to win their friendship and respect. In June, 1776, Colonel Morgan sent William Wilson into the Indian country to make arrangements for a treaty. Colonel Morgan accompanied him as far as Pluggystown, then returned to Fort

Pitt. Wilson visited Coshocton and other Indian towns, journeyed to Detroit, and returned by way of Coshocton.

In 1778 a fort was erected at the mouth of Big Beaver, and named Fort McIntosh. In the fall of the same year General McIntosh marched from that fort into the Indian country, meeting with no opposition, and on the bank of the Tuscarawas, near the mouth of Sandy Creek, erected Fort Laurens, which he garrisoned with 150 men under the command of Colonel John Gibson. Fort Laurens was the first English fortification worthy of the name in Ohio. No good resulted from planting this post in the heart of the Indian country. The Shawnees and Wyandots besieged it for several weeks, killed several soldiers and caused the rest much privation. The distance of the post from supplies and the hostility of the Indians caused the fort to be abandoned in August, 1779.

Among later expeditions into the Ohio country were those of Colonel John Bowman, in 1779; General Daniel Brodhead, 1781; Colonel Archibald Lochery, 1781; Colonel Williamson, 1782; Colonel William Crawford, into the Sandusky country, where he was captured and burned, in the same year; Colonel Benjamin Logan, 1786.

The most illustrious military achievement in all the annals of the West was that of Colonel (afterward General) George Rogers Clark. His heroic exploit was the chief agency in securing to the United States the territory of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and but for it the Ohio and not the Mississippi would have been the boundary of our western possessions at the conclusion of the peace of 1783. As Garfield ex-

pressed it, "the cession of that great territory under the treaty of 1783 was due mainly to the foresight, the courage and endurance of one man, who never received from his country an adequate recognition of his great services."

General Clark has received scant honor from the historians. Some American writers of considerable note have even written what purported to be "histories of the United States" in which his name was not even mentioned! But in the West his name and his fame will be perpetual.

George Rogers Clark was a native of Virginia, and a pioneer settler of Kentucky. His wisdom and foresight led him to consider that the territory of the West as well as that of the East should be wrested from the control of the British. Accordingly, he sought authority from the House of Burgesses of Virginia to enable him to fit out and lead an expedition against the distant military posts of that nation. The Burgesses hesitating, and attempting to put him off by excuses, he appealed in person to Patrick Henry, the governor of the province, and from him received authority to raise seven companies for the purpose of taking the British posts in the Northwest. In the winter of 1778 he gathered ammunition and military stores at Pittsburgh and Wheeling; in the spring proceeded down the Ohio to the Falls, and thence, with the small but valiant army of hardy Kentuckians and Virginians, he marched into the wilderness of the Illinois country and soon had the important British posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes in his possession. With consummate tact he won the French inhabitants of the western posts over to the American side, and also concluded treaties of peace with

several of the western tribes of Indians. Subsequently—in 1780 and 1812—General Clark led expeditions against the Miami Indians.

It was on the strength of his conquest that Virginia in 1778 organized the whole region from her western boundaries to the Mississippi into the county of Illinois, and held courts at Vincennes in 1779. Colonel John Todd was Virginia's county lieutenant or commander-in-chief for Illinois County, and established local governments in most of the western settlements. Virginia continued to exercise authority—or, at least, a show of authority—over this vast region until 1784, when she yielded all of her claims to territory in the Northwest to the general government.

Before leaving the subject of early travels and explorations in the West let us briefly tell the story of the Moravian missionaries and the sad fate of the settlements founded by them.

The missionaries of the Moravian Church (a Protestant denomination whose chief seat was at Bethlehem, Pa.) were most zealous and successful in their efforts to convert the Indians to Christianity. As early as 1761, one of their number, the Rev. Christian Frederick Post, visited the Delawares on the Tuscarawas, and built himself a cabin near where the town of Bolivar now is. Having established friendly relations with the savages, he returned to Bethlehem. In May of the following year he was again at his cabin on the banks of the Tuscarawas, accompanied by another missionary, Rev. John Heckewelder. They began making a small clearing for the purpose of planting a garden. This alarmed the Indians, who feared that the missionaries con-

templated taking possession of their lands. A compromise was finally made, the Indians allowing Post and Heckewelder a garden spot fifty paces square. During the summer Post went to Lancaster, leaving Heckewelder at the station to instruct the Indian children. During a portion of the summer Heckewelder lived with Thomas Calhoun, an Indian trader who had his cabin near that which Post had built. He was obliged to hide his books and do all his reading and writing in secret, the Indians having a superstitious fear of reading and writing, thinking when it was going on something was being done to rob them of their lands. In October Heckewelder left the Indian country, on account of rumors of war and uneasiness among the Indian nations.

Though this first attempt to convert the Indians resulted in failure, the zealous Moravians did not abandon the enterprise. In 1771 Rev. David Zeisberger visited the Tuscarawas, and in 1772 established a missionary settlement composed of twenty-eight persons and called it Schœnbrunn (Beautiful Spring). Its site was near the present town of New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County. Rev. John Roth, Rev. George Jungman and Rev. John Etwin came out from Pennsylvania in the same year, and in the spring of 1773 the settlement of Gnadenhutten (Tents of Grace) was founded on the river seven miles below Schœnbrunn. A town was regularly laid out and a large chapel erected. The converted Indians betook themselves to agricultural pursuits, and led a simple, quiet, peaceful existence. The missionaries' labors were abundantly blessed, and the number of converts rapidly increased. In the spring of 1776 another Moravian settlement,

consisting of eight families, was formed by Revs. Zeisberger and Heckewelder. It was situated about two miles from the present site of Coshocton and was called Lichtenau (Meadows or Fields of Light). In 1777, through the agency of British emissaries, a portion of the converts of Schœnbrunn were induced to desert the settlement, renounce Christianity and join the hostile Indians. Soon after the town was destroyed. In 1780 Lichtenau was abandoned and the settlement of Salem founded, five miles below Gnadenhutten. Meantime, Schœnbrunn had been reoccupied.

The British, having become jealous of the influence which the Moravians were gaining among the Indians, sent a party of Wyandot and Muncie warriors to the settlements. The Indians were led by the chiefs Pipe, Half-King, Wingmund and others, and by Captain Elliott and three other white men, one of whom, Kuhn by name, had been adopted into an Indian tribe and chosen a chief. The missionaries were charged with having held correspondence with the agents of the American colonies then in rebellion against the British. On this slender pretext the three settlements were broken up and all the inhabitants forcibly removed to Sandusky in September, 1781. The missionaries, Zeisberger, Edwards, Heckewelder and Senseman, were subsequently tried at Detroit and found not guilty of the charges made against them.

In the winter following, the Moravian Indians at Sandusky, suffering from the want of sufficient provisions, sought and obtained permission to return to their former homes on the Tuscarawas for the purpose of gathering some of the corn which they had left standing

in the fields at the time of their hurried departure. They reached the Tuscarawas and began their work early in March. Meantime, the winter having been unusually fine, war parties had set out from the Sandusky country earlier than usual, and on one of their incursions had murdered a family named Wallace near the Ohio River, and then fled westward toward the Moravian towns. The murderers arrived at the Tuscarawas, found the Moravians there and told them of the crime they had committed. The Christian Indians, fearing for their own safety, knowing that the whites of the border settlements would likely pursue the hostile warriors, warned the latter to leave their towns. Before they departed, however, they bartered a dress and some other articles which they had taken from the murdered Mrs. Wallace to some young and thoughtless Moravian girls. This circumstance may have led to the massacre which followed, though it is doubtful if the Moravians would have been spared in any event. A force of eighty or ninety men, led by Colonel David Williamson, arrived at Gnadenhutten on the 7th of March, in pursuit of the Sandusky warriors whose outrages had aroused the resentment of the inhabitants of the border. They found the peaceful Indians at work in the fields, picking corn to carry to their starving kindred on the Sandusky having their arms, according to their usual custom, near at hand. The whites greeted the Indians in a friendly manner, told them they had come on a peaceful errand, to lead them to Fort Pitt and place them under the protection of the Americans. The Indians received this announcement with pleasure, delivered over their arms to the

whites and at once began preparing for the journey. A part of Williamson's men went to Salem and brought the Indians from the fields at that place to Gnadenhutten. All were then placed under guard and confined in some of the deserted buildings of the town. The whites now showed their true colors, and instead of using friendly words began taunting the Moravians and calling them thieves and murderers. The Indians protested their innocence and sued for mercy in vain. The question was put whether the captives should be led to Fort Pitt or dispatched then and there. Only eighteen men out of the eighty or ninety in the party favored the former course. Then, while the Moravians, with childlike faith and touching devotion, were uttering their simple prayers to their Maker and singing the hymns which the noble missionaries had taught them, the dreadful carnage began. Neither age nor sex moved the heartless whites to feelings of mercy or pity. Like sheep in a pen the helpless Indians were slaughtered by their ruthless captors. The fiendish work ceased only when there were no more victims. Of all that were gathered in the slaughter-pens at Gnadenhutten on that bloody day—March 7, 1782—only two escaped. Ninety-six lives were taken. Sixty-two of the victims were grown persons, about one-third of them women. The remainder were children and youth of both sexes. The Moravians who were at work in the fields at Schoenbrunn fled at the approach of Williamson's men and escaped.

The history of the white man's treatment of the red race nowhere exhibits a darker record of heartless cruelty, of preconcerted treachery and wanton, un-

provoked murder than is furnished in this story of the massacre of Gnadenhuttan. When we read that for scores of years afterward white settlers in various parts of the country lived in constant danger of attacks from the Indians, can we wonder at the fact? Rather we should wonder, knowing what the nature of the savage was, that there ever again should be peace between the white man and the red.

The close of the Revolutionary War left the western country, from the great lakes on the north to Florida on the south and the Mississippi on the west, in the possession of the United States. Prior to that time the question of the ownership of that vast region was a vexed and much disputed topic, which had given rise to much international controversy. France, making the discoveries of Marquette and La Salle the basis of her title, claimed the whole Mississippi Valley as a part of New France. Later, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the entire region from the lakes to the gulf became a part of the French province of Louisiana. Not until the treaty of Paris, at the close of the French and Indian war in 1763, did France relinquish her claims to the territory east of the Mississippi and west of the Alleghany mountains.

England, from the earliest period of discovery and settlement of the Atlantic coast by British subjects, laid claim to all the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and all the royal charters granted to the several original colonies defined their boundaries as extending from sea to sea. In later years one ground of England's claim to the West was a treaty made at Lancaster, Pa., in 1744, between British agents and the Six Nations, by which the latter, who

claimed to own all the Ohio Valley, ceded their title to the king. By act of the British Parliament in 1774 the whole of what was afterward the Northwest Territory of the United States was made a part of the Canadian province of Quebec.

On the strength of their charters several of the thirteen original colonies claimed dominion west of the Alleghanies. We have seen that Virginia organized the county of Illinois, including the whole Northwest, in 1778-79. But she began to assert her claims even earlier, organizing the county of Botetourt in, 1769 with the Mississippi as its western limit. But her government of the region from 1769 to 1779 existed rather in name than in fact.

New York was the first of the States to surrender her claims to a part of the West. Under her charter, granted by Charles II in 1664, New York claimed western territory which prior charters had given to Massachusetts and Connecticut. On the 1st of March, 1781, she ceded to the United States all her right, title and jurisdiction in lands beyond her present western boundaries.

Virginia had better grounds for her claims than any other State, resting her title upon charters issued by King James I in 1606, 1609 and 1612, upon the conquest of the western country by General Clark, and her subsequent exercise of civil authority therein. Nevertheless she speedily followed the example set by New York, and on the 1st of March, 1784, conveyed to the United States all her lands northwest of the Ohio, reserving a small tract, known as the Virginia Military District, in Southern Ohio.

In the same year Massachusetts ceded her claims without reservation, and the

action was formally ratified April 18, 1785.

Connecticut made, as Chief Justice Chase expressed it, "the last tardy and reluctant sacrifice of State pretensions to the general good," on the 14th of September, 1786, ceding to Congress all her "right, title, interest, jurisdiction and claim" to lands northwest of the Ohio, with the exception of the Connecticut Western Reserve; that tract she was allowed to hold and dispose of, and she did not yield her claims of jurisdiction over it until May 30, 1800.

Thus, in a brief time after the territory passed from British to American control, all the various conflicting and embarrassing State claims were amicably adjusted and the way prepared for stable and effective government in the Northwest.

The close of the Revolution and the treaty of peace left the United States to deal with the Indian question alone, Great Britain even neglecting to make any provision for the Six Nations, who had steadfastly adhered to her side, and manfully fought for her interests throughout the war. It has sometimes been said that republics are ungrateful. Be that as it may, what ought to be said of the ingratitude of a great kingdom which treats a powerful confederation of people as friends and allies for years, uses them to fight its own battles, then basely deserts them! This savage confederacy, consisting of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas and Oneidas, for more than a century had claimed the ownership of the Ohio Valley.

One of the first acts of the infant Republic was the making of a treaty with the Six Nations. Congress appointed Oliver Wolcott, Richard But-

ler and Arthur Lee as commissioners, and the treaty was concluded at Fort Stanwix, October 22, 1784. Cornplanter and Red Jacket, two of the ablest of the chiefs of the Six Nations, were present at the treaty, the former counseling peace and the latter war. Lafayette, the noble French ally of the Americans, was also present, and warmly urged upon the Indians the importance of making peace with the United States. The most important provision of the treaty, so far as the West was concerned, was the surrender by the allied tribes of all claim to lands in the Ohio Valley.

The treaty of Fort McIntosh was concluded January 21, 1785, between George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, commissioners of the United States, and representatives of the Indian tribes of the Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas and Chippewas. The treaty provided for the surrender to the United States of all prisoners then held by the several tribes, and the Indians declared themselves under the protection of the United States Government, and of no other power whatever. The third article of the treaty declared:

"The boundary line between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware nations shall begin at the mouth of the river Cuyahoga, and run thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the said branch to the forks at the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; then westwardly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in 1752; then along the said portage

to the Great Miami or Ome River,* and down the southeast side of the same to its mouth; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cuyahoga, where it began."

"ARTICLE 4TH.—The United States allot all the lands within the said lines to the Wyandot and Delaware nations to live and to hunt on, and to such of the Ottawa nation as now live thereon, saving and reserving for the establishment of trading posts six miles square at the mouth of the Miami or Ome River, and the same at the portage of that branch of the Miami which runs into the Ohio, and the same on the Lake of Sandusky, where the fort formerly stood, and also two miles square on each side of the lower rapids of Sandusky River; which posts and the lands annexed to them shall be to the use and under the government of the United States."

The United States agreed that the Indians might punish as they pleased any person attempting to settle on the reserved land of the Wyandot and Delaware nations. The Indians signing the treaty surrendered all claims to lands east, south and west of the limits specified in the third article. Articles 7 and 8 reserved to the United States the posts of Detroit and Michillimackinac (Mackinac) and small tracts about them. Article 9th declared that if any Indian should murder or rob any citizen of the United States the tribe to which he belonged should deliver him up to the authorities at the nearest post. The concluding article was as follows:

"ARTICLE 10TH.—The commissioners of the United States, in pursuance of the humane and liberal views of Congress, upon the treaty's being signed,

*The Maumee.

will direct goods to be distributed among the different tribes for their use and comfort."

The Shawnees, at a treaty held at Fort Finney, at the mouth of the Great Miami, January 31, 1786, surrendered their claims to land in the Ohio Valley. George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Samuel H. Parsons were the commissioners who negotiated the treaty. (General Parsons was afterward one of the pioneer settlers at Marietta and one of the territorial judges. He was drowned in the Big Beaver River November 17, 1789.) James Monroe, from Virginia, afterward President of the United States, accompanied General Butler on his way to Fort Finney as far as Limestone, now Maysville, Ky., where they arrived in October, 1785. The party, according to General Butler's journal, stopped at the mouth of the Muskingum and left fixed in a locust tree a letter recommending the building of a fort on the Ohio side.

The terms of the treaty confined the Shawnees to territory west of the Great Miami. They gave hostages for the return of all citizens of the United States then held by them as prisoners, and acknowledged the sovereignty of the American government over all territory ceded by the British. The treaty was soon disregarded by the Shawnees, who began to be dissatisfied with its provisions almost as soon as they had yielded their assent to them. Congress now changed its tactics, and instead of assuming that the treaty with Great Britain had made the American government the absolute owner of the Indian lands, began to recognize the Indians' rights to the territory. In July, 1787, \$26,000 was appropriated for the purpose of extinguishing Indian

titles in the West and making a purchase beyond the limits fixed by the previous treaties. Under this policy the treaty of Fort Harmar (1789), the

treaty of Greenville (1795) and others of later date were concluded. The Fort Harmar and Greenville treaties are described in another chapter.

CHAPTER II.

THE ABORIGINES OF OHIO.

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO BEFORE ITS OCCUPATION BY THE WHITE MAN—A REGION WITHOUT INHABITANTS—THE PARADISE OF THE INDIAN HUNTER—EVIDENCE OF A GREAT BUT EXTINCT PEOPLE—THE MOUND-BUILDERS—THEIR WORKS, AND THEORIES AS TO THEIR ORIGIN—INDIANS OF OHIO—ORIGINAL TRIBES—CONQUEST OF THE COUNTRY BY THE IROQUOIS—INDIAN TOWNS—THE DELAWARES OF THE MUSKINGUM AND THE TUSCARAWAS—THEIR TRADITIONS—THEIR CHIEFTAINS—THE SHAWNEES—THEIR FIERCENESS AND HOSTILITY—OTHER INDIAN NATIONS—ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF WARRIORS, 1778—COLONEL JAMES SMITH'S ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPERIENCE AMONG THE INDIANS OF THE MUSKINGUM VALLEY, 1755—THE HAIR PLUCKED FROM HIS HEAD, HE IS MADE AN INDIAN—INTERESTING PICTURES OF SAVAGE LIFE IN THE WILDERNESS—WAR SONGS AND DANCES—HUNTING EPISODES—REMINISCENCES BY WILLIAM CORNER—AN INDIAN TRAIL IN MORGAN COUNTY.

BEFORE the white men came to occupy the country a considerable portion of the valley of the Upper Ohio was for many years a region without inhabitants. According to Hildreth this unpeopled tract was from forty to sixty miles in width on both sides of the Ohio, and extended from the site of Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Great Miami, and was chiefly appropriated by the Indian tribes, who laid claim to the territory as hunting-grounds. With the exception of Logstown, in Western Pennsylvania, and a Shawnee village at the mouth of the Scioto, there were few spots in the entire district that were permanently occupied. It was a veritable paradise for the hunter. The streams abounded in fish and were the

haunts of valuable fur-bearing animals, such as the mink, the otter and the beaver. Over the hills and through the valleys roamed the elk, the deer and the buffalo. Beasts of prey, too, abounded, and the silence of the forest was frequently broken by the hoarse cry of the bear, the shriek of the panther, or the bark of the wolf.

Yet there was a time* when the mighty river and its tributaries was the seat of a great population, a semi-civilized race whose history is unwritten, whose achievements in war and peace are unrecorded, and whose manner of life is unknown. Their origin as well as their final destiny is veiled in obscurity, and yet remains the theme of unfruitful speculation. But upon the

shores of lakes, streams and rivers, from the western base of the Alleghanies to the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains, they have left countless mementoes of themselves to remind future generations of the antiquity of human life in America. The relics of this curious and mysterious race, known to us only as the Mound-Builders, are especially numerous in Ohio, existing in almost every part of the State. The ancient mounds at Marietta and at many other places in the valleys of the Ohio and the Muskingum are but few of many monuments left by this people to mystify the archaeologists of today. Morgan County had its share of these relics, and though the plowshare has eliminated all traces of many, some are still traceable along the principal water-courses. The following account of an examination of some of these prehistoric works, made by an English traveler named Ash, in the year 1826, may serve as an example of what the mounds are:

"On the banks of a creek on the west side of the Muskingum, in Morgan County, were found numerous small mounds, the bases of which were composed of hard burned bricks about five inches square, and on the bricks were charcoal cinders mixed with particles of calcined bones of human frames. The general shape and size of the mounds showed that the bones had been first burned on the brick altars and afterward covered with earth to protect them and mark the spots. One of these mounds was over twenty feet square, and the bricks plainly showed the action of fire. This mound was covered with large trees, some of which were ascertained to be five hundred years old. Lying on the ground were found trees

in a state of decay that had fallen from old age. From a minute calculation of the age of the fallen trees and of those yet standing it was found that the mound was at least a thousand years old." *

The mounds described were doubtless burial-mounds. Others, erected on hill-tops, seem to have been constructed as watch-towers, while still others, by their peculiar construction, show that they were built as defensive fortifications. Among late theories as to what people built the mounds of the great central valley of America, one supposes them to have been kindred to or identical with the Aztecs of Mexico; another, that the Zuni Indians of the Far West are the last remnant of this once great people.

The condition of the country of the Upper Ohio was found to be, as we have described it, a region without inhabitants when the early French *voyageurs* first explored the West, and so it continued years later when English adventurers and American explorers visited it. It seems probable that the savage Indian tribes of the North made warlike incursions upon the ancient people of the valley, dispossessed them of their lands, and were in turn themselves conquered and driven out by the powerful Iroquois. The latter supposition is corroborated by various Indian legends.

The Five Nations (increased to Six by an alliance [about 1711] with their kinsmen, the Tuscaroras or Tuscarawas), whose densest population was in Northern New York, ambitiously claimed to be the conquerors of the entire West, and actually held several weaker tribes in subjugation. They maintained the

* "Centennial History of the Muskingum and Tuscarawas Valleys," by C. H. Mitchener.

strongest organized confederacy known among the aborigines of North America, and their government had some of the elements of a rude republic. Their confederacy is said to have been formed early in the sixteenth century, and the result of the powerful alliance was that they soon gained a complete mastery of the tribes which had hitherto held dominion in the territory now constituting the State of Ohio. Their powerful warriors were the dreaded enemies of the western Indians, and the use of the Upper Ohio by their war parties doubtless caused it to be deserted by other tribes.

The Eries, a once powerful people, are supposed to have anciently held sway over the greater portion of what is now the State of Ohio. Their chief villages were on the borders of the great lake bearing their name. The Andastes are said to have occupied the valleys of the Allegheny and the Upper Ohio, and the Hurons or Wyandots to have held dominion in the upper peninsula between the lakes. All were of Iroquois origin. The Upper Ohio and the Allegheny was called by the early French travelers the River of the Iroquois, and its exploration was long deferred on account of their hostility. The Hurons were the first nation conquered by the Iroquois confederacy. The Eries were next compelled to yield submission before the prowess of the valiant warriors of the Five Nations. The warfare was long and bloody, and its close left but a feeble remnant of the once mighty Eries alive. This conquest took place about the year 1655. About 1672 the Five Nations won their victory over the Andastes.

The Miamis, occupying the country along the Miami and Maumee Rivers,

are also supposed by some to have been conquered by the Six Nations, but there is no historical evidence of the fact.

However complete the conquest of the Six Nations may have been, they soon suffered other tribes to occupy the valleys of the chief eastern tributaries of the Ohio, and the villages of the red race again appeared on the banks of the Cuyahoga, the Tuscarawas, the Muskingum, the Scioto, the Miamis and the Maumee.

About 1750, when the West began to be known to English-Americans, the principal tribes within the present limits of Ohio were as follows: The Delawares, on the Tuscarawas and the Muskingum; the Shawnees, in the Scioto Valley; the Miamis, upon the rivers bearing their name; the Wyandots, sometimes called the Hurons, occupying the country on the Sandusky River and Bay; the Ottowas, in the valleys of the Maumee and the Sandusky; the Chippewas, along the south shore of Lake Erie, and the Mingoes (of Iroquois lineage), on the Ohio below where Steubenville now is. The territory of each tribe was not fixed by definite boundaries, nor was the seat of densest population of all the tribes permanent. By the time white settlers made their appearance in the valley considerable change had occurred—some tribes having moved westward and others northward,—and it was noted that predatory and war-parties were frequently made up of warriors from several different tribes.

The Delawares were the chief occupants of Eastern Ohio, and were virtually in possession of half the present territory of the State, from the Ohio to the lake. The Delawares called themselves the Lenni-Lenape, or original people, and had various legends

proving the antiquity of their origin. According to their traditions the original home of the Lenmi-Lenape was west of the Mississippi, whence they migrated eastward to the region of the Alleghany Mountains, where they became involved in a war with a powerful race, of giant stature, known as the Allegewi, who sought to stay their further progress. In this war they were assisted by the Mengwe, otherwise known as the Mingoos or Iroquois, who had come from the West with them. The Lenape and the Mengwe conquered and extirpated the Allegewi, and took possession of their country, the Mengwe taking as their territory the country along the great lakes and the St. Lawrence, and the Lenape reserving to themselves the vast tract stretching from the Alleghany Mountains to the Atlantic coast, and eventually settling their densest population on the Delaware, the Susquehanna and the Potomac. The Europeans having taken possession of the Atlantic coast, and the Delawares having become embittered against their ancient allies, the Iroquois, whom they accused of treachery, a western migration of the Delawares ensued, and they took up their abode in the valley of the Allegheny River. There they were again disturbed by the white man, and a part of the tribe obtained permission from the Wyandots to occupy the valleys of the Tuscarawas and the Muskingum, where their chief population soon became gathered. The Delawares were not such a fierce race as the Iroquois, and were called women by the latter, who held them in subjection to themselves. The success of the Moravian missionaries among them proves that they were susceptible to the influences

of Christianity and civilization, and steadfast in friendship to those who treated them kindly.

The Delawares were divided into three tribes—the Unamis, the Unachtigo and the Minsi (called also Monseys, or Muncies). Their tribal designations signified respectively the turkey, the turtle and the wolf. Their principal villages were on the Tuscarawas and the Upper Muskingum. So far as is known they had no settlements whatever in the lower valleys of the Muskingum, which was regarded as a part of the great hunting-ground. The name of the river was originally *Mooskingom*, which, in the Delaware tongue, signified elk's eye. The Tuscarawas took its name from an Indian town of the same name, situated near the site of Bolivar. According to Heckewelder the signification of the word was Old Town.

Among Delaware chiefs in Ohio, White Eyes and Captain Pipe were most influential. Others were Neta-watnees, Buckongahelas, Half King and King Newcomer, after whom Newcomerstown was named. Captain Pipe was a war-chief and mischief-maker; White Eyes was generally on the side of peace, though he was brave and renowned for his valor in war. The two were great and jealous rivals, and there was almost constant intrigue between them. White Eyes was the friend and encourager of the Moravian missions, while Captain Pipe preferred charges against the missionaries, and was implicated in the movement which led to their arrest and the destruction of the settlements. White Eyes died about 1780, and Captain Pipe gained the ascendancy among his people, turning them against the whites and drawing them into war.

The Shawnees, more than any other

nation, were cruel, relentless and bitterly hostile to the whites. First on the side of the French, then as allies of the British, they made war upon the Americans. They were the terror of the frontier settlements, and the record of their atrocities in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky would fill volumes. According to their traditions the Shawnees were of foreign origin, and they were accustomed to celebrate annually with festivals and ceremonies the arrival of their progenitors on these shores. It is generally believed that at a remote period of their history the Shawnees dwelt in the south, and ranged from Kentucky to Florida. They appear to have always been wanderers, and have been styled "the Bedouins of the American wilderness." Afterward they are supposed to have drifted northward, and many of them occupied the Scioto Valley until driven from it by the Iroquois invasion about 1672. The shattered and weakened nation then returned southward and occupied the country of North Carolina, until they were forced therefrom and compelled to take refuge among the Creeks. Later, encouraged by the Wyandots and the French, they again returned north of the Ohio, and their campfires once more blazed along the Scioto. The Shawnee tribes were known as the Piqua, Kiskapoke, Mequachuke and Chillicothe. Cornstalk was their principal chief, and led his warriors on many a hostile expedition. Later, their most renowned chieftain and warrior was Tecumseh, who is said to have had Creek blood in his veins.

The Hurons or Wyandots had their densest population about Detroit, and minor settlements on the Sandusky and the Maumee. With the exception of a

village on White-woman Creek they appear to have made no settlements in Central or Southern Ohio. They claimed a remoter origin than any other nation, and even the Delawares did not dispute their claim. Their claim of dominion of the country between the Allegheny and the Ohio Rivers, Lake Erie and the Great Miami was never disputed, save by the Six Nations. The Jesuit missionaries who were among them as early as 1639 estimated their number at ten thousand. They depended less than other tribes on the results of the chase for food, but devoted much attention to the cultivation of the soil, and had extensive cornfields around all their settlements. They were valorous in war, seldom retreated, but usually fought to the death.

The Ottawas in Ohio were few and scattering at the time the whites became acquainted with the region. The renowned Pontiac was of this tribe. The Miamis, anciently called the Twigtwees, appear to have been the earliest Indians to occupy the valleys of the rivers named after them. The Mingoes, also known as the Cayugas, had a few small villages in Ohio, one near the present site of Steubenville, and others on the Scioto.

Colonel Morgan, Indian agent, made the following estimate of the number of warriors that could speedily be assembled for war in the Northwest in 1778:

The Six Nations, consisting of

Mohawks	100
Oneidas and Tuscarawas.....	400
Cuyahogus (Cayugas).....	220
Onondagas	230
Senecas.....	650

1,600

Delawares and Muncies.....	600
Shawnees, of Scioto.....	400
Wyandots, of Sandusky and Detroit.....	300

Ottawas, of Detroit and Lake Michigan...	600
Chippewas, of all the lakes (said to be)....	5,000
Pottawatomies, of Detroit and Lake Michigan.....	400
Piankashas, Kickapoos, Muscutans, Vermillions, Weetonans, etc., on the Wabash	800
Miamis, or Picts.....	300
Mingoes, of Pluggystown.....	600
Total	10,600

An interesting statement of the manner of life of the savages of the Muskingum and Tuscarawas valleys, over a century and a quarter ago, is furnished in a "Narrative" written by James Smith, of Pennsylvania, who was captured by the Indians near Bedford, Pa., in 1755, taken west of the Ohio and adopted into their tribe, remaining among them several years. Smith was a remarkably courageous backwoodsman, and led a romantic and adventurous career. After his capture he was taken to Fort Duquesne (afterward Fort Pitt), where he witnessed the barbarous atrocities inflicted upon the white prisoners taken at the scene of Braddock's defeat. Thence he was taken to an Indian town called Tulhillas (otherwise Pluggystown), on White-woman Creek, about twenty miles north of Coshocton, where he remained several months. Later he went into the lake country, and remained for several years among the Indians, hunting and fishing. In 1760 he accompanied a war party into Canada, was taken prisoner, and after some time exchanged and returned to Pennsylvania. There he became the leader of a lawless band of squatter settlers styled the Black Boys, who, on one occasion, attacked and destroyed the stores of a trading party who were crossing the mountains on their way to Fort Pitt. Afterward he and a portion of his Black Boys surprised and captured Fort Bedford, then held by the king's troops. He accom-

panied Bouquet as a guide on his expedition to the Muskingum. He joined the patriot army in the Revolution and became colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment. After the war he settled in Kentucky and served there as a member of the legislature. In his "Narrative," speaking of his being taken to Tulhillas, Colonel Smith says:

"The day after my arrival at the aforesaid town a number of Indians collected about me, and one of them began to pull the hair out of my head. He had some ashes on a piece of bark in which he frequently dipped his fingers, in order to take a firmer hold, and so he went on as if he had been plucking a turkey, until he had all the hair clean out of my head, except a small spot about three or four inches square on my crown; this they cut off with a pair of scissors, excepting three locks, which they dressed up in their own mode. Two of these they wrapped around with a narrow beaded garter made by themselves for that purpose, and the other they plaited at full length, then stuck it full of silver broaches. After this they bored my nose and ears and fixed me off with earrings and nose jewels; then they ordered me to strip off my clothes and put on a breechelout, which I did. They then painted my head, face and body in various colors. They put a large belt of wampum on my neck and silver bands on my hands and right arm; and so an old chief led me out into the street and gave the alarm halloo, *Coo-wigh!* several times, repeated quick; and on this all that were in town came running and stood around the old chief, who held me by the hand in their midst. As I at that time knew nothing of their mode of adoption, and had seen them put to death all they had taken,

and as I never could find that they saved a man alive at Braddock's defeat, I made no doubt but they were about putting me to death in some cruel manner. The old chief, holding me by the hand, made a long speech, very loud, and when he had done he handed me to three young squaws, who led me by the hand down the bank into the river until the water was up to my middle. The squaws then made signs for me to plunge myself into the water, but I did not understand them. I thought the result of the counsel was that I should be drowned, and that these young ladies were to be the executioners. They all three laid violent hold of me, and I for some time opposed them with all my might, which occasioned loud laughter by the multitude that were on the bank of the river. At length one of the squaws made out to speak a little English (for I believe they began to be afraid of me), and said, 'No hurt you.' On this I gave myself up to their ladyships, who were as good as their word; for though they plunged me under water, and washed and rubbed me severely, I could not say they hurt me much.

"These young women then led me up to the council-house, where some of the tribe were ready with new clothes for me. They gave me a new ruffled shirt, which I put on, also a pair of leggings, done off with ribbons and beads; likewise a pair of moccasins, and garters dressed with beads, porcupine quills and red hair, also a tinsel-laced chapeau. They again painted my head and face with various colors, and tied a bunch of red feathers to one of those locks they had left on the crown of my head, which stood up five or six inches. They reseated me on a bear-skin and gave me a

pipe, tomahawk and polecat-skin pouch, which had been skinned pocket fashion, and contained tobacco, *killegenicio*, or dried sumac leaves, which they mixed with their tobacco; also spunk, flint and steel. When I was thus seated the Indians came in, dressed and painted in their grandest manner. As they came in they took their seats, and for a considerable time there was a profound silence. Everyone was smoking, but not a word was spoken among them. At length one of the chiefs made a speech, which was delivered to me by an interpreter, and was as follows:

"My son, you are now flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone. By the ceremony which was performed this day every drop of white blood was washed out of your viens; you are taken into the Caughnewaga nation and initiated into a warlike tribe: you are adopted into a great family, and now received with great seriousness and solemnity in the room and place of a great man. After what has passed this day you are now one of us by an old, strong law and custom. My son, you have nothing to fear; we are now under the same obligation to love, support and defend you that we are to love and defend one another; therefore you are to consider yourself as one of our people.'

"At this time I did not believe this fine speech, especially that of the white blood being washed out of me; but since that time I have found that there was much sincerity in said speech; for from that day I never knew them to make any distinction between me and themselves in any respect whatever until I left them. If they had plenty of clothing, I had plenty; if we were scarce, we all shared alike.

"After this ceremony was over I was introduced to my new kin and told that I was to attend a feast that evening, which I did. And, as the custom was, they gave me also a bowl and wooden spoon, which I carried with me to the place where there were a number of large brass kettles full of boiled venison and green corn. Everyone advanced with his bowl and spoon and had his share given him. After this one of the chiefs made a short speech and then we began to eat.

"The name of one of the chiefs in this town was Tecanyaterightigo, alias Pluggy, and the other Asallecoa, alias Mohawk Solomon. As Pluggy and his party were to start the next day to war, to the frontiers of Virginia, the next thing to be performed was their war dance and their war songs. At their war dance they had both vocal and instrumental music. They had a short, hollow gun, closed at one end, with water in it, and parchment stretched over the open end thereof, which they beat with one stick and made a sound nearly like a muffled drum. All those who were going on this expedition collected together and formed. An old Indian then began to sing, and timed the music by beating on this drum, as the ancients formerly timed their music by beating the tabor. On this the warriors began to advance or move forward in concert, like well-disciplined troops would march to the fife and drum. Each warrior had a tomahawk, spear or war-mallet in his hand, and they all moved regularly toward the east, or the way they intended to go to war. At length they all stretched their tomahawks toward the Potomac, and, giving a hideous shout or yell, they wheeled quick about and danced in the same manner back.

"The next was the war song. In performing this only one sang at a time, in a moving posture, with a tomahawk in his hand, while all the other warriors were engaged in calling aloud, '*He-uh! he-uh!*' which they constantly repeated while the war song was going on. When the warrior that was singing had ended his song he struck a war-post with his tomahawk, and with a loud voice told what warlike exploits he had done, and what he now intended to do, which was answered by the other warriors with loud shouts of applause. Some who had not before intended to go to war at this time were so animated by this performance that they took up the tomahawk and sang the war song, which was answered with shouts of joy as they were then initiated into the present marching company. The next morning this company all collected at one place, with their heads and faces painted various colors, and packs upon their backs. They marched off, all silent except the commander, who in the front sang the traveling song, which began in this manner: '*Hoo cawgh-tainte heegana.*' Just as the rear passed the end of the town they began to fire in their slow manner, from the front to the rear, which was accompanied with shouts and yells from all quarters.

"That evening I was invited to another sort of dance, which was a sort of promiscuous dance. The young men stood in one rank and the young women in another, about a rod apart, facing each other. The one that raised the tune or started the song held a small gourd or dry shell of a squash in his hand, which contained beads or small stones which rattled. When he began to sing he timed the tune with his rattle. Both men and women danced

and sang together, advancing toward each other, stooping until their heads would be touching together, and then ceased from dancing, with loud shouts, and retreated and formed again, and so repeated the same thing over and over for three or four hours without intermission. This exercise seemed to me at first irrational and insipid, but I found that in singing their tunes they used *ya, ne, no, hoo, wa, ne*, etc., like our *fa, sol, la*, and though they have no such thing as jingling verse, they can intermix sentences with their notes, and say whatever they please to each other, and carry on the tune in concert. I found that this was a kind of wooing or courting dance, and as they advanced, stooping with their heads together, they could say what they pleased in each other's ear without disconcerting their rough music and the others, or those near not hear what they said.

"Shortly after this I went out to hunt in company with Mohawk Solomon, some of the Caughnewagas, and a Delaware Indian that was married to a Caughnewaga squaw. We traveled about south from this town, and the first night we killed nothing, but we had with us green corn, which we roasted and ate that night. The next day we encamped about twelve o'clock, and the hunters turned out to hunt, and I went down the run that we encamped on, in company with some squaws and boys to hunt for plums, which we found in great plenty. On my return to camp I observed a large piece of fat meat; the Delaware Indian that could talk some English observed me looking earnestly at this meat, and asked me, 'What meat you think that is?' I said I supposed it was bear meat; he laughed, and said: 'Ho, all one fool you; beal now elly

pool,' and pointing to the other side of the camp, he said: 'Look at that skin; you think that beal-skin?' I went and lifted the skin, which appeared like an oxhide. He then said: 'What skin you think that?' I replied that I thought it was a buffalo hide. 'You fool again; you know nothing; you think buffalo that colo?' I acknowledged that I did not know much about these things, and told him that I never saw a buffalo, and that I had not heard what color they were. He replied: 'By and by you shall see great many buffalo; he now go to great lick. That skin not buffalo skin; that skin buck-elk skin.' They went out with horses and brought in the remainder of this buck-elk, which was the fattest creature I ever saw of the tallow kind.

"We remained at this camp about eight or ten days and killed a number of deer. Though we had neither bread nor salt at this time yet we had both roast and boiled meat in great plenty, and they were frequently inviting me to eat when I had no appetite. We then moved to the buffalo lick, where we killed several buffalo, and in their small brass kettles they made about a bushel of salt. I suppose the lick was about thirty or forty miles from the aforesaid town and somewhere between the Muskingum, the Ohio and the Scioto. About the lick were clear, open woods, and thin whiteoak land, and at that time there were large roads leading to the lick, like wagon roads. We moved from this lick about six or seven miles and encamped on a creek.

"Though the Indians had given me a gun, I had not yet been permitted to go out from the camp to hunt. At this place Mohawk Solomon asked me to go out with him to hunt, which I

readily agreed to. After some time we came upon some fresh buffalo tracks. I had observed before this that the Indians were upon their guard and afraid of an enemy; for until now they and the southern nations had been at war. As we were following up the buffalo tracks Solomon seemed to be upon his guard, went very slow and would frequently stand and listen and appeared to be in suspense. We came to where the tracks were very plain in the sand and I said, 'It is surely buffalo tracks.' He said, 'Hush, you know nothing; may be buffalo tracks and may be Catawba!' He went very cautious until we found some fresh buffalo dung. He then smiled and said, 'Catawba cannot make so.' He then stopped and told me an old story about the Catawbas. He said that formerly the Catawbas came near one of their hunting camps, and at some distance from the camp lay in ambush; and in order to decoy them out, sent two or three Catawbas in the night past their camp, with buffalo hoofs fixed on their feet, so as to make artificial tracks. In the morning those in the camp followed after these tracks, thinking they were buffalo, until they were fired on by the Catawbas and several of them killed. The others fled, collected a party and pursued the Catawbas; but they in their subtlety brought with them rattlesnake poison, which they had collected from the bladder that lies at the roots of the snakes' teeth; this they corked up in a short piece of a cane stalk; they had also brought with them small cane or reed about the size of a rye straw, which they made sharp at the end like a pen, and dipped them into this poison, and stuck them in the ground among the grass, along their own tracks, in

such a position that they might stick into the legs of the pursuers, which answered the design; and as the Catawbas had runners to watch the motion of the pursuers, when they found that a number of them were lame, being artificially snake-bit, and that they were all turning back, the Catawbas turned upon the pursuers and defeated them, and killed and scalped all that were lame. When Solomon had finished his story and found that I understood him, he concluded by saying, 'You don't know, Catawba velly bad Indian, Catawba all one devil, Catawba.'

"Some time after this I was told to take the dogs with me and go down the creek—perhaps I might kill a turkey. It being in the afternoon, I was also told not to go far from the creek, and to come up the creek again to the camp, and to take care not to get lost. When I had gone some distance down the creek I came upon fresh buffalo tracks; and as I had a number of dogs with me to stop the buffalo, I concluded I would follow after and perhaps kill one; as the grass and weeds were rank I could readily follow the track. A little before sundown I despaired of coming up with them; I was then thinking how I might get to camp before night. I concluded, as the buffalo had made several turns, if I took the back track to the creek it would be dark before I could get to the camp; therefore, I thought I would take a nearer way through the hills and strike the creek a little below the camp. But as it was cloudy weather, and I a very young woodsman, I could find neither creek nor camp. When night came on I fired my gun several times and halloed, but could get no answer. The next morning early the Indians were out

after me, and as I had with me ten or a dozen dogs, and the grass and weeds were rank, they could readily follow my track. When they came up with me they appeared to be in a very good humor. I asked Solomon if he thought I was running away. He said: 'No, no; you go too much cloaked.' On my return to camp they took away my gun from me, and for this rash step I was reduced to a bow and arrow for nearly two years. We were out on this tour for about six weeks.

"When we returned to the town, Pluggy and his party had arrived, and brought with them a considerable number of scalps and prisoners from the south branch of the Potomac. They also brought with them an English Bible, which they gave to a Dutch woman who was a prisoner, but as she could not read English she made a present of it to me, which was very acceptable.

"When they killed a buffalo they would lash the paunch of it round a sapling, cast it into the kettle, boil it and sup the broth. They were polite in their own way, passed but few compliments, and had but few titles of honor. Captains or military leaders were the highest titles in the military line, and in the civil line, chiefs, or old wise men. No such terms as sir, mister, madam or mistress, but in their stead grandfather, father, uncle, brother, mother, sister, cousin or my friend, were the terms they used in addressing one another. They paid great respect to age, and allowed no one to attain to any place of honor among them without having performed some exploit in war, or become eminent for wisdom. They invited everyone that came to their camps or houses to eat as long as they had anything to give, and a

refusal to eat when invited was considered a mark of disrespect. In courting, it was common for a young woman to make suit to a young man, as the men generally possessed more modesty than the women.

"Children were kept obedient, not by whipping, but by ducking them in cold water. Their principal punishment for infractions of their laws or customs was degradation. The crime of murder was atoned for by liberty given to the friends or relations of the murdered to slay the murderer. They had the essentials of military discipline, and their warriors were under good command and punctual in obeying orders. They cheerfully united in putting all their directions into immediate execution, and by each man observing the motion or movement of his right hand companion they could communicate the motion from right to left and march abreast in concert and in scattered order, though the line was a mile long. They could perform various military maneuvers, either slow, or fast as they could run. They formed the circle in order to surround the enemy, and the semi-circle if the enemy had a river on one side of them. They could also form the large hollow square, face out and take trees; this they did, if their enemies were about surrounding them, to prevent being shot from either side of the tree.

"Their only clothing when going into battle was the breechclout, leggins and moccasins. Their leaders gave general orders by a shout or yell in time of battle, either to advance or retreat, and then each man fought as though he were to gain the battle himself. To ambush and surprise the enemy and to prevent being ambushed and surprised

themselves was their science of war. They seldom brought on an attack without a sure prospect of victory, with the loss of few men; and if mistaken, and likely to lose many men to gain a victory, they would retreat and wait for a better opportunity. If surrounded, however, they fought while there was a man alive, rather than surrender. A Delaware chief, called Captain Jacobs, being with his warriors surrounded, took possession of a house, defended themselves for some time, and killed a number of the whites. When called on to surrender, he said he and his men were warriors, and they would all fight while life lasted. Being told that they would be well used if they surrendered, and that, if not, the house would be burned over their heads, he replied that he could eat fire, and when the house was in flames he and his men marched out in a fighting position and were all killed."

We will close the chapter by supplementing the above interesting reminiscences by others of a later date, furnished by Wm. Corner.

Mr. Corner states that his father, George Corner, Jr., located in 1796 in the southeastern part of what is now known as Morgan County, on Wolf Creek, five miles west of where Beverly now is.

He says that the only road then was the old Indian trail, which led from the region of the Northwest to Southeastern Virginia, which he locates in Morgan County, as coming down Wolf Creek to the Mills Hall Farm, thence over the hill and down the ridge, about thirty rods east of Eve's Schoolhouse, to Little Wolf Creek, to the place originally owned by Jeremiah Stevens on the old Harmar and Lancaster road; thence

over the ridge through the place of Wm. Picket on one of the branches of Bald Eagle; down that creek to the Muskingum; thence on the ridge down the river to "Big Rock," above Luke Chute, then over the hill and across Wolf Creek, at the mouth of Turkey Run, through the place of George Corner and Quigley's Flat, across the south branch of Wolf Creek, two miles above the Forks; thence in a southeast direction to the mouth of the Little Kanawha, thence to the Big Kanawha, and through East Virginia to Richmond.

This trail, which had been used perhaps for a century, as a route for carrying furs from the Far West to trade for blankets, and guns and powder, was worn in some places to the depth of a foot, as the Indians passed their ponies, as in their own marches, in single file.

Mr. Corner gives an instance of the confidence which, at that time of peace, the whites and Indians placed in each other, and of Indian superstition. The elder Samuel Miller had settled near where the trail crossed Wolf Creek. Two Indians, who had been partaking of his hospitalities, said to him, "Send boy with horse; we kill buck for him." Accordingly, Edward Miller, father of Edward and John Miller, of Malta, Ohio, was mounted on a horse, started with them, and was to keep the trail, while they hunted on either side. They passed on until night overtook them at the mouth of Little Wolf Creek, but had killed no game.

Early in the morning, when they awakened, Edward observed one of the Indians steaming something in a cup, who would not speak even when spoken to. After drinking of the concoction which he had prepared he moved from the fire and began to vomit. Edward

inquired of the other Indian if his companion was sick. "No; he much wicked; kill no game—pray Great Spirit." In a short time the Indian came, and, silently taking his gun,

walked into the woods. Before long a report was heard, and presently the hunter entered in high spirits, carrying a large turkey-gobbler, with which Edward returned to his home.

CHAPTER III.

MEASURES REGARDING TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1784—THE ACT OF 1785 REGARDING WESTERN LANDS AND THE SURVEY THEREOF—THE SURVEYORS ELECTED—SQUATTERS AND INTRUDERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS—ATTEMPTS TO DISPERSE THEM—NAMES OF SQUATTER SETTLERS IN EASTERN OHIO IN 1785—GENERAL BUTLER'S JOURNEY TO THE MIAMI—PREPARATIONS FOR ESTABLISHING A GARRISON AT THE MOUTH OF THE MUSKINGUM—FORT HARMAR BUILT IN 1785—DESCRIPTION OF THE FORT—JOURNAL OF JOSEPH BUELL—INTERESTING GLIMPSES OF MILITARY LIFE AT A FRONTIER POST—THE SURVEY OF THE FIRST SEVEN RANGES—THE WORK BEGUN AND ABANDONED IN 1785 IS RESUMED AND CONTINUED IN 1786—PARTICULARS AND INCIDENTS OF THE SURVEY FROM THE DIARY OF JOHN MATHEWS—INTERRUPTIONS CAUSED BY THE INDIANS—A VIRGINIA CORN-HUSKING, 1786—SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF MATHEWS—CONGRESS RESERVES THE MORAVIAN TOWNS FOR THE UNITED BRETHREN—THE SALE OF A TRACT TO THE OHIO COMPANY—SYMME'S PURCHASE—THE SURVEY RESUMED UNDER THE ACT OF MAY 18, 1796—MANNER OF DISPOSING OF PUBLIC LAND—DONATIONS TO EBENEZER ZANE—THE MILITARY LANDS—ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND OFFICES—OTHER LEGISLATION—THE ORDINANCE OF 1787—FULL TEXT OF THE INSTRUMENT.

THE first measure providing for the establishment and maintenance of government by the United States in the territory northwest of the Ohio River was an ordinance passed by Congress on April 23, 1784. The ordinance was reported by a committee of which Thomas Jefferson was chairman, and contained a clause prohibiting slavery in the territory after the year 1800. This provision, however, was stricken out before the ordinance was finally passed.

The only important result accom-

plished under this first ordinance was the beginning of the survey of the territorial lands. The measure was nominally in force from the time of its enactment until its repeal by the passage of the ordinance of 1787—"The Ordinance of Freedom,"—but in reality it was a dead letter. Jefferson appears to have been most anxious to secure the establishment of government in the West, and thus promote the development of that region, but for a time all his efforts were unavailing.

Congress, having purchased from the

Indians at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, in New York, in 1784, whatever title the Six Nations had to lands in the valley of the Ohio, now sought to provide for the survey and disposal of the same; and on May 20, 1785, was passed "An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the Western Territory." This ordinance provided that a surveyor should be appointed from each State, who should take oath before the geographer of the United States for the faithful performance of his duties. The geographer was to have the direction of the survey, and as soon as they had qualified, the surveyors were to divide the territory into townships six miles square, by lines running north and south, crossed by other lines "at right angles, as near as may be, unless where the boundaries of the late Indian purchases may render the same impracticable." The pay of the surveyors was fixed at \$2 for every mile in length surveyed; this included the wages of chainmen, markers and all expenses. The first north and south line was to begin on the Ohio River at a point due north from the western termination of a line that had been run at the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and the first east and west line was also to begin at the same point. The geographer was instructed to number the townships and fractional parts of townships from south to north, the first township on the river being numbered one and so on progressively; also to number the ranges in like manner from east to west, the first range west of Pennsylvania and extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie* being range num-

ber 1. He was also to attend personally to the running of the first east and west line, the fixing of the latitudes of the terminations of the first north and south line, and also that of the mouths of the principal rivers. The surveyors were required carefully to note on their plats all mines, salt springs, mill seats, mountains, water courses, the nature of the soil, etc. Plats of townships were to be divided into lots of one mile square by lines running parallel to the boundary lines.

It was also provided that as soon as seven ranges of townships had been surveyed, the geographer should transmit plats of the same to the Board of Treasury, by whom they were to be recorded in well-bound books, to which the Secretary of War should have access. The secretary was then to take by lot a number of townships and fractional townships, both of those to be sold entire and of those to be sold in lots, such as would be equal to one-seventh part of the whole seven ranges, for the use of officers and soldiers of the Continental army. The Board of Treasury should from time to time cause the remainder to be drawn in the names of the thirteen States. The plan for the sale of lands not distributed to the soldiers of the several States was as follows: The Board of Treasury to transmit to the commissioners of the loan offices of the several States copies of the original plats, with the townships and fractional townships that should have fallen to the several States noted thereon; notice then to be given by advertisements in newspapers and announcements posted in public places

*The action of the State of Connecticut, ceding, in 1786, her claims to territory in the West, excepting the Western Reserve, put a stop to the continuation of

the ranges northwardly to the lake and stopped them at the 41st degree of north latitude, the southern line of the Reserve.

of the proposed sale, which was to be at public vendue, in the following manner: Township or fractional township number 1, range 1, to be sold entire; number 2, in lots; and thus, in alternate order, through the whole of the first range. The same alternation to be observed in the sale of the second range, though beginning in the reverse order. The third range to be sold in the same order as the first, and the fourth in the same order as the second, etc. Provided, however, that none of the lands be sold at a less price than one dollar per acre, payable in specie or loan-office certificates, reduced to specie value, or certificates of liquidated debts of the United States, including interest, besides the expense of the survey, and other charges thereon, which were rated at thirty-six dollars per township; payment to be made at the time of sale. The United States reserved for future sale four lots, numbers 8, 11, 26 and 29, in each township, and lot number 16 in each township for the maintenance of schools in said township. One-third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines were reserved for future disposition by Congress.*

May 27, 1785, Congress chose the following surveyors: Nathaniel Adams, New Hampshire; Rufus Putnam, Massachusetts; Caleb Harris, Rhode Island; William Morris, New York; Adam Hoops, Pennsylvania; James Simpson, Maryland; Alexander Parker, Virginia; Absalom Tatum, North Car-

olina; William Tate, South Carolina; and July 18th, Isaac Sherman, Connecticut. General Rufus Putnam being then engaged in surveying lands in Maine for the State of Massachusetts, General Benjamin Tupper was appointed in his stead. Caleb Harris and Nathaniel Adams having resigned, Colonel Ebenezer Sproat and Winthrop Sargent were chosen in their places.

Hunters and squatter settlers had penetrated the country now forming the eastern part of Ohio as early as the Revolution—a few even earlier. To the salt-springs in the present county of Trumbull white hunters had resorted as early as 1754, and salt was made there by Pennsylvanians some twenty years later. From the old settlement of Wheeling and its vicinity a number of adventurers crossed the river from time to time and erected cabins. A number who came out with General McIntosh to Fort Laurens in 1778 as axemen, scouts, hunters, etc., are supposed to have remained and built homes on several of the branches of the Ohio and the Muskingum. After the treaty of Fort McIntosh, it was feared that there would be such a rush of squatters into that portion of the territory bordering on Pennsylvania and Virginia that evil results would ensue, and accordingly measures were taken both to drive out the intruders already there and prevent the entrance of others. June 15, 1785, Congress ordered the following proclamation published and circulated in the territory:

“Whereas, it has been represented to the United States in Congress assembled that several disorderly persons have crossed the Ohio and settled upon their unappropriated lands; and whereas, it is their intention, as soon as it

*Salt springs and lead mines were reserved by subsequent laws; but the reservation of gold, silver and copper was discontinued. By acts of 1796 and 1800, four central sections in each township, including section 16 (the school section), were reserved in lieu of those here designated. The reservation of section 29 for religious purposes was confined to the purchases of the Ohio Company and John Cleves Symmes. — *Land Laws for Ohio.*

shall be surveyed, to open offices for the sale of a considerable part thereof, in such proportions and under such other regulations as may suit the convenience of all the citizens of the United States, and others who may wish to become purchasers of the same; and as such conduct tends to defeat the object they have in view, is in direct opposition to the ordinances and resolutions of Congress, and is highly disrespectful to the Federal authority, they have therefore thought fit, and do hereby issue this proclamation, forbidding all such unwarrantable intrusions, and enjoining all those who have settled thereon to depart with their families and effects without loss of time, as they shall answer the same at their peril."

The intrusion was confined principally to the territory now forming the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson, Stark, Carroll, Harrison, Belmont, Guernsey and Monroe, and the names of the intruders in 1785 were as follows:

Thomas Tilton,	Jacob Light,
John Nixon,	James Williams,
Henry Cassill,	Jesse Edgerton,
John Nowles,	Nathaniel Parremore,
John Tilton,	Jesse Parremore,
John Fitzpatrick,	Jacob Clark,
Daniel Menser,	John Custer,
Zephaniah Dunn,	James Noyes,
John McDonald,	Thomas McDonald,
Henry Froggs,	John Castleman,
Wiland Hoagland,	James Clark,
Michael Rawlins,	Adam House,
Thomas Dawson,	Thomas Johnson,
William Shiff,	Hanamet Davis,
Solomon DeLong,	William Wallace,
Charles Ward,	Joseph Reburn,
Frederick Lamb,	Jonathan Mapins,
John Rigdon,	William Mann,
George Atchinson,	William Kerr,
Haines Piley,	Daniel Duff,
Walter Cain,	Joseph Ross,
James Watson,	Charles Chambers,
Albertus Bailey,	Robert Hill,
Archibald Harbison,	James Paul,

William Bailey,	William McNees,
Jonas Amspoker,	John Platt,
Nicholas Decker,	Benjamin Reed,
Joseph Goddard,	William Carpenter,
Henry Conrad,	John Goddard,
George Reno,	Daniel Mathews,
John Buchanan,	

The first attempt to drive out the squatters northwest of the Ohio was made in October, 1779, when Captain Clarke, of a Pennsylvania regiment, with sixty soldiers, was sent to Wheeling by Colonel Brodhead, then in command of Fort Pitt, with orders to cross the river and apprehend some of the principal trespassers and destroy their huts. Captain Clarke did not succeed in finding any of the trespassers, but destroyed several huts and reported that several improvements had been made all the way from the Muskingum* to Fort McIntosh and thirty miles up some of the branches.

In 1785 Colonel Harmar, commandant at Fort McIntosh, sent out troops to dispossess the squatter settlers whose names are given above. The squatters actually banded together to resist the United States troops; but a compromise was affected, whereby they were allowed to prepare temporary habitations on the Virginia side before leaving their homes in the Territory. They then retired from the Ohio country, but subsequently many of them returned, and their descendants are now numerous in Eastern Ohio and in the valleys of the Tuscarawas and the Muskingum.

In the fall of the same year General Richard Butler passed down the Ohio on his way to the Little Miami, where a treaty-meeting was to be held with the Indians. From his published diary of his journey it appears that many squatter settlers still continued to reside

*The Tuscarawas, anciently called the Muskingum.

north of the Ohio, notwithstanding the proclamation of Congress and their own promises to vacate. On October 1, 1785, General Butler passed the mouth of Yellow Creek and found considerable improvements on both sides of the Ohio River. Five miles below Yellow Creek he found Jesse Penniman, a squatter, on the north side of the river, whom he warned off; also one Pry, his neighbor. General Butler states that he "told him as well as the others that Congress was determined to put all of the people off of the lands, and that none would be allowed to settle but the purchasers, and that these and these only would be protected; that troops would be down next week, who have orders to destroy every house and improvement on the north side of the river, and that garrisons will be placed at Muskingum and elsewhere, and that if any person or persons attempted to oppose Government they may depend on being treated with the greatest rigor." Passing on to the Mingo towns, he found several white settlers, among whom a man named Ross appeared to be the leader, whom he warned to leave.

On the next day General Butler called at the settlement of Charles Morris, who had rebuilt his house after the agent of the Government had pulled it down. Here he "found one Walter Kean, who seemed but a middling character, and rather of a dissentious cast; warned all of these off, and requested they would inform their neighbors, which they promised to do." Colonel James Monroe, member of Congress for Virginia, who accompanied Butler on this journey, also addressed the settlers and advised them to leave; his words had weight when the General "informed them of his character." They next called at the

home of Captain Hoglan, another whose cabin had been pulled down and rebuilt; he acknowledged the impropriety of his conduct, and appeared very submissive.

October 4, General Butler directed one corporal and three soldiers to stay at Wheeling until a boat should be sent to them from Fort McIntosh. He wrote to Colonel Harmar for three other men to join these as an escort to the Miami, and requested that Major Doughty be ordered to pull down every house, on his way to the Muskingum, that he found on the north side of the Ohio.

On the 8th, he noted that there was "good improvement on the north side," nearly opposite the mouth of the Little Kanawha. He also found a settlement on the first island below the Little Hockhocking (Hocking) and others further down on the north side of the Ohio. The people on the island appeared very reasonable; among them were "several women, who appeared clean and decently dressed."

One object of General Butler's journey was the selection of a point for the establishment of a military post to protect the frontier inhabitants, prevent the intrusion of squatters on the lands of the United States and afford security to the surveyors. Before leaving Fort McIntosh he had prepared and left with Colonel Harmar, the commandant, a paper in which he expressed the opinion that at the mouth of the Muskingum was an eligible site for the proposed fort. On October 8, his journal says: "Sent Lieutenant Doyle and some men to burn the houses of the settlers on the north side and put up proclamations. Went on very well to the mouth of the Muskingum and found it low. I went on shore to examine the ground most

proper to establish a post on ; find it too low, but the most eligible point is on the Ohio side. Wrote to Major Doughty and recommended this place with my opinion of the kind of work most proper. Left the letter, which contained other remarks on the fort, fixed to a locust tree."

A few days later General Butler met a man ascending the Ohio, and instructed him to take the letter from the tree and carry it to Major Doughty. Shortly afterward a detachment of troops under the command of Major Doughty arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum and began the construction of the fortification, which, in honor of the commandant at Fort McIntosh, was named Fort Har-mar. Hildreth says of it :

"This fort was erected on the right bank of the Muskingum, at its junction with the Ohio, by a detachment of United States troops under the command of Major John Doughty, in the autumn of the year 1785, but was not completed until the following year. The position was judiciously chosen, as it commanded not only the mouth of the Muskingum, but swept the waters of the Ohio, from a curve in the river, for a considerable distance both above and below the fort. It was the first military post built within the limits of the present State of Ohio, excepting Fort Laurens, which was built in 1778. The fort stood on what is called the second bottom, being elevated above the ordinary floods of the Ohio, while between it and the banks of the river was a lower or first bottom, depressed about six feet, to which the descent was by a natural slope. This regular or natural glacis was continued for a quarter of a mile up the Muskingum and for a considerable distance below on the

Ohio, adding greatly to the unrivaled beauty of the spot.

"The outlines of the fort formed a regular pentagon, and the area embraced within its walls was about three-fourths of an acre. The curtains or main walls of the fort were constructed of large timbers placed horizontally to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, and were one hundred and twenty feet in length, as was recently ascertained by measurement, as the outlines of two of the bastions can still (1848) be traced in the earth. The bastions were constructed of large timbers set upright in the ground, fourteen feet in height, fastened together by strips of timber treenailed into each picket. The outlines of these were also pentagonal ; the fifth side, or that opening into the area of the fort, being occupied by blockhouses used as quarters for the officers.

"The barracks or dwellings for the private soldiers were built along the sides of the curtains with their roofs sloping inward. They were divided into four rooms of thirty feet each, with convenient fireplaces, and afforded ample space for a regiment of men. The officers' houses were made of hewed logs two stories high, two rooms on a floor, with chimneys on each end. The large house in the southeast bastion was used for a storehouse. From the roof of the bastion which stood in the curtain facing the Ohio there arose a square tower, like a cupola, surmounted by a flagstaff, in which was stationed the sentinel. The room beneath was the guardhouse. An arsenal, built of timber and covered with earth, stood in the area of the fort near the guardhouse and answered as a magazine or bomb-proof for their powder. The main gate was next the river, with a sally-

port on the side toward the hills which arise abruptly from the level ground at the distance of a quarter of a mile.

"Near the center of the fort was a well for the supply of the garrison in case of a siege, though for ordinary purposes water was brought from the river. In the rear and to the left of the fort, on the ground which had supplied the materials for building, Major Doughty had laid out fine gardens. These were cultivated by the soldiers, and in the virgin soil of the rich alluvions produced an abundant crop of culinary vegetables for the use of the garrison. To the bravery and pride of a soldier the major added a refined taste for horticulture. Peaches were planted as soon as the ground was cleared, and in the second or third year produced fruit. A variety of his originating is still cultivated in Marietta and known as the Doughty peach."

Fort Harmar continued to be occupied by United States troops until September, 1790, when they were ordered to Fort Washington. During the Indian war the barracks and houses of the fort were chiefly occupied by the Ohio Company's settlers, only a small detachment of National troops being stationed there.

Joseph Buell, a native of Connecticut, who was afterward a settler at Marietta, was in the service of the United States in the Northwest from 1785 to 1788, and kept a diary which affords many interesting glimpses of pioneer and military life at that period. His journal may be found in the seventh chapter of Hildreth's "Pioneer History." From it we learn that the treatment of private soldiers was so rigorous as to be almost despotic. They were frequently punished by flogging, some-

times receiving two hundred lashes. The chief offenses were drunkenness and desertion. The men were idle, dissolute and depraved. As their wages were but three dollars a month, it is not surprising that few industrious, sober men were to be found among them.

Buell left West Point, N. Y., November 20, 1785, in one of the companies which had been ordered to the Western frontier. Major Wyllis, who shortly after became commandant at Fort McIntosh, commanded the troops. They arrived at Fort McIntosh on the 26th of December. Shortly afterward three men deserted, were captured, and shot by order of Major Wyllis, without even the formality of a court-martial. Buell describes the act as the most inhuman he ever saw. On the 12th of March, 1786, Buell writes that Generals Parsons and Butler arrived from the treaty-meeting at the Miami. On the 3d of April Major Wyllis and Captain Hamtranck with his company went down the river to disperse the frontier settlers on the right bank of the Ohio. May 4th, Captain Zeigler and Captain Strong embarked with their companies for the Muskingum. (Buell was orderly sergeant in Captain Strong's company.) They arrived on the 8th, and two days later Captain Zeigler and his company departed for the Miami, and Captain Strong's company moved into the garrison.

In the month of June, Major Fish arrived from New York, and on the return of Major Wyllis from the Miami, arrested him for shooting the three men at Fort McIntosh without trial. Subsequently he was tried by a court-martial at Fort Pitt and acquitted. During the same month news was re-

ceived of murders by the Indians in the vicinity of the Miami, and at Fish Creek, thirty miles from Fort Harmar. On the 4th of July Buell made this significant entry: "The great day of American Independence was commemorated by the discharge of thirteen guns; after which the troops were served with extra rations of liquor and allowed to get as drunk as they pleased."

During the summer and fall Indians were frequently seen in the neighborhood of the garrison, and the troops were constantly expecting an attack. The savages, however, did nothing more serious than to steal some of the officers' horses. The soldiers were kept a great part of the time on short rations. Provisions were exceedingly scarce, and though hunters were employed to bring in all the game they could, there was frequently a lack of sufficient food. An Indian known as Captain Tunis frequently visited the garrison, and was on friendly terms with the soldiers, often warning them of hostile warriors being in the vicinity. In August a portion of the troops, under the command of Captain Hart, left for Wheeling to escort and protect the surveyors of the seven ranges. November 25, "Captains Hart's and McCurd's companies came in from the survey of the seven ranges. They had a cold, wearisome time—their clothes and shoes worn out, and some of their feet badly frozen."

The beginning of the year 1787 was without important incident at the garrison. On the 15th of March a sergeant and a party of men was sent out to assist some inhabitants (probably from Fish or Grave Creek) to move their families and settle near the fort. In the latter part of the same month, some of the hunters brought in a buffalo that

was eighteen hands high and weighed a thousand pounds. April 1st the Indians came within twelve miles of the garrison, killed an old man and took a young boy prisoner.

April 9th, a party was sent out to bring in the hunters of the garrison, then fifty miles up the Muskingum, on account of rumored hostility of the Indians.

April 17th Major Hamtramck arrived and took command of the post. May 6th thirteen boats passed down the river, loaded with families, cattle, goods, etc., bound for Kentucky; and on the next day twenty-one boats passed, on their way to the lower country, having on board five hundred and nine persons, with wagons, goods, etc. The entry for May 21st is as follows: "This evening I sent a young man, who cooked for me, to Kerr's Island (so called from Hamilton Kerr, a noted scout, who settled there early in the year 1787), about half a mile above the fort, after some milk. He was seen to jump into the river near the shore when about a third of a mile from the garrison. We supposed some of the people were playing in the water. He did not return that evening, which led me to fear he had lost his canoe. In the morning a party was sent after him. They discovered fresh signs of Indians and found his hat. They followed the trail, but did not find them. We afterward heard that they killed and scalped him. The Indians were a party of Ottawas."

On the 26th of May, Buell, with the rest of Captain Strong's company, embarked for the Falls of the Ohio, and did not return to Fort Harmar until the 21st of the following November. The remainder of his journal contains little that would interest our readers.

While the events recorded by Buell in his diary were transpiring the survey of the seven ranges of townships, as ordered by Congress in the ordinance of 1785, was in progress, under the direction of Captain Thomas Hutchins, geographer of the United States. The surveyors proceeded to the Ohio River, at the place designated in the ordinance, in the fall of 1785 and made a beginning of the survey. General Butler, on his way to the Miami, met the surveyors at the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and dined with them on the 30th of September. They were then apprehensive of trouble from the Indians, who, dissatisfied with the provisions of the treaty of Fort McIntosh, were strongly opposed to the survey. Their hostile attitude soon caused the abandonment of the work. In January, 1786, a treaty was held at Fort Finney, which promised to secure peace, and in the following summer the survey was resumed. A very full account of the progress of the work is afforded by the journal of John Mathews, also published in Hildreth's history along with Buell's diary. Mathews was a young man from New Braintree, Mass., the nephew of General Rufus Putnam. He came to the western country, led by a desire of adventure, with the hope of obtaining employment in the survey, in which he was successful. He was afterward one of the Ohio Company's surveyors, and a pioneer of Muskingum County, where he settled in 1796.

Mathews arrived at Pittsburgh July 29, 1786, and, finding that the surveyors had already proceeded down the Ohio to Little Beaver Creek, immediately started to overtake them, accompanied by Colonel Sherman. On the 31st they arrived at the camp of the surveyors,

on the eastern bank of the Ohio, and found them awaiting the arrival of troops from Mingo (Fort Steuben*) to act as their escort in the survey. The troops arrived on the 5th of August, and from the middle of that month to the first of September, Mathews was employed under Adam Hoops, of Pennsylvania, in the survey of the second range. On the 7th of September he started with General Tupper to assist in the survey of the seventh range. On Sunday, the 17th, he records a visit made to an Indian camp on Sandy Creek. The Indians, eight in number, and including both men and women, were returning from Fort McIntosh to their town. "They had run with them, and had had a drunken frolic the night before, but they appeared decent and friendly." The next day General Tupper began his range, locating his camp on "Nine Shilling Creek" (Nimishillen). Here an express came to them from Major Hamtramck's camp at Little Beaver, bringing the word that the Shawnees were preparing to make an attack on the surveyors. Deeming it unsafe to proceed further, they suspended work and retreated toward Little Beaver. On the 21st they met Major Hamtramck and his command advancing to meet them, and all returned to Hamtramck's station. Early in October it was determined to continue the survey, the troops of Major Hamtramck acting as their guard.

On the 11th they crossed the Ohio one mile below the old Mingo town, and started west on Crawford's trail, which they followed until the 13th.

*This garrison stood on Mingo Bottom, so called from its having been occupied by Mingo Indians. Its site was that of the present city of Steubenville. The fort was abandoned in 1787, the troops being sent to Fort Harmar.

On the 30th of October, at their camp in the fifth range, they discovered that all the packhorses of the escort except one had been stolen by the Indians. Captain Hart, commanding the troops, at once set about erecting a blockhouse. From the 1st to the 7th of November the party to which Mathews belonged were on what is now the south boundary of the seventh township in the third range of the United States Military District. Mathews and Major Sergeant then started down Wheeling Creek, crossed the Ohio, and stopped at Colonel Zane's. They there found Captain Hutchins, and in his company Mathews started for Esquire McMah-an's sixteen miles above. On the 9th he was at the house of William Greathouse, on the Virginia side. The next day he listened to a sermon delivered by a Methodist preacher, and on the 10th witnessed exercises of a far different character, as will be seen by the following entry :

"Saturday, November 11th. Being disappointed in my expectation of teaching a school this winter, I went to Harman Greathouse, the father of my friend William. Here I found a number of the neighbors seated in social glee around a heap of corn. The inspiring juice of rye had enlivened their imaginations, and given their tongues such an exact balance that they moved with the greatest alacrity, amid scenes of boxing, wrestling, hunting, etc. At dusk of evening the corn was finished, and the company retired to the house, where many of them took such hearty draughts of the generous liquor as quite deprived them of the use of their limbs. Some quarreled, some sang, and others laughed; while the whole displayed a scene more diverting than edifying. At

ten o'clock all that could walk went home, but left three or four round the fire, hugging the whisky bottle and arguing very obstinately *on religion*; at which I left them and went to bed."

The surveying party disbanded for the winter early in December, and most of its members left for their Eastern homes. Mathews, however, remained at the home of the Greathouses and pursued his studies. In February he went to Fort Steuben, at the request of Major Hamtramck, to take charge of the commissary department. February 10, 1787, Captain Martin and Mr. Ludlow left the fort for the woods to continue and complete the survey of the ranges, and were soon after followed by other surveyors. On the 8th of May three surveyors returned to the fort, having received information of Indian outrages at Fish Creek, on the 25th of April, when three persons were killed and three taken prisoners. On the 11th a family was attacked about fifteen miles from the fort; one man and two children were killed, a woman wounded, and two children taken prisoners.

In June Mathews was at Wheeling, opposite which the surveyors were then encamped, awaiting the arrival of troops to act as their escort. The troops came from Fort Harmar on the 6th, and two days later the surveyors started for their work. About this time other Indian outrages were reported in the vicinity of Wheeling. In August Mathews visited Fort Harmar, and subsequently he again assisted the surveyors. In February, 1788, having been appointed one of the Ohio Company's surveyors, he joined the advance party of New Englanders en route for the west at Sumrill's Ferry, on the

Youghiogheny river, and on the 7th of April he arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum with the rest of the pioneers composing the first colony in Ohio.

We have devoted thus much space to Mathews' diary, not because it contains much of local interest, but because it shows the condition of the Ohio wilderness one hundred years ago, and affords such glimpses of life on the borders of civilization that from them the reader can, in imagination at least, picture what were the hardships and perils which the surveyors and adventurers of that day had to encounter.

By a provision of the ordinance of May 20, 1785, it was ordained that "the towns of Gnadenhutten, Schoenbrunn and Salem, on the Muskingum (Tuscarawas), and so much of the lands adjoining to the said towns, with the buildings and improvements thereon, shall be reserved for the sole use of the Christian Indians who were formerly settled there, or the remains of that society, as may, in the judgment of the geographer, be sufficient for them to cultivate." The construction is involved, but the meaning is apparent. By a resolution passed July 27, 1787, Congress declared that tracts of land surrounding the towns mentioned, amounting in the whole to ten thousand acres, should be reserved and held in trust by the Moravians, or United Brethren, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, "for civilizing the Indians and promoting Christianity," and for the uses specified in the ordinance.

The first sale of a tract of public lands of the United States to an association was made October 27, 1787, when the Board of Treasury agreed with the agents of the Ohio Company to sell to the latter a million and a half

acres, lying on the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers. The lands known as the Ohio Company's purchase, were to be surveyed by the company within seven years without expense to the government, and laid off into townships, fractional parts of townships, and lots, as provided in the ordinance of 1785. The history of this purchase will be found in another chapter.

In May, 1788, a contract was made between the Board of Treasury and John Cleves Symmes for a tract lying on the Ohio River between the Great and Little Miami Rivers.

The unsettled state of Indian affairs in the territory from 1788 until the establishment of peace in 1795 prevented the government from continuing the surveys of congressional lands, and there was but little further legislation in relation to the same during this period. By an act of Congress of March 3, 1785, the President was authorized and empowered to cause twenty-four thousand acres to be surveyed, which were to be granted under certain regulations to the French settlers at Gallipolis.

A donation, small in itself, but important in its relation to the history of the Muskingum Valley, was made to Ebenezer Zane, of Wheeling, in accordance with the provisions of an act passed May 17, 1796. This act provided that there should be granted to Zane "three tracts of land, not exceeding one mile square each, one on the Muskingum, one on Hockhocking River, and one other on the north bank of Scioto River, and in such situations as shall best promote the utility of a road to be opened by him on the most eligible route between Wheeling and Limestone (Maysville, Ky.), to be ap-

proved by the President of the United States or such other person as he shall appoint for that purpose." Besides opening the road, Zane was required to maintain ferries across the rivers during the pleasure of Congress. These tracts were located where the cities of Zanesville and Lancaster now stand, and on the Scioto opposite Chillicothe. For assisting him in opening the road Ebenezer Zane gave to his brother Jonathan and John McIntire the tract on the Muskingum, and they in 1799 laid out the village of Westbourn, now the city of Zanesville.

May 18, 1796, Congress passed an act providing for the survey and sale of the lands northwest of the Ohio, the substance of which will be given further on. This was followed by the act of June 1, 1796, establishing the United States Military District, the boundaries of which were as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the seventh range; thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto River; thence up the main branch of that river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same (northwestern part of Delaware County); thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum River at the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence up that stream to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning will intersect said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning. The act provided that this tract should be surveyed into townships five miles square; the lands to be granted for military services to the holders of registered warrants. One section pro-

vided that so much of the tract as should remain unlocated on the 1st of January, 1800, should be released from the reservation and be at the free disposition of the United States. March 2, 1799, this section was repealed and the time extended to January 1, 1802. The time was extended afterward by various acts and amendments passed at different dates between 1802 and 1825.

The act of May 18, 1796, provided that a surveyor-general should be appointed; that he should engage a sufficient number of skillful surveyors as his deputies, whom he should cause, "without delay, to survey and mark the unascertained outlines of the lands lying northwest of the River Ohio and above the mouth of the River Kentucky, in which the titles of the Indian tribes have been extinguished." Such part of the lands as had not already been conveyed by letters patent, or divided according to the terms of the ordinance of 1785, or which had not already been appropriated for satisfying military land bounties, and which might not be so appropriated by Congress during that session, was to be surveyed into ranges, townships and sections—the manner of the survey to be very nearly according to the rules of the act of 1785, already given. Salt springs were to be reserved; with the sections in which they were found, and also the four central sections of each township, for the future disposal of the United States. One-half of the townships, taken alternately, were to be subdivided into thirty-six sections, each containing six hundred and forty acres.

Section 4 provided that whenever seven ranges of townships had been surveyed, and the plats transmitted to the

Secretary of the Treasury, the lands should be offered for sale at public vendue, under the direction of the governor or secretary of the Territory and the surveyor-general, in sections; lands below the Great Miami to be sold at Cincinnati, and those between the Scioto and the seven ranges, and north of the Ohio Company purchase, at Pittsburgh. The townships remaining undivided were to be offered for sale in like manner at the seat of government of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in tracts of one-quarter of a township, excluding the four central sections and the other reserves before mentioned. It was further provided that none of the lands to be offered for sale under this act should be sold at a price less than two dollars per acre. The time of the sale was to be advertised in the newspapers of the different States and Territories, and the sales at the different places must not commence within less than a month of each other.

Immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury was to advertise for sale the lands which remained unsold in the seven ranges, including the lands drawn for the army by the Secretary of War, also those lands before sold but not paid for. The townships which, by the ordinance of 1785, were to be sold entire, should be sold at Philadelphia in quarter-townships, the four central sections being reserved; the townships to be sold in sections were to be sold in Pittsburgh.

The highest bidder for any tract was required to deposit one-twentieth of the purchase money at the time of sale, and to pay one-half of the sum bid within thirty days; this being done he was entitled to a credit of one year on the balance,

patents to be issued on the final payment being made. Any purchaser paying in full at the time the first moiety was due should be entitled to a deduction of ten per cent.

The compensation of the surveyor-general was fixed at \$2,000 per annum, and the expense of the survey was limited to three dollars per mile for each mile surveyed.

The fees for each certificate were as follows: For a tract of a quarter of a township, \$20; for a section, \$6, and for each patent the same sums.

An act passed May 10, 1800, changed and repealed several of the provisions of the foregoing law. Four land-offices were established in the Northwest Territory: At Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Marietta* and Steubenville.

The townships west of the Muskingum which, by the act of 1796, were directed to be sold in quarter-townships, were to be subdivided into half-sections; and all townships east of the Muskingum and all intersected by that river which had not before been subdivided were required to be run and marked in sections.

The lands thus subdivided were ordered to be offered for sale in sections and half-sections at the respective land-offices at specified dates, the sales to continue for three weeks and no more.

*The Marietta office was required to attend to the sales of land east of the sixteenth range, south of the United States military lands and south of a line drawn due west from the northwest corner of the first township of the second range to the military lands. By act of March 3, 1803, the Marietta office was abolished and all unappropriated lands within the military tract west of the eleventh range within said tract were attached to the Chillicothe district; and all lands within said eleventh range and east of it, and all lands north of the Ohio Company's purchase, west of the seven first ranges and east of the Chillicothe district, were required to be offered for sale at Zanesville under the direction of a register of the land and receiver of public moneys to be appointed for that purpose.

The sale at Marietta was to begin on the first Monday in May, 1801. All lands remaining unsold at the closing of the public sales could be sold at private sale by the register. No lands to be sold either privately or publicly at less than two dollars per acre. The terms as to payment and the amount of fees were also modified.

The subsequent acts in relation to public lands were so multifarious that it would be tedious to chronicle them; therefore, having shown how public lands could be acquired in the beginning, we will drop the subject.

Allusion has been made in the beginning of this chapter to the first ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory. Another and far superior measure was enacted on the 13th of July, 1787, which is known in history as the Ordinance of Freedom, and was the fundamental law from the time of its enactment until the Territory ceased to exist. The text of the ordinance is as follows:

"An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio.

"Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled: That the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

"Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid: That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory dying intestate shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take

the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have in equal parts among them their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving, in all cases, to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dowers shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age) and attested by three witnesses, and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed and delivered by the person (being of full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses; provided such wills be duly proved and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose, and personal property may be transferred by delivery; saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, St. Vincents and the neighboring villages who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

"Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid:

said: That there shall be appointed from time to time by Congress a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for three years unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein in one thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

"There shall be appointed from time to time a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein in five hundred acres of land while in the exercise of his office; it shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature and the public records of the district and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

"The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time; which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress; but afterward the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

"The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

"Previous to the organization of the general assembly the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

"For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished into counties and townships—subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

"So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships to represent them in the general assembly: *Provided*, That for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative,

and so on progressively; with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple two hundred acres of land within the same: *Provided, also*, That a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

"The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in the case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member to elect another in his stead to serve for the residue of the term.

"The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum; and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when

met they shall nominate ten persons, residents of the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the government of the district not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the general assembly when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

"The governor, judges, legislative council and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office—the governor before the President of Congress, and all other

officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house, assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

“And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be established in the said territory; to provide also for the establishment of States and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interests:

“*Be it ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid:* That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable unless by common consent, to wit:

“ARTICLE 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in the said territory.

“ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus* and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable

unless for capital offenses where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgement of his peers, or the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property it is understood and declared that no laws ought ever to be made or have force in the said territory that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

“ART. 3. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

“ART. 4. The said territory and the States which may be formed therein shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the

acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the inhabitants of other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts or new States shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

"ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and es-

tablished, as follows, to wit; The western State in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami, to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: *Provided, however*, and it is further understood and declared that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period and when there may be a less number

of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

"ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided*,

always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

CHAPTER IV.

THE OHIO COMPANY.

FIRST STEPS TOWARD ORGANIZING THE OHIO COMPANY—CONFERENCE OF GENERALS PUTNAM AND TUPPER—THEIR ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE—MEETING IN BOSTON—THE COMPANY ORGANIZED—STATEMENT OF ITS OBJECTS—DR. CUTLER APPOINTED TO CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS WITH CONGRESS—HIS ABILITY AND SUCCESS AS AN AGENT—RESULT OF HIS LABORS—THE OHIO COMPANY'S PURCHASE AND THE ORDINANCE OF FREEDOM—THEIR INTIMATE RELATION—REASONS FOR SELECTING LANDS ON THE MUSKINGUM—DR. CUTLER'S REPORT MADE AND ACCEPTED—THE PROPOSED CITY AND COLONY—MEASURES IN RELATION TO THE SAME—CONSPICUOUS ZEAL MANIFESTED IN THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AND RELIGION—THE SURVEY—PROPOSED DONATIONS TO SETTLERS—FINAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS—A PERIOD OF EMBARRASSMENT, FINALLY RELIEVED BY CONGRESSIONAL ACTION—THE PURCHASE AS FINALLY CONCLUDED—THE DONATION LANDS—DIVISION OF LANDS AMONG SHAREHOLDERS.

THE organization of the Ohio Company, and consequently the founding of the first permanent English settlement in the Northwest, resulted from plans formed by two Massachusetts men, heroes of the Revolutionary war, General Rufus Putnam and General Benjamin Tupper. The war had naturally strengthened the spirit of adventure, always a prominent trait of New England character, and its close found many soldiers, reduced to poverty or bankruptcy by the results of the seven years' struggle, ready to embark in any scheme that promised to retrieve their shattered fortunes. The time was

ripe for western colonization, a subject which had attracted the attention of many of the Revolutionary leaders during the closing years of the war, and was especially favored by Washington. In 1776 Congress had provided for a system of military land bounties for the benefit of all soldiers who should serve through the war. This act provided that a colonel should be entitled to 500 acres, a lieutenant-colonel to 450 acres, while other officers should receive lesser amounts in proportion to their rank, and a private should be allowed 100 acres. Four years later the provisions of the act were extended to the higher officers,

a major-general becoming entitled to 1,100 acres, and a brigadier to 850 acres.

"In 1783, seeing that the final reduction of the army must soon take place, the officers, to the number of two hundred and eighty-eight, anxious for definite action, petitioned Congress to locate the lands they were entitled to somewhere in the region now known as Eastern Ohio; but even the great influence of Washington was not able to bring about the object sought, and no legislation affecting the interests of the petitioners was enacted. Congress had not yet a perfect title to the territory northwest of the Ohio. It must be remembered that the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army did not receive money for their priceless services, but almost valueless certificates. In 1784 they were worth only about 3s 6d to 4s to the pound, and as late as 1788 they brought not more than 5s or 6s."*

In 1784 Virginia ceded to the general government all her claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio, excepting only that tract since known as the Virginia Military District, lying between the Scioto and the Little Miami. This cession led to new efforts on the part of the New England officers to obtain some adequate recognition by Congress of the justness of their claims, but without result. At this juncture the plan of buying a tract was presented by Generals Putnam and Tupper. General Tupper was one of the government surveyors appointed by Congress to lay out in townships and ranges that part of the Northwestern Territory which is now Southeastern Ohio. He had visited the western

country in the performance of his duties in 1785, and doubtless that visit and his favorable report of the region had its influence on the subsequent purchase of the tract of the Ohio Company on the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers.

In January, 1786, General Tupper visited his friend General Putnam at the home of the latter in Rutland, Worcester County, Mass., and as the result of their conference there appeared in the newspapers of Boston on the 25th of January an address to the people, headed "Information," which read as follows:

"The subscribers take this method to inform all officers and soldiers who have served in the late war and who are by a late ordinance of the honorable Congress to receive certain tracts of land in the Ohio country, and also all other good citizens who wish to become adventurers in that delightful region, that from personal inspection, together with other incontestable evidences, they are fully satisfied that the lands in that quarter are of a much better quality than any other known to the New England people; that the climate, seasons, products, etc., are, in fact, equal to the most flattering accounts that have ever been published of them; that being determined to become purchasers and to prosecute a settlement in the country, and desirous of forming a general association with those who entertain the same ideas, they beg leave to propose the following plan, viz.: That an association by the name of the Ohio Company be formed of all such as wish to become purchasers, etc., in that country, who reside in the commonwealth of Massachusetts only, or to extend to the inhabitants of other States, as shall be agreed on."

*Alfred Mathews, in "The Earliest Settlement in Ohio," in *Harper's Magazine* for September, 1885.

The address further proposed that all favoring the plan should meet at designated places in their respective counties on the 15th of the following month (February) for the purpose of choosing delegates, who should assemble at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston, on Wednesday, March 1, 1786, "then and there to consider and determine upon a general plan of association for said company."

The meeting, which was destined to have such an important bearing upon the future of the West, came off at the time and place designated. The delegates, among whom were some of the foremost men of the State at that day, were as follows: Manasseh Cutler, of Essex County; Winthrop Sargent and John Mills, of Suffolk; John Brooks and Thomas Cushing, of Middlesex; Benjamin Tupper, of Hampshire; Crocker Sampson, of Plymouth; Rufus Putnam, of Worcester; Jelaliel Woodbridge and John Patterson, of Berkshire, and Abraham Williams, of Barnstable. General Putnam was chosen chairman and Major Winthrop Sargent secretary. A committee of five was chosen to draft articles of association,* which were unanimously adopted on the 3d of March, and thus the Ohio Company formally entered upon its important mission.

"The design of this association," as stated in the preamble of the resolutions, was to raise a fund in Continental certificates for the sole purpose and to be appropriated to the entire use of purchasing lands in the western territory belonging to the United States, for the benefit of the company, and to pro-

mote a settlement in that country." Article I provided that the fund should not exceed \$1,000,000 in Continental specie certificates, exclusive of one year's interest due thereon (except as afterward provided); each share to consist of \$1,000, as aforesaid, and also \$10 in gold or silver. Article II provided that the whole fund, except one year's interest on the certificates, should be applied to the purchase of lands. The one year's interest was reserved to be "applied to the purpose of making a settlement in the country and assisting those who may be otherwise unable to remove themselves thither." The gold and silver was for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the agents of the company and other contingent expenses.

No person was allowed to hold more than five shares in the company's funds. Agents were to be appointed representing divisions of twenty shares each; and in case the fund was not raised to the proposed amount, the agents of divisions, after October 17, 1786, were to be entitled to proceed as if the whole fund had been raised. Five directors were to be chosen, who should have the sole disposal of the company's funds.

A year elapsed. The projectors of the scheme had used their best efforts, yet at the second meeting of the company at Brackett's Tavern, in Boston, March 8, 1787, it was reported that only two hundred and fifty shares had been subscribed for. Despite this somewhat meager showing the directors seemed satisfied and encouraged, and decided at once to make application to Congress for the purchase of lands. It was stated at this meeting that many persons in Massachusetts and also in the neighboring commonwealths of Connecticut,

*A copy of the articles of agreement of the Ohio Company and a record of its proceedings may be seen in the county auditor's office in McConnellsville.

Rhode Island and New Hampshire were "inclined to become adventurers," and were only deterred by the uncertainty of obtaining a sufficient tract of land, collectively, for a good settlement.

General Rufus Putnam, Dr. Manasseh Cutler and General Samuel H. Parsons were chosen directors and especially intrusted with the business of making a purchase of land. The haste for a speedy conclusion of the negotiation then manifested resulted from the fact that other companies were already forming, and there was a fear that the most desirable lands in the Ohio country would soon be secured by some of those speculative associations. The directors now empowered Dr. Cutler to make a purchase of lands upon the Muskingum. The sequel showed that they could have employed no more competent or trustworthy agent.

Rev. Manasseh Cutler, though then but a country parson, settled over a small congregation in Ipswich (now Hamilton), Mass., was a man of genius and the highest culture. He was a graduate of Yale and had taken degrees in law, medicine and divinity. He now assumed the rôle of diplomat, and his keenness, shrewdness and sagacity rendered him successful in the highest degree.

Just why lands upon the Muskingum should have been selected in preference to all others then available may not be readily apparent to the student of history. There were, however, many good reasons for the choice made by the Ohio Company. While much of the north-western territory was then known to be infested by hostile Indians, none of these had their homes on the Lower Muskingum, and only occasionally visited this locality on their hunting expe-

ditions. Fort Harmar, built in 1785-86 at the mouth of the Muskingum, also had its influence in drawing the adventurers thither. Thomas Hutchins, the geographer of the confederation, recommended the Muskingum region as "the best part of the whole western country," and his opinion was identical with that of other explorers, among whom were General Butler, General Parsons and General Tupper. Doubtless the existence of mineral wealth in this part of the country was known to members of the company, and it is also probable that the prospect of establishing a system of water communication between the Ohio and Lake Erie, *via* the Muskingum, Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga, and between the Ohio and the Atlantic coast by way of the Great Kanawha and the Potomac (a plan commended by Washington before the Revolution), had its influence.

Dr. Cutler started in June from Ipswich and proceeded to New York, where Congress was then in session. He put up his horse "in the Bowery barns," and at once began the business which was to have such an important influence upon the future of the whole western country. It is not our purpose to give a history of his negotiations, but only the results of his mission, it suffices, therefore, to state that he managed the matter with consummate tact and far-sighted wisdom, though his task was no easy one. The Ordinance of Freedom which was passed while Dr. Cutler's negotiations were pending, received from his hand those noble provisions which have given it its name—those clauses forever prohibiting slavery and encouraging religion, morality and education. Before the act passed (July 13, 1787), the committee having it in

charge sent a copy to Dr. Cutler "with leave to make remarks and propose amendments," and the measures mentioned were included on his recommendation. This action, while it was a testimonial of the greatest honor to Dr. Cutler, also shows how anxious Congress was to secure his favor and encourage his scheme. "The ordinance of 1787 and the Ohio purchase," says a writer who has given much attention to the subject, "were parts of one and the same transaction. The purchase would not have been made without the ordinance, and the ordinance could not have been enacted except as an essential condition of the purchase."

The proposed terms of the purchase were submitted to Congress by Dr. Cutler and his associate, Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the Ohio Company, and on the 27th of July were adopted without change. They are set forth in the report made by Dr. Cutler to the directors and agents of the Ohio Company at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston, August 29, 1787, which was as follows:

"That in consequence of resolves of Congress of the 23d and 27th of July he agreed on the condition of a contract with the Board of Treasury of the United States for a particular tract of land, containing in the whole as much as the company's funds will pay for should the subscription amount to one million of dollars, agreeably to the articles of association, at one dollar per acre, from which price is to be deducted one-third of a dollar for bad lands and defraying the expenses of surveying, etc.

"That the land be bounded on the east by the western boundary of the seventh range of townships; south by

the Ohio; west by a meridian line to be drawn through the western cape of the Great Kanawha River, and extending so far north that a due east and west line from the seventh range of townships to the said meridian line shall include the whole.

"This tract to extend so far northerly as to comprehend within its limits, exclusively of the above purchase, one lot of six hundred and forty acres in each township for the purposes of religion; an equal quantity for the support of schools; and two townships of twenty-three thousand and forty acres each for a university, to be as near the center of the whole tract as may be; which lots and townships are given by Congress and appropriated for the above uses forever; also three lots of six hundred and forty acres each, in every township, reserved for the future disposition of Congress; and the bounty lands of the military associators to be comprised in the whole tract, provided they do not exceed one-seventh part thereof.

"That five hundred thousand dollars be paid to the Board of Treasury upon closing the contract.

"In consideration of which, a right of entry and occupancy for a quantity of land equal to this sum, at the price stipulated, be given, and that as soon as the geographer or some proper officer of the United States shall have surveyed and ascertained the quantity of the whole, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars more be paid, amounting in the whole to one million dollars, for which the company are to be put in possession of the whole moiety of the lands above described and receive a deed of the whole from the said Board of Treasury."

Thus the Ohio Company secured the refusal for 1,500,000 acres; but for rea-

sons that will appear hereafter they finally became possessed of only 964,285 acres. The report of Dr. Cutler having been approved and accepted, it was ordered that the contract be closed. The contract was executed at New York, October 27, 1787, and signed by Samuel Osgood and Arthur Lee, of the Board of Treasury, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, for the Ohio Company. It was, in all its provisions, in accordance with the foregoing report of Dr. Cutler; and thus the declaration of the ordinance of 1787, "That schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," received practical exemplification.

On the next day after Dr. Cutler made his report to the directors, they, in far-away Boston, mapped out on paper a city at the confluence of the Muskingum and the Ohio, the Marietta that was to be, though no name was given the city until the following year. At a subsequent meeting held at Cromwell's Head Tavern in Boston, November 21, the directors

"*Resolved*, That the lands of the Ohio Company may be allotted and divided in the following manner, anything to the contrary in former resolutions notwithstanding, viz.: Four thousand acres near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers for a city and commons, and contiguous to this, one thousand lots of eight acres each, amounting to one thousand acres.

"Upon the Ohio, in fractional townships, one thousand lots of one hundred and sixteen and forty-three one-hundredths acres, amounting to one hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and thirty acres.

"In the townships on the navigable rivers, one thousand lots of three hun-

dred and twenty acres each, amounting to three hundred and twenty thousand acres.

"And in the inland towns one thousand lots of nine hundred and ninety-two acres each, amounting to nine hundred and ninety-two thousand acres, to be divided and allotted as the agents shall hereafter see fit."*

It was also resolved at this meeting that no more subscriptions be admitted after the 1st day of the following January.

On November 23 the directors and agents again assembled in Boston and passed resolutions providing for the fitting out and sending of a party of pioneers to the Muskingum. To show what was the equipment and the duty of this party, we quote the resolutions entire:

"*Ordered*, That four surveyors be employed, under the direction of the superintendent hereinafter named:

"That twenty-two men shall attend the surveyors; that there be added to this number twenty men, including six boat-builders, four house-carpenters, one blacksmith and nine common workmen. That the boat-builders shall proceed on Monday next, and the surveyors rendezvous at Hartford the 1st day of January next, on their way to the Muskingum; that the boat-builders and the men with the surveyors be proprietors in the company; that their tools and one axe and one hoe to each man, and thirty pounds' weight of baggage, shall be carried in the company's wagons, and that the subsistence of the men on the journey be furnished by the company; that upon their arrival at the

*A part of these resolutions became of no effect, because the company did not come into possession of the amount of land they expected.

place of destination and entering upon the business of their employment the men shall be subsisted by the company, and allowed wages at the rate of four dollars each per month until discharged; that they be held in the company's service until the 1st day of July next unless sooner discharged; and if any of the persons employed shall leave the service or wilfully injure the same or disobey the orders of the superintendent or others acting under him, the person so offending shall forfeit all claim to wages. That their wages shall be paid the next autumn in cash or lands upon the same terms as the company purchased them. That each man furnish himself with a good small arm, bayonet, six flints, a powder horn and pouch, priming wire and brush, half a pound of powder, one pound of balls, and one pound of buckshot. The men so engaged shall be subject to the orders of the superintendent and those he may appoint as aforesaid in any kinds of business they shall be employed in, as well for boat-building and surveying as for building houses, erecting defenses, clearing land and planting or otherwise, for promoting the settlement. And as there is a possibility of interruption from enemies, they shall also be subject to orders as aforesaid in military command during the time of their employment. That the surveyors shall be allowed twenty-seven dollars per month and subsistence while in actual service, to commence upon their arrival at the Muskingum; that Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, from Rhode Island, Mr. Anselm Tupper and Mr. John Mathews, from Massachusetts, and Colonel R. J. Meigs, from Connecticut, be the surveyors. That General Rufus Putnam be the superintendent of all

the business aforesaid, and he is to be obeyed and respected accordingly; that he be allowed for his services forty dollars per month and his expenses, to commence from the time of his leaving home."

Before following this pioneer party into the western wilds let us hastily sketch the subsequent history and transactions of the Ohio Company.

At the November meeting it was decided that the next meeting of the directors should take place in Providence, R. I., in March following. Accordingly, on the 5th of the month, the directors and agents having assembled, the lots of the proposed city at the mouth of the Muskingum were drawn by the agents for the respective shareholders. A thousand shares were represented. At this meeting, even before the settlement had begun, such was the zeal of the proprietors to promote education and religion, there was appointed, to consider the expediency of employing some suitable person as a teacher in the new colony, a committee, who recommended in their report "That the directors be requested to pay as early attention as possible to the education of youth and the promotion of public worship among the first settlers; and that, for these important services, they employ, if practicable, an instructor eminent for literary accomplishments and the virtue of his character, who shall also superintend the first scholastic institution and direct the manner of instruction." Noble words! And noble were the aims of the founders of the first settlement in Ohio nearly one hundred years ago.

The surveys of the Ohio Company's purchase were ordered by the governor to be suspended after the 20th of Sep-

tember, 1788, until the treaty with the Indians (then pending and subsequently concluded at Fort Harmar, January 9, 1789) could be consummated. This course perhaps prevented serious trouble, as the Indians objected to the survey and were likely to interfere with its progress. The surveys made by the company were in accordance with the ordinance of Congress, passed in 1785, for the survey of the northwestern lands, and the rules therein laid down were carefully observed.

In December committees were sent out to explore lands in the purchase, the character of which the proprietors as yet knew but little, with a view toward deciding upon the location of future settlements. It was recommended that two thousand acres, in one-hundred-acre lots, at the forks of Duck Creek, about fifteen miles from Marietta, be given to twenty settlers; also, that a tract of six hundred and forty acres be given to encourage the erection of mills on Duck Creek near Marietta.

In respect to their donation lands the Ohio Company required a strict adherence to the following rules:*

1. The settler to furnish lands for highways when needed.

2. To build a dwelling-house within five years, of the size 18x24 feet, eight feet between the floors, and a cellar ten feet square; a chimney of brick or stone.

3. To put out not less than fifty apple-trees and twenty peach trees within three years.

4. To clear and put into meadow or pasture fifteen acres, and into tillage not less than five acres, within five years.

5. To be constantly provided with arms and be subject to the militia law.

6. Proper defenses or blockhouses to be kept upon the donation lands, of such strength as shall be approved by the committee.

Any settler complying with the above rules who kept on the land for five years a man able to bear arms was entitled to receive a deed from the directors. These donation lots were permitted to be issued until October 1, 1789, to any number of persons not exceeding two hundred, making in all 20,000 acres. The settlements were to be made by companies or associations of not less than twenty men to each settlement—this provision being a military precaution to guard against surprises from wandering Indians.

"This mode of settling the new lands of the purchase," says Dr. Hildreth, "was one of the most admirable that could be devised, and showed that the men who planned it were familiar with the cultivation of the soil as well as military affairs. These donation settlements were generally located on the frontiers of the purchase, and served as outposts to guard the more central parts. They formed a military as well as an agricultural people, just such as the condition of the country needed. Their requirements as to the character of the improvements on the land were such as would be most beneficial to the settler and ultimately useful to the community. The regulation as to fruit-trees made a permanent impression upon the people generally."

By subsequent action of Congress the company was relieved from the necessity of making donations out of their own lands to promote settlements.

Meantime, while settlements were

*Hildreth's "Pioneer History."

being made and encouraged by the company's efforts, its own business was involved in well-nigh serious difficulties. Shortly after the formation of the Ohio Company another association, known as the Scioto Company, had been organized. Dr. Cutler, while negotiating with Congress for lands for his company, had been entreated to use his influence to obtain a purchase for them. Through his efforts a refusal was secured for a large tract, and under the lead of the Sciota Company's agents, a French settlement was made at Gallipolis in 1790. The affairs of the company were badly managed and the settlers were unable to obtain titles to their land until Congress, in 1798, made a grant of the tract, since known as the French grant, situated on the Ohio above the mouth of the Scioto. In 1789 it became apparent that the Ohio Company could not pay for the land embraced in the original contract; only half the purchase money had been paid and no titles could be secured until the balance was paid; a number of shares had become forfeited through non-payment. Therefore, in 1790, the directors of the Ohio Company readily availed themselves of an offer made by the Scioto Company to purchase certain tracts of the Ohio Company's lands, including the forfeited shares and a tract on the Great Kanawha. The contract was closed and the Ohio Company was cheered by the hope of adding to its finances by this means. The matter resulted in nothing but blank disappointment.

In the spring of 1792 a panic in New York caused the failure of Richard Platt, who was then the Ohio Company's treasurer, and had nearly \$50,000 of the funds of the association. At the same time financial disaster overtook

the directors of the Scioto Company (by whom as yet no payments had been made to the Ohio Company), and their contract for the purchase of forfeited shares was forfeited and annulled.

At this crisis three of the directors of the Ohio Company, Dr. Cutler, General Putnam and Colonel Robert Oliver, petitioned Congress for relief, asking that the 1,500,000 acres be deeded to them for the \$500,000 already paid, and that a grant of 100,000 acres in addition be made to compensate for the lands which the company had donated to settlers. The prayer of the petitioners was answered in part by a bill passed April 21, 1792, which provided that a deed be made to the Ohio Company for 750,000 acres for the \$500,000 in securities already paid; another for 214,285 (about one-seventh of the original purchase), to be paid for in land-warrants, and a third for 100,000 acres, to be held in trust and given to actual settlers in lots of one hundred acres each.

May 10, 1792, the President issued three patents to Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Greene in trust for the Ohio Company. With one exception these were the first land-patents issued by the United States. By their provisions the total amount of land conveyed to the Ohio Company was 964,285 acres; or, including the donation tract, 1,064,285 acres. The boundaries of the tract, as finally fixed by the survey, were approximately as follows:

"Beginning on the Ohio River upon the western boundary line of the fifteenth range of townships, thence running northerly to a point about one mile north of the south line of township number seven; thence west to the western boundary of the sixteenth

range; thence north to the north line of township number sixteen; thence east to a point about one mile east of the western boundary of the eleventh range of township; thence north four miles; then east to the western boundary of the seventh range; thence south to the Ohio; thence along the Ohio to the place of beginning."

Included in the purchase were parts of the present counties of Morgan, Washington, Gallia, Vinton, Jackson and Hocking, and all of Athens and Meigs.

The donation tract (a part of which is in Morgan County) lies in the north-eastern part of the above-described territory, and is about twenty-one miles long and nearly eight miles wide. Its boundaries are as follows: Beginning on the western boundary line of the seventh range of townships, at the north-east corner of the seven hundred and fifty thousand acre tract; thence running north to the line surveyed by Israel Ludlow at the northern boundary of the original purchase of 1,500,000 acres; thence west along that line to the tract containing 214,285 acres; thence south to the boundary of the tract of 750,000 acres; thence east to the place of beginning.

The directors of the Ohio Company, as trustees of the donation tract, were required to make, free of expense, deeds in fee simple of one hundred acres to each male person not less than eighteen years of age, who must be an actual settler or a resident within the purchase at the time the conveyance should be made. The donation, although it secured fewer permanent settlers than was expected, greatly aided the Ohio Company, and was the means of attract-

ing many adventurers into the territory. The lands were speculated in to some extent, those who had secured lots before the Indian war selling them to others at its close without having made any actual settlement or improvement.

Under the direction of the Ohio Company and the immediate superintendence of General Putnam the donation tract was surveyed in May, 1793, and by the middle of July 170 lots had been surveyed in nine allotments on the Muskingum and Wolf Creek. During the year a total of 186 lots was drawn; this number represents the whole number of males able to bear arms then residents of the three settlements of Washington County — at Marietta, Belpre and Waterford.

We need not follow the history of the Ohio Company further, having seen it successful, against incalculable disadvantages, in the performance of the mission to which its members voluntarily dedicated themselves. The last meeting of the directors and agents of the company held west of the Alleghany Mountains began at Marietta, November 22, 1795, and lasted till January 29, 1796. Then was made the final division or partition of lands, by which was set off to each share in the company the following lands: First division, one eight acre lot; second division, one three acre lot; third division, one city lot; fourth division, one one hundred and sixty acre lot; fifth division, one one hundred acre lot; sixth division, one six hundred and forty acre lot, and one two hundred and sixty-two acre lot; total, 1,173 acres to each share. There were then 819 shares classified in sixteen agencies.

CHAPTER V.

WASHINGTON COUNTY AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—1788 TO 1803.

THE OHIO COMPANY INDUCING EMIGRATION—REMARKABLE PREDICTION ABOUT THE OHIO COUNTRY BY DR. CUTLER—OPPOSITION AND RIDICULE—THE COMPANY OF ADVENTURERS—THEIR WINTER JOURNEY ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS—BOAT-BUILDING AT THE YOUGHIOGHENY—ARRIVAL OF THE MAYFLOWER AT THE MUSKINGUM, APRIL 7, 1788—NAMES OF THE FOUNDERS OF MARIETTA—ORIGIN OF THE TERM BUCKEYE—ERECTION OF CAMPUS MARTIUS—ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR—WASHINGTON COUNTY ESTABLISHED—LATER COUNTIES—FIRST COURTS IN THE TERRITORY—ESTABLISHMENT OF TOWNSHIPS—THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT—THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—ITS FIRST MEMBERS—THE BIRTH OF A STATE—THE "ENABLING ACT" PASSED BY CONGRESS—THE OPPOSITION TO A STATE GOVERNMENT IN WASHINGTON COUNTY—THE CONVENTION OF 1802—ATTEMPT TO LEGALIZE SLAVERY IN OHIO—THE CONSTITUTION FORMED AND THE STATE OF OHIO ADMITTED INTO THE UNION—PROGRESS OF THE MARIETTA COLONY—SETTLEMENTS AT BELPRE AND WATERFORD—WOLF CREEK MILLS, THE FIRST IN OHIO—THE SETTLEMENT AT BIG BOTTOM.

WASHINGTON COUNTY being the parent of Morgan, it is appropriate that some account of her earliest settlement, as well as of other early events, be included in this volume.

After the Ohio Company was fairly organized, and appeared likely to be successful in its objects and aims, the subject of colonization naturally became uppermost in the minds of its members. In the work of encouraging emigration from New England to the Ohio country Generals Putnam, Tupper and Parsons, Dr. Cutler and Winthrop Sargent were enthusiastic and energetic. After concluding the purchase Dr. Cutler anonymously published a pamphlet, giving extensive information as to the Northwest, and especially the Muskingum region. In this publication Dr. Cutler took occasion to make some prophecies, which, though they were doubtless then

received with ridicule, have nearly all been realized. He asserted that in fifty years the population of the northwestern territory would exceed that of New England. The following passage, written in 1787, probably contained the first allusion ever made to the subject of steam navigation upon western rivers: "The current down the Ohio and Mississippi, for heavy articles that suit the Florida and West India markets, such as Indian corn, flour, beef, lumber, etc., will be more loaded than any streams on earth. The distance from the Muskingum to the Mississippi is 1,000 miles; from thence to the sea is 900 miles. The whole course is run in eighteen days, and the passage up these rivers is not so difficult as has been represented. It is found by late experiments that sails are used to great advantage against the current of the Ohio; and it is worthy of observation that in all probability

steamboats will be found to do infinite service in all our river navigation."

The proprietors of the Ohio Company succeeded, however, in getting together a sufficient number of adventurers to begin the proposed settlement in accordance with their resolutions of November 23, 1787, already given in the preceding chapter. The first party, consisting of twenty-two men, and including the mechanics and boat-builders, left Danvers, Mass., December 1, 1787, in command of Major Hatfield White, and on the 23d of January, 1788, arrived at Sumrill's Ferry, on the Youghiogheny River, in Pennsylvania, where they were expected to begin the construction of boats for completing the journey. The other party, consisting of the surveyors and their assistants and others, left Hartford, Conn., on the 1st of January, under the conduct of Colonel Ebenezer Sproat (they were joined by General Rufus Putnam, superintendent of the colony, at Lauderdale Creek, on the 24th), and after a toilsome winter journey across the Alleghanies arrived at the Youghiogheny in the middle of February. Here they were disappointed to find that very little progress had been made by the advance party in their preparations, and a delay lasting until the first of April resulted. Then, with three canoes, a flat-boat of about three tons' burden (the "Adelphia") and a galley of about fifty tons' burden (the "Mayflower"), the party embarked upon the "Yough," and proceeded down that stream, the Monongahela and the Ohio to their destination.

About noon on Monday, April 7, 1788, the little party, consisting of forty-seven men (increased to forty-eight by the arrival of Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs on the 12th), landed on the site of Ma-

rietta, where about seventy Indians, warriors, women and children, of the Wyandot and Delaware tribes, received them with manifestations of friendliness. The famous chieftain, Captain Pipe, was among the Indians.

The following are the names of the colonists:

General Rufus Putnam, superintendent of the colony; Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, Major Anselm Tupper, and John Mathews, surveyors; Major Hatfield White, steward and quartermaster; Captain Jonathan Devol, Captain Josiah Monroe, Captain Daniel Davis, Captain Peregrine Foster, Captain Jethro Putnam, Captain William Gray, Captain Ezekiel Cooper, Phineas Coburn, David Wallace, Gilbert Devol, Jr., Jonas Davis, Hezekiah Flint, Hezekiah Flint, Jr., Josiah Whitridge, Benjamin Griswold, Theophilus Leonard, William Miller, Josiah White, Henry Maxon, William Maxon, William Moulton, Edward Moulton, Benjamin Shaw, Jarvis Cutler, Samuel Cushing, Daniel Bushnell, Ebenezer Corry, Oliver Dodge, Isaac Dodge, Jabez Barlow, Allen Putnam, Joseph Wells, Israel Danton, Samuel Felshaw, Amos Porter, Jr., John Gardner, Elizur Kirtland, Joseph Lincoln, Earl Sproat, Allen Devol, Simeon Martin, Peletiah White.

Regarding the landing of the adventurers, there is a tradition that an incident which then occurred gave rise to the name "Buckeyes," first applied to the early settlers, and afterward to all the inhabitants of the State. It is related that two of the pioneers, on springing to the shore, at once began a contest to see who should inaugurate the improvement by felling the first tree. One selected a hardwood tree and his work was consequently difficult. The

other applied his axe to a buckeye, and laid it low before his rival made much progress with his work. Another tradition, better authenticated, is to the effect that Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, a man of large physical proportions, was called by the Indians *Hetuck*, or Big Buckeye, and from this the name was made to apply to all the colonists.

It would carry us far beyond our purpose to write a history of the Marietta colony, but in order that the reader may have a full understanding of subsequent events which are properly included within the scope of this work we make a brief sketch of the more notable occurrences in the annals of their work.

During the first summer the pioneers made commendable progress, building cabins, clearing land, planting crops, surveying the company's lands, laying out the streets of the new city, etc. As a measure of defense and protection, unfortunately soon rendered necessary, they began the erection of an elaborate fortress or garrison, large enough to afford refuge to the whole colony in times of danger. Much of the work was performed during the first year, but the whole of Campus Martius, as the defense was styled, was not finished till 1791. It was then pronounced the finest pile of buildings west of the Alleghany Mountains—which was doubtless true.

During the year the Marietta colony was increased by the arrival of eighty-four men, several of them being accompanied by their families. The wife of James Owen, who came in June, 1788, was the first woman who settled in the Ohio Company's purchase.

General Arthur St. Clair, the first territorial governor, arrived July 9th. He was a native of Scotland, born in 1734. He entered the British army, and

being sent to America during the French war, was present at the storming of Quebec. In 1764 he settled at Fort Ligonier, afterward in Westmoreland County, Pa., having been appointed to the command of the fort. He figured prominently in the colonial history of Pennsylvania, and was the first prothonotary of Bedford County, which at one time included all of Southwestern Pennsylvania. At the breaking out of the Revolution he joined the patriots and was given command of a regiment. Subsequently he was promoted to a brigadier, then to a major-general. He represented his district in the Continental Congress and was president of that body. In October, 1787, he was commissioned governor of the Northwest Territory, the commission taking effect in February following. He continued to act as territorial governor until within a few months preceding the formation of the State government, in 1803, when he was removed by President Jefferson. He died in Westmoreland County, Pa., August 31, 1818.

Preceding Governor St. Clair, two of the judges of the territory, Samuel Holden Parsons and James Mitchell Varnum, and the secretary, Winthrop Sargent, had arrived at Marietta. John Cleve Symmes was the other territorial judge.

The governor and judges began the work of organizing the territory by issuing laws for its government, modeled after the laws of the older States of the Union. July 25, 1788, they passed a law regulating and establishing the militia. Other early acts related to the establishment of the general court of quarter sessions of the peace, the county court of common pleas, and the office of sheriff, the probate court, laws respect-

ing crimes and their punishment,* etc.

On July 26, 1788, Governor St. Clair issued a proclamation establishing the first county in the new Territory, to which he gave the name Washington, in honor of the Father of his Country. The order was as follows:

"By His Excellency, Arthur St. Clair, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"To all persons to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas, by the ordinance of Congress of the 13th July, 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio, it is directed that for the due execution of process, civil and criminal, the governor shall make proper divisions of the said territory, and proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the part of the same where the Indian title has been extinguished into counties and townships, subject to future alterations as therein specified. Now, know ye, that it appearing to me to be necessary, for the purposes above mentioned, that a county should immediately be laid out, I have ordained and ordered, and by these presents do ordain and order, that all and singular the lands lying and being within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie;

thence along the southern shore of said lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River; thence up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the branch of the forks at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage of that branch of the Big Miami on which the fort stood that was taken by the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the lower Shawanese town to the Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto River; thence with that river to the mouth and thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning, shall be a county and the same is hereby erected into a county named and to be called hereafter the county of Washington; and the said county of Washington shall have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdiction, rights, liberties, privileges and immunities whatever to a county belonging and appertaining, and which any other county that may hereafter be erected and laid out shall or ought to enjoy, conformably to the ordinance of Congress before mentioned.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed this twenty-sixth day of July, in the thirteenth year of the Independence of the United States, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

"(Signed),

"A. ST. CLAIR."

The county of Washington, as above established, then embraced about one-half of the present State of Ohio. It remained the only county in the Territory, and practically was the Territory civilly and judicially, until January 2, 1790, when Hamilton County was erected. Between 1790 and 1796 the

*The early laws provided for the suppression and prevention of profanity, Sabbath-breaking, etc., punished theft and minor offences by fines, whipping and confinement in the stocks or service at hard labor. Each county had its pillory, stocks and whipping-post. These "terrors to evil doers" were continued as late as 1812.—*Hildreth*.

following counties were organized in the Territory, outside the limits of Ohio: St. Clair, Knox and Randolph. Wayne was erected August 15, 1796, embracing parts of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and all of Michigan. Adams, the next county within the State limits, was erected July 10, 1797. Jefferson followed next, being erected July 29, 1797, largely reducing the size of Washington County, which was further curtailed by the formation of Ross, August 20, 1798. Fairfield and Trumbull were erected in 1800, and Belmont in 1801. These were all of the counties formed in Ohio under the territorial government. After the formation of the State government in 1803 new counties multiplied rapidly. Gallia was formed in 1803; Muskingum in 1804 (from Washington and Fairfield); Athens in 1805; Guernsey in 1810; Monroe in 1815; Morgan and Meigs in 1819.

The first court held in the Northwest Territory was the court of common pleas, of Washington County, which convened in the Campus Martius at Marietta, on Tuesday, September 2, 1788. The ceremonies were imposing, and no doubt made an impression upon the minds of the few friendly savages who witnessed them. A procession was formed at "the point" of citizens and officers from Fort Harmar, by whom the territorial judges, the governor and the judges of the common pleas court were escorted to the block-house, which was to serve as the courtroom.

At the head marched the sheriff, with drawn sword and wand of office. The session opened with prayer by Rev. Manasseh Cutler, who was then on a visit to the colony whose establishment

he had done so much to promote, and after the reading of the commissions of the judges, the clerk and the sheriff, the court was proclaimed open for business by the sheriff, Colonel Ebenezer Sproat. Paul Fearing, Esq., was admitted to practice as an attorney, and was the first in the Territory. Colonel R. J. Meigs was the clerk, and General Rufus Putnam, General Benjamin Tupper and Colonel Archibald Crary the judges. No business being brought before the court, it adjourned *sine die*.

The county court of common pleas consisted of not less than three nor more than five judges, who received their commissions from the governor, and were authorized to keep a court of record. The court was held twice a year in each county. In 1790 the number of terms was changed to four, and the number of judges increased to seven.

The court of quarter sessions of the peace under the territorial laws was held four times a year in each county, and was composed of justices of the peace commissioned by the governor. Not less than three nor more than five justices were especially commissioned for holding this court. Three could hold special courts when required. In 1790 a change in the law increased the number of justices to nine in each county, and gave the court power to divide the county into Townships, appoint constables, overseers of the poor, township clerks, and to establish roads. The first term of this court was held in Washington County, at the Campus Martius, Tuesday, September 9, 1788, before Justices Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper, Isaac Pierce, Thomas Lord and Return J. Meigs. Then was impaneled the first grand jury in the

Territory. No cases were presented, and the court adjourned without day.

One other court completed the judicial machinery of the Territory. The general court, for the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, held four sessions a year, for civil and criminal suits, at such points in the territory as the judges deemed advisable, due notice of the session being given. The terms began on the first Monday of February, May, October and December. Process, both civil and criminal, could be returned at any place in the territory where they might be convened. They were not obliged to hold more than one court a year in any one county.

In December, 1790, the court of quarter sessions of Washington County established three townships, which included the three settlements which had been made up to that time.

Marietta Township included Townships 1, 2 and 3 in the eighth range and Townships 2 and 3 in the ninth range. Belpre contained Townships 1 and 2 in the tenth range and Township 1 in the ninth range. Waterford Township consisted of Townships 7 and 8 in the eleventh range, Townships 4 and 5 in the tenth range, and section 33 of Township 4 in the ninth range.

Subsequently Gallipolis Township was established, extending from the eleventh range to the Scioto and bounded on the north by a line drawn west from the northern line of Township 3, Range 11. Two townships included the northern part of the county—Warren, west of Pennsylvania, and extending to the lake, and Middletown, west of Warren. These were taken into Jefferson County at its formation in 1797. Adams and Salem townships were estab-

lished in December, 1797. Salem was five miles wide and extended from the donation tract to the north line of the county. In December, 1798, the following townships were established: Another Middletown, embracing nearly all of the present county of Athens; Newton, from the north part of Waterford and extending to the northern line of the county; and Newport Township. Roxbury (a part of which was added to Morgan County in 1845), was organized in 1806.

The government of the Territory, with the ordinance of 1787 as its foundation, could scarcely be called a "government of the people and for the people," for in reality the people had no voice in it. Its chief officers were appointed by Congress until after the ratification of the constitution and then by the President, and were accountable only to the general government. But, all things considered, perhaps the system was the best and wisest that could be devised for a vast and remote territory, inhabited only by Indians, traders, hunters and adventurers, with here and there a struggling colony upon its borders. No government free from abuses has ever been formulated by man, and that no arbitrary actions should creep into the administration of affairs in the Northwest no reasonable man could have expected. The nation was fortunate in the choice of the territorial authorities, and the government served its purpose, giving birth to five great, free States. When the time arrived which enabled the inhabitants to adopt a State government they welcomed it with eagerness, as has been the case with the people of all the States of later origin.

The first step toward giving the

people of the Territory a part in making their laws was taken in 1798. The ordinance of 1787 provided as soon as there should be "5,000 free male inhabitants of full age" in the Territory they should be entitled to a general assembly, to consist of the governor, legislative council and a house of representatives, the representatives to serve for two years and the council for five. The manner of selecting the council was as follows: As soon as the representatives were elected, the governor was required to appoint a time and place for them to meet and nominate ten persons, "residents in the district and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land," and return their names to Congress; from this number Congress must choose the five members.

Governor St. Clair, having ascertained that the Territory contained the requisite number of voters, issued a call for an election of territorial representatives. The proclamation, issued October 29, 1798, ordered the election to be held on the third Monday of the following December. The representatives elected were Return J. Meigs, Paul Fearing, Washington County; William Goforth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell, Isaac Martin, Hamilton County; Shadrach Bond, St. Clair County; John Small, Knox County; John Edgar, Randolph County; Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visger, Charles F. Chabert de Johncaire, Wayne County; Joseph Darlington, Nathaniel Massie, Adams County; James Pritchard, Jefferson County; Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Samuel Findlay, Edward Tiffin, Ross County.

The legislature met at Cincinnati,

January 22, 1799, and nominated ten men for the legislative council. The five chosen by the national government were Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, Hamilton County; Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Knox County; Robert Oliver, of Marietta, Washington County; James Findlay of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville, Jefferson County.

The first session of the legislature began at Cincinnati, September 16, 1799, and lasted until December 19, 1799, at which time it was prorogued by the governor to meet at Chillicothe (which had been made the capital by act of Congress May 7, 1800), on the first Monday in November, 1800. At the Cincinnati session, the legislature passed thirty bills, of which the governor vetoed eleven. William Henry Harrison was elected a delegate to Congress, receiving one more vote than his rival, Arthur St. Clair, Jr. A petition was introduced, from a number of Virginia officers, asking permission to remove their slaves into the Virginia Military District. The ordinance of Freedom rendered their prayer futile. At the November session William McMillan was chosen a delegate to Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of General Harrison, who had been appointed governor of Indiana Territory (formed May 7, 1800, and included the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and a part of Michigan.)

The second and last territorial legislature convened at Cincinnati, November 23, 1801. Ephraim Cutler and William Rufus Putnam were the representatives from Washington County. Edward Tiffin, of Ross County, was speaker, and Robert Oliver of Washington

County, president of the legislative council. The representatives from Washington County opposed the formation of a State government, which about this time began to be discussed. Putnam made a speech at a supper in Cincinnati at which he proposed the toast, "The Scioto—may its waters lave the borders of two great States." This sentiment aroused the violent opposition of the Chillicothe people, who favored the formation of a State with its present limits, or at least, extending westward to the Miami, with their town as its capital. The boundary proposed by Putnam was generally favored by his constituents, and had it been adopted would have delayed the State organization considerably, as the ordinance of 1787 provided that no part of the territory should become a State until it had a population of 60,000.

The opposition to the formation of a State came from a small minority and was strongest in Washington county. On the 17th of June, 1801, a meeting was held at Marietta, attended by delegates from the several townships of the county, who adopted resolutions, afterwards forwarded to their representatives in the general assembly, declaring that, in their opinion, "it would be highly impolitic and very injurious to the inhabitants of this territory to enter into a State government at this time." There were several reasons for this opinion. First, they argued, that taxes would be increased without corresponding benefits; that the expenses of the State government would fall most heavily upon the inhabitants of the Ohio Company's purchase, while the congressional lands would be exempt from taxation. The expenses of the territorial government were chiefly paid out of the National

treasury, and a State government once formed, this aid would cease. Secondly, the Washington county people were on the weaker or Federalist side in politics, and could hope for no offices under the State. This consideration may have had no weight, with the majority, but undoubtedly some were influenced by it. Thirdly, there was the hope that two States might sometime be formed of the territory now included in Ohio and that Marietta might be the capital of the eastern one.*

The discussion of the project reached Congress and the passage of the "enabling act" was violently opposed by Paul Fearing, of Washington County, territorial delegate; but the act became a law April 30, 1802. By it the boundaries of the State were defined and the holding of a convention for the formation of a State government was authorized.

The convention met at Chillicothe in November, 1802. The delegates were as follows: Joseph Darlington, Thomas Kirker and Israel Donaldson, from Adams County; James Caldwell, from Belmont County; Francis Dunlady, John Paul, Jeremiah Morrow, John Wilson, Charles W. Byrd, William Go forth, John Smith and John Reily, from Hamilton County; Rudolph Bair, John Milligan and George Humphrey, from Jefferson County; Edward Tiffin, Nathaniel Massie, Thomas Worthington, Michael Baldwin, and James Grubb, from Ross County; Samuel Huntington, from Trumbull County; Ephraim Cutler, Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Ives Gilman and John McIntire, from Washington County. Edward Tiffin was elected president, and Thomas Scott secretary of the convention.

*Alfred Mathews in the History of Washington county.

When the question was put as to whether it was expedient to form a constitution and State government at that time, only Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County, voted in the negative.

By far the most important work of the convention was the defeat of a provision authorizing slavery in the State. In spite of the ordinance of 1787 such a measure was introduced, and came near being adopted by the committee having charge of preparing a bill of rights. But here Ephraim Cutler, the son of the author of that famous clause in the Ordinance of Freedom, "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the territory," interposed, and, by the aid of other wise men, defeated the measure.

The convention, which met upon the 1st, adjourned on the 29th of November, having completed its work and formed that instrument which stood for half a century as the fundamental law of the State of Ohio. The constitution was never submitted to the people either for approval or disapproval, but became a law solely by act of the convention—a fact somewhat remarkable, since the convention had been called by Congress without having taken the opinion of the inhabitants upon the question. Ohio was first recognized as a State by Congress February 19, 1803. Its first legislature met on March 1, 1803, and the formal organization of the government took place two days later. The legislature continued to meet at Chillicothe until 1816 (with the exception of two sessions, 1810–11 and 1811–12), which were held at Zanesville, when Columbus became the capital of the State.

PROGRESS OF THE MARIETTA COLONY—NEW SETTLEMENTS FOUNDED.

The winter of 1788–89 was long and

severe. The Ohio River froze up in December and no boats passed either to or from Marietta till March. Provisions were scarce, and the game had been mostly killed off in the surrounding country by the Indians, so that wild meat was procured with difficulty. Before navigation was resumed many of the people lived for weeks with little or no meat and without bread, their food consisting of boiled corn, or coarse meal, ground in hand-mills. In 1790 the inhabitants of the county suffered again from scarcity of food. Small pox prevailed at Marietta early in 1790, and at Belpre in 1793. But in spite of all drawbacks the settlements slowly but surely gained in strength and prosperity.

In the winter of 1788–89 an association of about forty members was formed at Marietta for the purpose of forming a new settlement, and the Belpre colony was the result. The settlers began moving to their farms in April, 1789. The outbreak of Indian hostilities found the settlement with but two strongly built log blockhouses. In January, 1791, eleven more were built, making thirteen in all. They were arranged in two rows, along the river, and the whole was inclosed by palisades. The defence when complete was styled "Farmers' Castle," and the United States flag was raised upon one of the principal blockhouses, where sentries were posted at night, ready to discharge a small cannon in case of alarm. About two hundred and twenty persons inhabited the garrison, seventy of whom were able-bodied men. Later in the war (1793) two other garrisons, known respectively as Goodale's and Stone's, were built in the vicinity of the castle, which had been found too

small to accommodate all who required its shelter.

Waterford settlement on the Muskingum was begun in April, 1789, by a second association, consisting of thirty-nine members, who in accordance with the Ohio Company's resolutions,* were to receive lands for settling. A part of the company were to locate on Wolf Creek, about a mile above its mouth, for the purpose of erecting mills. "The main body of the donated lands," says Hildreth, "lies on the east side of the Muskingum; and that portion of it bordering on the river was divided into lots of ten or fifteen acres each, for the purpose of making the settlement more compact, and the inhabitants near to each other for mutual assistance and defense in times of danger from the Indians; while the other portion of the hundred acres was located at a greater distance." These lots commenced where the town of Beverly now stands, and extended down the river about two miles.

On the west side of the Muskingum, in a bend of Wolf Creek known as the peninsula, another village was laid out in lots of five acres each. For the protection of the settlement two blockhouses were built, one on the east and the other on the west side of the river. After the commencement of hostilities Fort Frye, on the east side of the Muskingum about half a mile below the site of Beverly, was erected. It was completed in March, 1791.

Wolf Creek mills, the first in the territory, according to Dr. Hildreth, were erected the year the Waterford settle-

ment was begun, by Colonel Robert Oliver, Major Haffield White and Captain John Dodge. The mills (a gristmill and sawmill) were built during the year 1789, but were not completed and ready for operation until March of the following year. The crank for the sawmill was made at New Haven, Conn., transported across the mountains on a packhorse to Sumrill's Ferry, and brought thence by water. The stones, of conglomerate rock, were quarried in Laurel Hill, near Brownsville, Pa., and were used more than fifty years. They were not suitable for grinding wheat, but served well for grinding corn, of which, it is said, the mill would grind a bushel in four minutes. About the mill there grew up a settlement of about thirty people, all of whom fled to the neighboring blockhouses when the news of the Big Bottom massacre reached them. The mill was resorted to by the people of Marietta and Waterford both before and after the war, and for many years did a thriving business. During the Indian war it was not suffered to lie idle. Parties of twenty or thirty men sometimes went up with their grain in boats, a part of them marching by land to watch for Indians. While the mill was in operation sentries were posted round about to give warning of danger, but during the whole war the mill was undisturbed by the savages.

But one other settlement was founded under the auspices of the Marietta colonists prior to the Indian war—the ill-fated colony at Big Bottom, of which we shall proceed to speak in the following chapter.

*See chapter on the Ohio Company.

CHAPTER VI.

THE INDIAN WAR—1790 TO 1795.

PRIMARY CAUSES OF THE WAR—DECLARATION OF THE ORDINANCE OF 1787 CONCERNING THE INDIANS—A PEACE POLICY CONTEMPLATED—ITS FUTILITY—PREPARATIONS FOR A TREATY—THE WHITES ATTACKED IN THE NIGHT AT DUNCAN'S FALLS—THE TREATY MADE AT FORT HARMAR IN JANUARY, 1789—DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE INDIAN TRIBES—ATTACK ON THE OHIO COMPANY'S SURVEYING PARTY—JOHN GARDNER'S ADVENTURE—WAR CONSIDERED INEVITABLE—GENERAL HARMAR'S UNSUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION—MEIGS' JOURNEYS TO DETROIT—THE COLONY AT BIG BOTTOM—MURDER OF THE SETTLERS—TWELVE PERSONS KILLED AND OTHERS CAPTURED—TWO MEN ELUDE THE INDIANS AND WARN THE NEIGHBORING SETTLEMENTS—ALARMING CONDITION OF THE SETTLERS—INCIDENTS AND ADVENTURES—A SCOUT KILLED—DEATH OF MATTHEW KERR—AN INDIAN KILLED AT DUCK CREEK—RELIGIOUS EXERCISES INTERRUPTED BY AN ALARM OF INDIANS—A SKIRMISH—NICHOLAS CARPENTER AND THREE OTHERS KILLED NEAR MARIETTA—ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT—WHAT WASHINGTON THOUGHT OF IT—THE INDIAN CONFEDERACY—EVENTS OF 1792-3—DISAPPEARANCE OF MAJOR GOODALE—THE SAD FATE OF THE ARMSTRONG FAMILY—THE COLONY FORMED AT OLIVE GREEN IN 1794—THE MURDER OF ABEL SHERMAN—THE INDIAN SILVERHEELS—A SON AVENGES HIS FATHER'S MURDER—CLOSING EVENTS OF THE WAR—WAYNE'S VICTORY—THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE, AUGUST, 1795—PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

THE earliest English-speaking colony in the northwestern territory was founded under favorable auspices. The pioneers were, as we have seen, welcomed to the banks of the Muskingum by an influential chief and several warriors of the Delawares: the land to which they came had been ceded by the Indians to the government, and sold by the latter to the Ohio Company. As far as the treaties could make it so, the title of the whites to the land was absolute and indisputable. But, chiefly for causes for which they were in no way responsible, the inhabitants of Washington County soon found themselves involved in a war with the savages, which proved to be long and bloody.

The primary cause of the Indian war,

no doubt, was jealousy on the part of the savages at the encroaching settlements. Then, too, the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky had become peopled by a class of whites who acted upon the theory still adhered to in some sections of our country that only dead Indians are good Indians.

The Virginians, whom the savages called the "Long Knives," were the hated enemies of the red men; and the hatred engendered by long years of border warfare, in accordance with the natural bent of the Indian character, was extended to the entire race. Again, the savages had witnessed the cruel and inhuman butchery by the whites of the innocent Moravians and other acts of treachery performed by those professing friendship. The treaties that

had been made were unsatisfactory and imperfectly comprehended. The British, who still had posts in the Northwest, sought by every means to rouse the ire of the savages against the Americans, and so prevent settlements in the Ohio Valley. Savage warfare did not cease with the close of the Revolution, but continued here and there on the frontiers with almost no cessation. It was estimated that in the seven years preceding the Indian war, which began in 1790, and on Ohio soil in 1791, fifteen hundred people were captured or killed by the Indians on the borders south and west of the Ohio River, and that two thousand horses, and other property to the value of fifty thousand dollars, were stolen.

The ordinance of 1787, which established the Northwest Territory, contained in one of its articles the following declarations:

"The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made for preventing wrong being done to them and for preserving peace with them."

To carry out this peace policy Governor St. Clair was charged with the duty of making a treaty as soon as practicable after arriving in the territory, for the purpose of confirming former treaties and establishing friendly relations with the Indians. Anticipating the arrival of the governor in June, 1788, a party of thirty men, under command of Lieutenant McDowell, was sent

from Fort Harmar to the falls of the Muskingum, since known as Duncan's Falls, to make preparations for the approaching treaty. They took goods for presents to the Indians, and provisions, and were instructed to erect a council-house and cabins to protect the men and shelter the goods. On arriving at the spot (which the Indians had selected for the council) the soldiers found quite a number of Delawares assembled there; also a band of about twenty savages, composed of Chippewas and other outcasts of different tribes. During the night of July 12th the sentries who were guarding the tent containing the goods were fired upon, and two of them killed and others wounded. The Indians, who designed the robbery of the tent, were defeated in their purpose and retired with a loss of one killed and one wounded. On the same night the colored servant of Major Duncan, a trader, who was awaiting the arrival of the tribes in order that he might traffic with them, was killed and scalped.

The Delawares protested that they were entirely innocent of any part in the attack, pronounced the dead Indian a Chippewa, and seizing and binding six of the offenders gave them into the custody of Lieutenant McDowell to await punishment. On the next day a reinforcement arrived from Fort Harmar, which took charge of the prisoners and carried them back to the fort. They were kept for some time in irons, but finally escaped. The large boat of the Ohio Company was sent up to the falls, and the troops, with the goods and provisions, were carried back to the fort.

The treaty was delayed several months by this occurrence. The In-

dians in the meantime began to manifest symptoms of hostility, and murmured against the improvements which the settlers were making. They continued to linger in the vicinity and scoured the woods for miles around, hunting and killing off all the game they could, leaving it to rot upon the ground, "to keep it," as they averred "from the white hunters." A council was held of the Ottawas and Chippewas, who opposed making a treaty, and declared themselves for war unless the whites would remove south of the Ohio. The Delawares, however, continued their professions of friendship, and the Wyandots and Six Nations sided with them, telling the dissatisfied tribes that if they fought the white men they must not expect aid from the Delawares and their friends. Captain Pipe, a Delaware chief, dined with General Putnam at Marietta and with the officers at Fort Harmar on several occasions.

In September Gyantwahia, the Cornplanter, a leading Seneca chief, accompanied by about forty warriors, arrived at Fort Harmar, escorted by Captain Ziegler and a company of soldiers from Fort Pitt. It was expected that he would have great influence in consummating a treaty, from his authority in the councils of the Six Nations, his intelligence and his friendliness toward the American government. In December, 1788, the Ohio Company voted to give one mile square of the donation lands "to the Gyantwahia and his heirs forever" as a testimonial of their appreciation of the value of his services.

In November a son of the celebrated Brant, who was at Duncan's Falls with two hundred warriors, sent a request to Governor St. Clair that the conference

be held at that place rather than at Fort Harmar. On the refusal of the governor Brant and his warriors retired to their towns and used their influence to keep the Shawnees from Fort Harmar. Very few of them were present when the treaty was made.

December 13th about two hundred Indians from different tribes arrived at the fort. They came from the north, along the west bank of the Muskingum, some of them mounted and bearing the United States flag at the head of the column in token of friendship. As they approached the fort they saluted it by firing their rifles in the air. "The salute," says Dr. Hildreth, "was returned by the cannon and musketry of the soldiers for several minutes, sounding so much like a real engagement of hostile bands that the old officers at Campus Martius were quite animated with the sound. A guard of soldiers with music escorted them into the garrison in military style, which much pleased the chiefs, who expressed their thanks to the governor in a set speech at their cordial reception." The governor replied, welcoming them in appropriate words, and expressed the hope that the treaty might soon be finished.

The council-fire was lighted the next day, but the deliberations proceeded so slowly that it was not until the 9th of January that all the articles of the treaty were arranged and agreed to. During this time Governor St. Clair was ill with gout, and was carried by the soldiers in a chair to the council daily. General Richard Butler was present as a commissioner at the treaty; also the venerable Moravian missionary, Rev. John Heckewelder, who had labored for years among the Delawares on the Tuscarawas and was beloved and

respected both by the Christian and heathen Indians of that tribe. He spoke their language with fluency, and his presence was of great weight in the council. Three interpreters were present—Nicholson, Williams and La Chapelle.

Two treaties were made, both on the 9th of January, 1789. The first was with the sachems and warriors of the Six Nations, and was signed by twenty-four of their chiefs. It renewed and confirmed previous treaties and re-established the boundaries of the territory of the Six Nations, as fixed by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, October 22, 1784. A distinct article was attached to the treaty which provided that if any murders were committed, either by the whites or the Indians, the guilty persons should be given up to the proper authorities to be punished according to law; and if any horses were stolen the owners should reclaim them if found. For confirming and renewing the treaty the Six Nations were given presents in goods to the value of \$3,000.

The second treaty was between Governor St. Clair and the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatomes and Sacs, confirming and extending the treaty of Fort McIntosh (January, 1785). The Indians agreed to give over to Governor St. Clair, as soon as they conveniently could, all white prisoners then in their hands. The boundaries of their lands were fixed the same as by the treaty of Fort McIntosh, and they were forbidden to sell to any foreign power. They were granted permission to hunt on lands ceded to the United States so long as they conducted themselves peaceably; white men were forbidden to settle in

their reservation; trade with the Indians was to be permitted and encouraged, under regulations, etc.

But what matters it to state the provisions of a treaty which was so soon to be disregarded and annulled by the Indians? At the time it gave great satisfaction. The people of Marietta banqueted the chieftains; speeches were made and Governor St. Clair was presented with a congratulatory and laudatory address. Peace seemed secure, but the hope was illusive.

Dissatisfaction began among the different tribes—some complaining that they were not represented at the treaty; others that young warriors and not chiefs had acted without authority, while one tribe complained because they had received no presents. When Indians seek causes for complaint they usually find them without difficulty.

Border warfare against the "Long Knives" of Virginia and Kentucky was renewed with the opening of spring. On the 1st of May, 1789, a settler of Washington County, Captain Zebulon King, of Belpre, who had gone into his clearing to work, was shot and scalped by two Indians. Alarm and uneasiness prevailed in all the settlements throughout the summer. In the month of August, at Meigs' Station, a small stockade near Belpre, two boys were killed while hunting for the cows in the woods near their home.

On the 7th of August John Mathews, the Ohio Company's surveyor, while engaged in his work in what is now Lawrence County, with a party of assistants, was attacked by the Indians and narrowly escaped death. Six soldiers and a corporal attended the surveying party as a guard. The attack was made on their camp in the morn-

ing in daylight. Patchen, one of the surveyor's assistants, was killed, and all the soldiers except the corporal shared his fate. Mathews and three of his men fled and made their way to the river, where they opportunely fell in with a boat and assistance. The corporal, who had remained concealed while the Indians plundered the camp, joined Mathews and his companions on the same day. It was supposed that the attacking Indians were Shawnees.

In September John Gardner, a young man from Massachusetts, who was at work clearing land in the Waterford settlement, becoming a little weary with his labor, sat down upon a fallen tree to rest. Four Indians and a white man suddenly appeared; Gardner, supposing the Indians to be some of the friendly Delawares who were hunting in the vicinity, was not alarmed, but on the white man beckoning to him, approached the group. He was seized and bound and taken two or three miles up Wolf Creek to the Indians' camp, where he saw two or three horses, one of which he recognized as that of his neighbor, Judge Devol. The Indians then mounted and rode by turns, but forced Gardner to walk all the time. Their course led southwest to the waters of Federal Creek. During the night he had no opportunity to escape, being securely bound to a sapling which the Indians bent over and forced him to lie upon. To the branches of the sapling they attached some cow-bells—stolen from the settlers' cows—so that any movement made by him would awaken his captors. During the second day the Indians conversed with him, promised him he should build their cabins, become a good Shawnee and have a Shawnee wife. During a halt

they cut his hair and painted his face. The second night was rainy, and the thongs which bound his hands having become slightly pliable, Gardner resolved to free himself from them and escape. After several hours of careful working he succeeded in his purpose, and grasping his rifle (which one of the Indians had appropriated to his own use) he left the camp without awakening his slumbering guardians. He traveled rapidly during the following day, and at night slept in a hollow log. The next day he came to Wolf Creek, which he followed down to the mills and accounted to his friends for his mysterious disappearance. He suffered much from hunger, eating nothing from the time of his last supper with the Indians until he arrived at home, for though he had his rifle and saw some game, he could not kill anything, as the Indians had robbed him of powder and bullets.

During the year 1790 the Indians did not seriously molest any of the inhabitants of the Ohio Company's lands, but many reports reached them of outrages south of the Ohio River and at the mouth of the Scioto. War was considered inevitable, and the settlers made the best preparations they could. In June of this year Major Doughty left the fort at the mouth of the Muskingum, and, accompanied by 150 men, proceeded down the Ohio and commenced the erection of Fort Washington, within the present limits of Cincinnati. A little later General Harmar arrived at that place with 300 men, and, with the addition of nearly 1,000 Virginians, Kentuckians and Pennsylvanians, led an expedition against the Indians on the Maumee, destroying several of their villages. His forces

were defeated with heavy losses on the 19th and 22d days of October. His campaign provoked instead of allaying the growing hostility. He returned to Fort Harmar in November. Meantime the British were furnishing arms and stores to the hostile tribes. Return J. Meigs, Jr., afterward governor, was sent to the governor of Detroit by General St. Clair, about the time Harmar started, with a letter informing the British commandant of the proposed expedition. The letter stated that no British post would be molested, and asked that no supplies be furnished the hostile savages. Only a formal answer was returned. Meigs was told that it would be dangerous for him to return to Marietta through the wilderness by the route he had come, and with his companion, John Whipple, son of Commodore Whipple, made a long detour, going on a schooner to Presque Isle, whence they proceeded down the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers by boat.

In spite of the unsettled condition of affairs the people of Washington County pursued their usual avocations during the year. An attempt was even made to extend the settlement at this time—a rash and foolhardy experiment.

The “Big Bottom,” on the left bank of the Muskingum, in Windsor Township, contains the largest body of level or bottom land on the river between Duncan’s Falls and Marietta. The lower part is directly opposite Roxbury, and extends up five miles, with an average width of three-fourths of a mile.

Induced by the offer of donations to actual settlers by the Ohio Company, an association of men, principally young, unmarried and unacquainted with the dangers of frontier life and

the mode of Indian warfare, began, in the fall of 1790, a settlement by erecting a blockhouse a few rods from the river on the farm now owned and occupied by Obadiah Brokaw. About twenty rods from the blockhouse and a few rods further from the river Francis and Isaac Choate erected a cabin and commenced clearing a lot. Another of the company, James Patton, and a hired laborer, Thomas Shaw, lived with them. About the same distance below was an old clearing and a cabin, which had been made years before under the laws of Virginia, which Asa and Eleazer Bullard had fitted up and occupied.

The residents of the stations, familiar with the wiles and treachery of the Indians, advised them to defer their settlement until spring, as by that time the question of war or peace would probably be decided. But the young men were impatient, and, confident of their own ability to protect themselves, went. Their blockhouse, sufficiently capacious to accommodate all of them in an emergency, was built of large beech logs, rather open and not well filled between, the completion of the work being left for a rainy day or a more convenient season. Another error was the neglect of any system of defense and the omission to regularly put out sentinels. Thus, without system and under no constituted control, there was no provision made to repel an attack, and although the men were well armed their guns were permitted to stand in different parts of the house. The general interests appeared to be lost in the convenience of each individual. This indifference and fancied security at this time may in part be attributed to the expressed observation

of the early settlers that the Indians seldom started on a war expedition in the winter; and at the time the weather must have been very cold, as the river had remained frozen over since the 22d of December. On Sunday, January 2, there was a slight thaw, but the ground was covered with snow. The warpath of the Indians from Sandusky to the mouth of the Muskingum was on the hills on the right or west side of the river, from which an almost unobstructed view of the bottoms on either side could be had.

During the preceding summer a number of the Delaware and Wyandot Indians had been loitering about the settlements at Waterford and Wolf Creek, and under the guise of friendship had made themselves familiar with the situation and the manner of living of the whites, who, not apprehending danger, generally occupied their own separate cabins. With the information thus obtained the Indians fitted out a war party for the destruction of the Waterford settlement, in the vicinity of where Beverly now stands.

When they started out on this expedition it is supposed that they were not aware that there was a settlement at Big Bottom until they came in sight of it on the afternoon of Sunday, January 2, 1791, from their warpath on the opposite side, which gave them a comprehensive view of the defenseless condition of the residents. After completing their reconnoissance, and holding a council as to the mode of attack, the Indians crossed the river on the ice, a short distance above the blockhouse, and divided into two attacking parties. The larger one was

to assault the blockhouse, while the other was to attack and make prisoners of those in the upper cabin without alarming those below. The plan was skillfully arranged and promptly executed. Cautiously approaching the cabin, they found the inmates at supper. Some of the Indians entered and spoke to the men in a friendly manner, while others stood outside. Suspecting no danger, the whites offered the savages food, which they accepted. The Indians, seeing some leather thongs in the corner of the room, took the men by the arms and making signs that they were prisoners bound them. Resistance being useless, they submitted to their fate.

While this was being transacted at Choute's cabin the other party had reached the blockhouse, unobserved even by the dogs, which gave no warning as usual by barking.

A large and resolute Indian threw open the door, stepped in and stood by to keep it open, while those outside shot down the white men standing around the fire. Zebulon Throop, from Massachusetts, who had just returned from the mill with meal, and was frying meat, fell dead in the fire. The Indians then rushed in and killed with the tomahawk all that were left. So sudden and unexpected was the attack that no effectual resistance was attempted by any of the men; but a stout, resolute backwoods Virginian woman, the wife of Isaac Meeks, who was employed as a hunter, seized an axe and aimed a blow at the head of the Indian who opened the door, but a slight turn of his head saved his skull, and the axe passed down through his cheek into his shoulder, leaving a huge gash that severed half his face. Be-

fore she could repeat the blow she was killed by the tomahawk of another Indian. And this was the only injury received by any of the savages, as the men were all killed before they had time to reach their arms.

While this savage butchery was being perpetrated John Stacy, a young man in the prime of life, son of Colonel Stacy, ascended by a ladder to the top of the building, hoping by that means to escape, but the Indians on the outside discovered and shot him while he was begging of them "for God's sake to spare his life." His appeal was heard by the two Bullards, who, alarmed by the firing at the blockhouse, ran out of their cabin to ascertain the cause. Discovering the Indians, they ran back, and taking their rifles ran for the woods in a direction hidden by their cabin from the sight of the Indians. They had barely escaped when they heard their door burst open. They were not pursued by the savages, although it must have been apparent that they had just left, as there was a brisk fire on the hearth and supper warm on the table.

When the slaughter was finished and the scalps secured the Indians proceeded to collect the plunder. In removing the bedding Philip Stacy, a young brother of John, was discovered, and the tomahawk was instantly raised for his destruction, when he threw himself at the feet of their leading warrior and begged his protection. The latter, either from compassion on his youth or being satiated with the slaughter already made, interposed his authority and saved his life.

After removing all that they thought was valuable they tore up the floor, piled it over the bodies of their victims

and set it on fire, intending to consume them with the blockhouse, but the green beech logs would not burn, and the boards of the floor and roof only were consumed and the walls left standing.

The persons killed were John Stacy, Ezra Putnam, son of Major Putnam, of Marietta; John Camp and Zebulon Throop, from Massachusetts; Jonathan Farewell and James Couch, from New Hampshire; William James, from Connecticut; John Clark, from Rhode Island; Isaac Meeks and his wife and two children, from Virginia. The captured were Isaac and Francis Choate, Thomas Shaw, young Philip Stacy and James Patton. Philip Stacy died at the Maumee Rapids; the others eventually returned to their former homes.

After effecting their escape the Bullards hastened down the river to Samuel Mitchell's hunting-camp, in the vicinity of the mouth of Meigs Creek. Captain Joseph Rogers, a soldier of the Revolution and a hunter, was staying there; also a Mohican Indian of the name of Dick Layton, from Connecticut. Mitchell was absent at the mills, and the captain and Dick, wrapped in their blankets, were before the fire asleep. They were awakened and made acquainted with the cause of the untimely visit and the probable fate of the people at the blockhouse. Armed with their trusty rifles, they started immediately, crossed the river on the ice, and through the woods shaped their course for the Wolf Creek Mills, six miles distant, where they arrived about 10 o'clock at night. Their announcement produced a scene of consternation and alarm, not only at the mills, but at the scattered and unprotected cabins at Waterford, to which

special messengers were speedily dispatched.

Thus by the fortunate escape of the Bullards the several settlements were saved that night from death at the hands of the ruthless savages, who otherwise would have found the settlers, unconscious of danger, asleep in their defenseless cabins.

The next day Captain Rogers with a party of men went to the Bottom. The action of the fire had not consumed but had so blackened and disfigured the bodies that few of them could be recognized; and as the ground on the outside was frozen an excavation was made within the walls and they were all consigned to a common grave.

A procedure of the Indians at this massacre demonstrated that, like other people, the ywere superstitious; that they would "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." Before they set fire to the blockhouse they very carefully removed all the eatables, meal, beans, etc., and put them in piles by the stumps of trees in the vicinity, under the impression that it was a crime to destroy food, and that it would offend the Great Spirit, and that they would be punished.

The band of Indians which attacked the defenseless settlement consisted of twenty-five or thirty warriors of the tribes hitherto friendly.

The war may be said to have actually begun on Ohio soil with the cruel and savage murder of the settlers at Big Bottom. Preparations were at once taken by the settlers of Washington County to strengthen their defensive works and to organize and equip the militia as well as possible.

On the 8th of January General Rufus Putnam wrote to the Secretary of

War and to President Washington. From the letter to the President we are able to form some idea of the true and alarming condition of the settlements. General Putnam stated that the governor and secretary were both absent, consequently no assistance from Virginia or Pennsylvania could be had; the garrison at Fort Harmar then consisted of little more than twenty men, while the entire number of men in the Ohio Company's purchase capable of bearing arms did not exceed 287, many of whom were badly armed. He detailed the situation of the people as follows:

"At Marietta are about eighty houses in the distance of one mile, with scattering houses about three miles up the Ohio; a set of mills at Duck Creek, four miles distant, and another mill two miles up the Muskingum. Twenty-two miles up this river is a settlement (Waterford) consisting of about twenty families; about two miles from them on Wolf Creek are five families and a set of mills. Down the Ohio and opposite the Little Kanawha commences the settlement called Belle Prairie (Belpre), which extends down the river with little interruption about twelve miles and contains between thirty and forty houses. Before the late disaster we had several other settlements which are already broken up. I have taken the liberty to inclose the proceedings of the Ohio Company and justices of the sessions on the occasion, and beg leave, with the greatest deference, to observe that unless the government speedily sends a body of troops for our protection we are a ruined people."

The proceedings of The Ohio Company referred to in the letter were had on the day after the massacre and re-

lated to the organization of the militia, their pay, and the garrisoning of the blockhouses in the several settlements. The first resolution recommended that the inhabitants of the out-settlements be advised to remove their women and children to Marietta, where suitable accommodations would be provided for them. The Ohio Company, although already impoverished, acted with commendable liberality then and throughout the war, paying out over \$11,000 for the protection of the settlements.

Colonel Ebenezer Sproat had command of the militia, and Captain Zeigler was the officer in command of Fort Harmar. The settlers of the Ohio Company's lands were speedily gathered into the three best protected stations—Marietta, Belpre and Waterford. Meantime governor St. Clair and the United States government were preparing to secure peace, if possible, but at the same time organizing a large military force to be used if necessary. At the same time a confederation of all the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio was being formed with the avowed object of driving the whites from the territory.

In March, 1791, a band of Wyandots and Delawares from the Sandusky country gathered at Duncan's Falls preparatory to making an attack on the settlements below. Among them was an Indian of King Philip's tribe named John Miller, from Rhode Island, who had been at the settlements and was acquainted with many of the settlers. He resolved to defeat the plans of his savage brethren, and purposely cut his foot that he might be left behind at the camp instead of proceeding with the war party. The Indians left him, but being suspicious of

him, bound him in the camp. As soon as he was left alone he loosened his bonds, prepared a raft and embarked upon the river. He passed the camp-fire of the Indians without detection and made his way to Fort Frye, where he gave warning of the impending danger. The people of Waterford apparently disregarded his warning, or at least did not long continue watchful.

The Indians first went to Duck Creek, where had been a little settlement which was now abandoned. On the 11th of March, early in the morning, they returned to the Waterford settlement, where they fired upon and wounded a young man named Sprague as he was returning to the fort from a cabin whither he had gone to milk a cow. Shots were exchanged between the inmates of the blockhouse and the Indians, but no one was killed, and the savages retired from the vicinity. The next day three of the Indians alarmed the Belpre settlement and killed some cattle there.

For some time prior to the opening of hostilities Col. Sproat had employed rangers to scour the woods about the settlements to give notice of approaching danger. They were habited in Indian costume and painted their faces after the manner of the savages. They had certain signs and signals by which they made themselves known to each other. Two of these scouts, Capt. Joseph Rogers and Edward Henderson, of Marietta, were returning at evening on the 13th of March, and when within a mile of home Rogers was suddenly shot to the heart by an Indian. Henderson narrowly escaped by running. Rogers was a brave and experienced frontiersman and his loss was deeply felt.

During the summer Matthew Kerr

was killed on Kerr's Island, near the mouth of the Muskingum, where he had settled in 1787. In common with the other settlers he sought the shelter of the garrison at night in the time of danger, but went daily to his farm to work and attend to his stock. On the 16th of June he found a horse, which he conjectured that the Indians had stolen, tied in one of his corneribs, and took it down to the garrison. On the next day, as he was approaching the shore of the island in his canoe, four Indians fired upon him and he fell, pierced by three bullets. The act was witnessed by several Virginia soldiers, who were powerless to render assistance, the river being between. Matthew Kerr was the father of Hamilton Kerr, who distinguished himself as a scout during the war.

In the latter part of July William Smith, a lad of eighteen years, who was acting as sentry for a party of men who were cutting timber in the woods near the garrison at the Point, in Marietta, was suddenly startled by a great commotion among the cattle in the woods. Running to inform his companions, he found they had already quit and gone to supper. Suspecting that the Indians had caused the alarm among the cattle, he followed the other men to the garrison and told his tale. The cattle were examined and an arrow was found still sticking in the side of one of the cows. The next day a party of about forty men, composed of volunteers and soldiers from the fort, explored the woods in search of the enemy. In the vicinity of Duck Creek Mills Hamilton Kerr, who acted as spy, discovered six Indians crossing the creek to a vacant cabin. Bidding his companions keep back, Kerr and his brother George crept

forward to reconnoiter. They saw two Indians come out of the house and fired upon them. One Indian fell and Hamilton Kerr rushed up and dispatched him with his knife. The other, though wounded, escaped. The men who had waited behind now rushed up, but the remainder of the savages made good their escape. The head of the dead Indian was cut off, impaled upon a pole, and borne aloft by the hunters as they returned to Campus Martius.

Sometimes days and weeks passed without any alarm to the inhabitants of the garrisons, while at other times nearly every day brought some proof of the nearness of the lurking enemy. One Sabbath morning in September, when nearly all the inhabitants of Marietta were attending divine worship, conducted by Rev. Daniel Story in the Campus Martius, Peter Nisewonger, one of the rangers, burst into the presence of the quiet congregation, shouting "Indians! Indians!" Instantly the sermon ceased, and instead rang out the "long roll" of the drum. A party of about twenty-five men—rangers, citizens and soldiers—was speedily made up and sallied forth in quest of the foe. Proceeding in canoes to the mouth of Duck Creek, they soon discovered a trail which led over towards the Little Muskingum. The Indians' camp was described in a hollow east of the creek. Dividing into two parties, the rangers prepared to attack it. The Indians became alarmed, hearing some noise incautiously or accidentally made, ran, and concealing themselves behind trees began firing at their pursuers, who returned the fire with animation. In the skirmish one Indian was killed and another severely wounded. The rest of the savages (the whole party numbered seven) escaped.

None of the whites were injured, though one was badly frightened by a bullet whizzing through his clothes close to his body, and caused great amusement by shouting that he was killed, and in his fright falling into a brook that ran by the camp. The dead Indian was scalped and the bloody trophy carried to the garrison. In the same month, as Benoni Hurlburt and Joshua Fleehart, two of the Belpre settlers, were visiting traps of the Little Hocking, Hurlburt was shot down and scalped, but his companion eluded the savages and returned to Farmers' Castle in safety.

On the 4th of October, 1791, Nicholas Carpenter and three others were killed by the Indians near Marietta. Carpenter, with his assistants, Hughes, Leggett, Paul, Barnes and Ellis, was engaged in bringing a drove of cattle from Clarksburg to supply the troops with beef. He had been on many similar trips and was an experienced backwoodsman. On this occasion his son, a lad of ten years accompanied him. On the evening of October 3d the party encamped about six miles above Marietta on a stream since known as Carpenter's Run. Their cattle were suffered to range at large, and the horses, with bells upon them, were also turned out to feed. Now it happened that a party of six Shawnees, headed by the afterward renowned Tecumseh, had been on an expedition of plunder, on the Little Kanawha, where they had taken a little colored boy prisoner. The Indians struck and followed Carpenter's trail and arrived in the vicinity of his camp before daylight on the morning of the 4th. Tying their little colored prisoner at a distance, the stealthy savages approached very near to the camp and concealed themselves behind trees. At

dawn the men were astir, and Carpenter proposed commencing the day by devotions as was his usual custom. As he was reading a hymn, while the men sat around the fire, the Indians discharged their rifles at the party. Ellis fell dead and Paul received a wound in his hand. The others sprang to their feet, but before they could reach their rifles the Indians were among them. Hughes ran into the woods closely pursued by an Indian. As he stopped to disencumber himself of his leggins, which were loose and impeded his flight, a tomahawk thrown by his pursuer grazed his head. But freed from his encumbrance he sped onward and reached Marietta in safety, though his hunting shirt was pierced by several bullets. Paul also escaped. Barnes was slain after a short resistance, and Leggett overtaken and killed after running nearly two miles. Carpenter, who was lame, and his little son attempted to conceal themselves, but were soon discovered and killed. The negro boy, who was left tied by his captors, succeeded in freeing himself and returned to his master. The Indians scalped all of the dead except Carpenter. It was thought this mark of respect was shown him because he had once mended the gun of one of the Indians who chanced to be of this party and had declined to receive pay for the job.

During the fall the settlers were several times alarmed, but there were no serious engagements. On the 5th of December tidings reached Marietta of the defeat of St. Clair. The unexpected and startling news was brought by Major Denny, quartermaster of the army, who was on his way to Philadelphia.

General St. Clair was at Pittsburgh in April, 1791, receiving volunteers and

detachments from the regular army, and providing supplies and equipments. In May he proceeded to Fort Washington, where his army was gradually concentrated. In the fall, all negotiations for peace having failed, he marched into the Indian country with an army 2,300 strong, exclusive of militia. Most of the allied tribes were then on the Maumee and Wabash and in the country between those streams. As St. Clair advanced he erected forts where are now the towns of Hamilton and Eaton in Western Ohio, and Fort Jefferson in Darke County. His army was reduced by sickness and desertion to about 1,500 before the final disastrous engagement. On the morning of November 4th (near the spot where Fort Recovery was afterward built), in the northern part of the present county of Darke, Ohio, the warriors of the powerful confederacy surprised the army and defeated it with terrible slaughter. Nearly 600 of the soldiers were killed, including many officers, and about 200 more were wounded. About a hundred women had followed the army and over half of them fell victims to the savage barbarity. The Indians were led by Little Turtle and several white savages who had joined them, and altogether numbered about 2,000. In their fury they did not content themselves with killing and scalping, but drove stakes through their enemies' bodies and crammed their throats and eyes full of dirt and clay, thus showing their detestation for the palefaces who were seeking to gain possession of their lands.

Ridpath, in his History of the United States, thus speaks of St. Clair's defeat: "The fugitive militia fled precipitately to Fort Washington, where they arrived four days after the battle. The news

of the disaster spread gloom and sorrow throughout the land. When the tidings reached Philadelphia the government was for a while in consternation. For once the benignant spirit of Washington gave way to wrath. 'Here,' said he, in a tempest of indignation, 'here, in this very room, I took leave of General St. Clair. I wished him success and honor. I said to him, "You have careful instructions from the Secretary of War, and I myself will add one word—*Beware of a surprise.* You know how the Indians fight us—beware of a surprise!" He went off with that, my last warning, ringing in his ears. And yet he has suffered that army to be cut to pieces, hacked, butchered, tomahawked, by a surprise—the very thing I guarded him against! How can he answer to his country? The blood of the slain is upon him, the curse of widows and orphans!' Mr. Lear, the secretary, in whose presence this storm of wrath burst forth, sat speechless. Presently Washington grew silent. 'What I have uttered must not go beyond this room,' said he, in a manner of great seriousness. Another pause of several minutes ensued, and then he continued, in a low and solemn tone: 'I looked at the dispatches hastily and did not note all the particulars. General St. Clair shall have justice. I will receive him without displeasure; *he shall have full justice.*' Notwithstanding his exculpation by a committee, poor St. Clair, overwhelmed with censures and reproaches, resigned his command and was superseded by General Wayne, whom the people had named Mad Anthony."

Early in the year 1792 Fort Harmar was strengthened by the arrival of a company of soldiers. The winter passed

without hostilities being renewed in Washington County, the Indians devoting themselves to strengthening their confederacy for resistance to General Wayne's army then organizing at Pittsburgh.

On the 15th of March, at Newbury, the "lower" Belpre settlement, Mrs. Brown, the wife of a newly-arrived settler, two children and Persis Dunham, a girl fourteen years of age, fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping-knife. The settlement, which had previously been abandoned, was again deserted in consequence of this murder. In June, as Return J. Meigs, Jr., afterward governor, was returning from his work in a field near Campus Martius, accompanied by his hired man Symonds and a colored boy, the party was attacked by two Indians. Symonds received a severe wound and the colored boy was killed and scalped. Meigs was chased for some distance by an Indian whom he recognized as the one who had been his guide through the wilderness to Detroit in 1790, but reached the garrison uninjured.

In the fall of 1792 General Rufus Putnam, of Marietta, who had been appointed commissioner for that purpose, negotiated a treaty with the Wabash tribes, the Pottawatomies, Eel River Indians, Kalkaskias, Onatonions, Pinkashaws, Kiekapoos, Peorias and others. Rev. John Heckewelder accompanied General Putnam as interpreter. The treaty was made September 27th, and the tribes mentioned declared themselves at peace with the United States. Several of the chiefs visited Philadelphia to talk with the President, stopping on their way at Marietta, where they were tendered a reception and a banquet.

In March, 1793, Major Nathan Goodale, while at work on his farm, a mile and a half below the mouth of the Little Kanawha, on the north side of the Ohio, was either killed or captured by a party of Indians who did their work so silently that they did not even attract the attention of the hired man, who was working near by and who was unmolested. Search was made for Goodale in vain; his fate was never accurately known. The Ohio Company's settlements suffered no other losses from the Indians during the remainder of the year.

The winter of 1793-4 passed quietly, but in the spring following Belpre was again the scene of a horrible murder.

John Armstrong, a native of Pennsylvania, had moved with his family from the headwaters of the Ohio to the Upper Belpre settlement in the fall of 1793. In company with Peter Mixner he operated a small floating mill, which was moored on the Virginia side of the river nearly opposite the head of the island, since famous as Blennerhassett's. Finding it inconvenient to cross the river so often, Armstrong and Mixner decided to build themselves cabins near the mill and move their families over. The nearness of the garrison, it was thought, would make the experiment reasonably safe. But Mrs. Armstrong strongly objected to the plan; she had good reasons for dreading and fearing the Indians, as both her father and mother had been killed by them in Pennsylvania. But she finally consented to the arrangement, and with her eight children took up her abode in her husband's cabin. Mixner, a few days before the Indians made their attack, had moved his family into a new cabin in the

woods, leaving vacant the one he had first occupied. On the night of the 24th of April Armstrong was awakened by the barking of his dog. Thinking that a bear which had been prowling around a night or two before was attacking his pigpen, he seized his gun, and without dressing rushed out. Instead of a bear he saw four Indians. He fired at them and shouted "Indians! Indians!" for the purpose of giving the alarm to his neighbor, then retreated into the house and barred the door. He rushed to the loft of his cabin, and by the time he reached it the Indians had battered down the door and were inside. He succeeded in making a hole through the loose shingles of the roof, crawled out, jumped to the ground outside, unperceived by the Indians, and went to the mill, where two of his older boys slept, to alarm them.

Mrs. Armstrong, with her three youngest children, slept in the lower part of the cabin. All were killed and scalped. Three children, Jeremiah, John and Elizabeth, aged respectively eight, ten and fourteen years, were taken captives.

Meantime Mixner, roused by the report of Armstrong's gun, came out of his cabin, and listening attentively heard the voices of the Indians. He called his wife, who had once been a prisoner among the Wyandots and knew something of their language, and she heard them inquiring about the family which they supposed still occupied the vacant cabin. Hastily getting his family into a canoe, he paddled out into the middle of the stream, then floated silently past the Armstrong cabin. As they passed he heard the girl Elizabeth crying and moaning over the fate of her mother and the children.

Mixner shouted and asked what was the matter. One of the Indians who spoke English forced her to reply, "Nothing," telling her if she did not he would kill her.

Landing his family on the island (where there was a blockhouse), he gave the alarm about the same time that Armstrong did. The next day a party was organized, which followed the Indians as far as the Hocking River, where they discovered their trail, and from the prints of their feet learned that the captured children were still alive. Fearing that the Indians would kill the children if they were overtaken, the whites abandoned the pursuit. The captives all regained their liberty after the close of the war.

There had been no hostilities for so long a time at the Waterford settlement that in the spring of 1794 the colony, which had received several accessions, decided to begin a new settlement farther up the Muskingum. Accordingly, at the confluence of Olive Green Creek* with the Muskingum a blockhouse was built, and around it several ordinary cabins, the whole being inclosed by a stockade. The little colony numbered about thirty, and was made up of Abel Sherman and wife, their son Ezra and his wife, and Ezra's two brothers, young, unmarried men; Ezekiel Hoyt and family, Aaron Delong and family, and George Ewing and family. In the last-named family was a lad five years of age, afterward eminent in the affairs of the nation—Thomas Ewing.† The colony had

*There is a tradition that Olive Green Creek received its somewhat peculiar name from Colonel Robert Oliver and Griffin Greene, Esq., two of the directors of the Ohio Company, who being out with a surveying party got lost, and camped at night upon the stream, and at the same time gave it its name.

† Mathews' History of Washington County, p. 85.

scarcely become settled when one of its leading members became the victim of the scalping-knife.

One of the methods of waylaying the inmates was to drive off the cows, which, during the spring and summer, found abundant food in the luxurious growth of peavine and clover. In June a party of three Indians were in the vicinity and drove the cows to the hills, confident the owners would go in search of them. Among the cows was one belonging to Abel Sherman, a stout courageous man, sixty years old. Contrary to the advice of the others, who suspected the scheme, he determined to go in search of the animals, and with his gun on his shoulder he wandered down the margin of the river about four miles to the garrison at Waterford, supposing they might have fallen in with the cattle of that settlement. When he reached that point he could hear nothing of them. It was then near evening, and he was urged to stay all night, as the settlers also suspected the Indians were the cause of the absence of the cattle, and were watching for those who might be in search of them; but being bold and fearless, he declined.

When he was within a quarter of a mile of the station, near the mouth of a run since called Sherman's Run, he found a patch of nice May-apples, fully ripe, and was tempted to gather some as a treat to the children at home. He had nearly filled the bosom of his hunting-shirt when, rising from his stooping posture, he saw an Indian within a few paces of him. Instantly springing for his gun, he fired at his enemy, while at the same instant the Indian fired at him. Sherman fell dead, and his ball broke the Indian's arm at the shoulder.

The report of the two discharges was heard in the garrison, and one of them recognized by his son as that of his father's gun, an old-style musket, and, fearless of consequences, with his own gun the young man was soon on the ground, to find his father dead and his scalp taken. But the Indians had fled. Sherman was buried the next day where he fell.

After the close of the long, bloody Indian war the intercourse between the white man and the Indian became friendly and confidential to the extent that the Shawnees, Mingoes and Wyandots, who from earlier years had occupied in common the hunting-grounds of the Muskingum Valley with the white hunter, roamed the forest unmolested. After this cessation of hostilities a Shawnee called Silverheels seems to have isolated himself from his tribe, and being a famous hunter lighted his campfire in the vicinity of the mouth of the Bald Eagle, above where is now Windsor, and near the ripple in the river known and called by the early boatmen Silverheels' Ripple, where game and fish were then plenty.

One day, while the Olive Green salt-makers were occupied, old Silverheels, who was well known to them, made his appearance at their encampment, confident of being a welcome recipient of their hospitality. The saltmakers had, of course, a fair supply of the standard beverage, and with a knowledge of the Indian's appreciation of the article furnished it to him in liberal and frequent potations. After several repetitions he became garrulous and communicative, and according to the Indian habit boastful of his prowess in war, stating that in his battles and marauding excursions he had taken the scalps of sixteen white

men, and specifically that he had during the last Indian war taken the scalp of an old man near the blockhouse, a short distance below the mouth of Olive Green Creek, on the Muskingum River, describing the scalp as having two crowns; that he had carefully cut and divided it so as to make two scalps, which he had sold to the British at Detroit for fifty dollars each. Also, that at the time he shot him the old man was gathering May-apples, and had the bosom of his hunting-shirt full of them. He minutely described the old man's musket, with its iron bands, etc., adding that as the certainty of pursuit from the blockhouse required haste, and as the gun was of no use to him, he had hidden it in the hollow of a tree.

These particulars were no doubt drawn out by the saltmakers from interested motives, as several of them were well acquainted with Abel Sherman, having lived in the blockhouse at the time, and were familiar with the fact that he had been killed by the Indians at the time and in the manner described. Among the saltmakers was Josiah Sherman, son of Abel, and to make sure of the truth of Silverheels' statement he returned directly home and made search, and found in the hollow of a decayed tree an old musket, the stock mouldered and the barrel rusty, but in a condition to be identified as his father's, establishing the fact that Silverheels was personally concerned in his death. It was not long after this that the dead body of Silverheels was found by a hunter in the ashes of his campfire. There he had lived and there he died, and there was a father's death avenged; and now the deepened water of the river hides the memorial of his name.

Having made a brief digression, let us now return to the narration of incidents connected with the war. The last hostile act committed at Marietta took place May 10, 1794, when Robert Worth was killed while at work within a few rods of Fort Harmar. But other outrages were committed in Washington County before the establishment of peace.

In February, 1795, unfortunate Belpre suffered still another loss. Jonas Davis, a young Massachusetts man from the upper settlement, had been to Marietta, and as he was returning discovered an old skiff at the mouth of Crooked Creek. The next day he returned to the spot to get the nails out of the skiff, nails being then very scarce and very high. As he was at work tearing the old boat to pieces he was shot by marauding Indians and scalped. The next day his remains were found by a party which had gone out to search for him. The same day four young men led by John James set out to avenge Davis' murder. At Gallipolis they were reinforced by four other volunteers, and they followed the Indians as far as the headwaters of Synmes Creek, distant a hundred miles from Belpre. There they came upon a large camp of Indians. The pursuers were now in their turn pursued, and during their hasty retreat one of the party had an adventure which nearly cost him his scalp; but all finally returned in safety from their hazardous expedition, greatly to the relief of their anxious friends.

The last act of Indian hostility within the Ohio Company's purchase took place in the valley of the Muskingum, not far from the line of the present county of Morgan. In the spring of 1795 five young men—William Ford, William

Hart, Jacob Proctor, John Waterman and Sherman Waterman,—who had drawn donation lots on the south branch of Wolf Creek, about three miles from the Waterford garrison, resolved to clear their lands in company. For their protection while at work a small blockhouse was erected on John Waterman's land. On the 15th of June, which was a rainy day, the young men remained about the house. Sherman Waterman, while gathering bark near the creek a few rods from the house, was fired upon by an Indian and shot through the body. In spite of his injury he succeeded in almost reaching the blockhouse, then fell exhausted. His companions, alarmed by the report of the rifle, grasped their weapons and sprang to the portholes, and saw that the Indians were still shooting at the prostrate form of Waterman. Two of them rushed out and brought him in, themselves unharmed, though the Indians' bullets flew all around them. Making good use of their own rifles, they soon caused the Indians to retreat. One of the young men then started to Waterford to notify the people there of what had happened. He returned with assistance, and the wounded man was removed to the settlement, where he died that night.

The total number of whites killed in Washington County and on the opposite shore of the Ohio during the period of hostility was 38; the number captured, 10. Only four Indians were known to have been killed, though it was supposed that many died from the wounds inflicted by the white men's rifles.

While the later events which we have been chronicling were transpiring on the Ohio and the Muskingum, General

Anthony Wayne had carried terror into the heart of the Indian country, achieved a grand victory and negotiated a treaty of peace. In the autumn of 1793, with a force of about three thousand men, he advanced into the territory claimed by the Indian confederacy. Near the field on which St. Clair's army had been defeated and slaughtered he erected Fort Recovery, garrisoned it, and reinforced by General Scott and a regiment of mounted Kentuckians pressed on farther into the Indian country. At the junction of the Auglaize and the Maumee, in what is now the northwestern part of the State of Ohio, in July, 1794, Fort Defiance was built and garrisoned. Then descending the Maumee to the rapids, General Wayne, before striking the final blow, sent proposals for peace to the Indians. All the chiefs save Little Turtle declared themselves for war. On the 20th of August, 1794, was fought the battle of the Fallen Timbers, which resulted in so decisive a victory that the savages were willing to accept peace on the intrepid general's terms.*

After advancing still farther into the Indian country, and erecting Fort Wayne, the victorious commander, after months of negotiation, succeeded in concluding a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Territory. The treaty was made at Greenville (Darke County, Ohio), August 10, 1795. It was based upon the Fort Harmar Treaty of 1789, and was the last service which General Wayne per-

*The scene of the battle was near the present town of Waynesfield, Lucas County, Ohio. Not far from the battlefield stood the British post of Fort Miami, then occupied by British soldiers, the assistants, encouragers, and, as far as they dared to be, the allies, of the savages in their warfare against the Americans.

formed for his country. He died in December, 1796, on board a vessel in Lake Erie, while returning from the Indian country to Philadelphia.

Wayne's victory and the subsequent treaty secured permanent peace with the Indians on Ohio soil, extinguished the last vestige of Indian title to the lands now forming the eastern and

southern parts of the State, prepared the way for immigration, which soon began pouring its ceaseless stream into the Ohio Valley, finally resulting in the opening of the great Northwest to the influences of civilization, the up-building of great cities and states and the development of the greatest agricultural region in the world.

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEERS AND PIONEER LIFE.

THE WESTERN PIONEERS—THEIR CHARACTER—DESCRIPTION OF THEIR WORK—DISADVANTAGES—PIONEER GATHERINGS—DESCRIPTION OF THE LOG CABIN AND THE MANNER OF ITS ERECTION—THE KITCHEN UTENSILS OF THE PIONEER HOUSEHOLD—THE BILL OF FARE AND HOW IT WAS PREPARED—FISH AND GAME—GREAT FLIGHT OF WILD PIGEONS—PIONEER AGRICULTURE—RUDE IMPLEMENTS—HARD WORK—WOMAN'S WORK—THE SPINNING-WHEELS AND THE LOOMS—ALL CLOTHING OF HOME MANUFACTURE—THE KINDS OF GARMENTS IN FASHION LONG AGO—LITERARY, RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES—THE PIONEER PREACHERS—THE EARLY SCHOOLS—MANNER OF TRAVEL—SLOW GROWTH OF THE SETTLEMENTS—PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT—EARLIEST SETTLERS OF THE COUNTY.

THE early settlers labored under many disadvantages, but it is unlikely that any of them ventured thus far into what was then "The Wild West" with the hope of finding their pathway strewn with roses. They were blessed with strength and health, and, better than all, with good courage, and, sustained by the hope of "a good time coming," could cheerfully and manfully work early and late. Humble as their work may appear when attention is given to its details, there was, nevertheless, an element of heroism in it. Men of stout hearts, strong

arms and determined spirits have always been in the vanguard of the army of progress. The axes of the backwoodsmen have cleared the road; civilization follows them. The work of the early settlers was noble, and the memory of it deserves to be perpetuated.

The pioneers of this county found the lands which they had selected for occupation covered with a dense growth of heavy timber. Usually the settler constructed a temporary shelter of poles and bark, then took his axe and proceeded to clear a small spot

of ground, or at least to clear it enough so that a small crop of corn could be raised. Wheat, being less hardy, he did not usually attempt to raise until the ground had been planted to corn a few times. As a result, during the first years in their rude house the food of the settler's household consisted of corn-bread and wild game, with but little variation in the bill of fare. Cornmeal was not easily procured, even if corn was plenty. The early mills were not numerous, neither was their capacity extensive. Frequently a dry season would leave every "tub-mill" and "corneracker" in a settlement as dry as the sands of the desert. Then long journeys on horseback must be undertaken to the nearest settlement which had a mill in running order. The roads of those days were mere paths, marked by blazed trees, and very difficult for one not accustomed to them to follow.

Of amusements there was no lack, especially where the settlers were gathered quite closely in neighborhoods. Raisings, log-rollings, corn-shuckings and similar gatherings were constantly occurring, and were usually well attended. On these occasions whisky was used liberally; sometimes it made great "fun" for the assemblage; at other times it was productive of fights, which were also regarded in the light of pleasurable diversions. Visiting was far more frequent between neighbors then than now, and anyone who lived within a half dozen miles was considered a neighbor. There was a genuine fraternal and helpful spirit prevalent between families; feuds and jealousies were rare. All were about in the same condition financially; that is, all were poor, and all stood on equal social footing.

Many an early settler, looking back upon that period when his struggles and hardships were greatest, has been heard to declare that those were the happiest days of his life.

To the hunter this locality afforded about every kind of game found in the State. Many derived considerable revenue from the results of the chase, while others followed it from inclination—sometimes from necessity.

As the settlements grew, it was only a few years before each neighborhood began to take on the ways of civilization; they had schools, occasional preaching, and in other things became like the rest of the world, from which they were no longer estranged.

The log cabin of early times has nearly passed from the earth forever. But it was a comfortable dwelling, and within its walls some of the greatest men of our land have been nurtured and reared; by the light of the fire of hickory bark many an incipient statesman, orator or politician has conned the lessons which were the foundation of that knowledge which brought wealth and fame to its possessor. Sometimes a settler or an intending settler came on without his family, and having selected his land chose a spot whereon to erect his humble dwelling. The location was made with a view to obtaining a convenient supply of good water, and for this reason a spot near a living spring was preferable; but when such an one could not be had a supply of water was readily obtained by digging a well, which, with curb and sweep and "the old oaken bucket," was an object which others besides the poet have reason to remember with grateful affection. When the settler had found a spot to his liking he began

clearing the ground of the trees, reserving the largest and best logs to be hewed and used in constructing his cabin. For this, trees of nearly uniform size were selected and cut into suitable lengths, generally fifteen to eighteen feet. On an appointed day as many of the scattering neighbors as could be assembled gathered at the place to assist the newcomer in "raising" his house. After the ground-logs were laid the others were raised to their places by the aid of handspikes and "skidpoles," and men standing at the corners notched them as fast as they were placed in position. The place of "cornerman" was one of distinction, and the men chosen for these positions were supposed to be particularly skillful in the use of the axe.

The cabin was usually raised to a height of seven or eight feet, and then the laying of the gables began. These were formed by shortening each log successively and giving the ends the right slant. The gables were held in position and the framework of the roof formed by small, straight poles laid about two and a half feet apart, and extending from one gable to the other. These poles supported the shingles or "clapboards," as they were called, forming the roof, and the clapboards were held in place by weight-poles, stretching across the roof in the same manner as the poles beneath the clapboards, and secured by chunks of wood closely fitted between them at each end. The clapboards were usually about five feet in length, made from straight-grained oak, split in the requisite thickness. For the splitting an instrument known as a frow was used, which was merely a straight blade, fixed

upright at right angles with its handle, and driven by a mallet.

After the cabin was completed and roofed the walls were "chinked and daubed" with clay or mud, and all holes through which cold or rain might enter stopped. The walls had to be rechinked frequently, as the rain loosened and washed out the filling. One or two small windows were made by cutting out a square hole in the walls. Across the window sticks were fastened, and to them greased paper was attached to admit the light and keep out the cold. A doorway was made by cutting out a sufficient space in the logs if a saw was to be had—otherwise it was made by laying short logs on each side until a sufficient height had been reached, when the logs were laid extending the whole length of the front of the cabin. The door was made of splits or clapboards, fastened to wooden cleats by wooden pins. The hinges were also of wood and fastened to the door in a similar manner. A wooden latch was then arranged on the inside of the door to be lifted from the outside by a leather string drawn to the door. When the string was drawn inside the door was securely fastened. From this manner of fastening the door arose the old saying, "The latchstring is always out," synonymous with hospitality.

The chimney of the pioneer dwelling stood outside, at one end of the cabin. It was built either of stone or of sticks and mud. The fireplace was generally a huge affair. A space for it was left in the logs, or else one was cut for it after the walls were erected. The back and sides of the fireplace were made of large, flat stones; the width was sufficient to admit a log six or eight

feet long. In the fireplace hung a crane, with iron hooks (or wooden ones when iron could not be obtained), upon which the pots and kettles of the household were suspended.

The floor of the cabin—if it had one, which was not always the case—was made of puncheons, or boards split from the logs and hewed to the required thickness.

Quite often the settler brought his family with him from his distant Eastern or Southern home, and then he had to construct a temporary shelter, or, if the family was small, lodge them with some accommodating neighbor, until his cabin could be erected and made ready for its occupants.

Frequently the cabins were constructed with lofts, which served a variety of purposes. The loft was reached by a ladder. It usually contained the spare bed of the household—if there was one—and was therefore the guest-chamber. It was also the place of storage of all household articles not needed for frequent use; and on its rafters usually hung bunches of herbs which had been gathered and dried in the proper season, such as tansy, catnip, pennyroyal, boneset and wormwood, which in cases of sickness were steeped and administered to the patient in good, strong, old-fashioned allopathic doses.

The labor of making a cabin was usually performed in two or three days, but after the family moved in they were occupied for several weeks or even months in finishing and furnishing it. The walls had to be chinked and daubed, and various articles of rude furniture manufactured. A table was made of puncheons cleated together and resting upon four posts.

Stools and benches were constructed for seats, and pegs were driven into the walls upon which shelves were laid. Bedsteads were made by forked sticks set in the floor and holding one end of poles, of which the other ends rested upon the logs forming the walls of the cabin.

Under the large bed, usually placed in the corner, was to be seen a trundle-bed, which was drawn from its hiding-place at night and occupied by the children. In another corner stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one (used for spinning flax) near it; in another the table, and in the remaining corner was a rude cupboard or set of shelves, which contained the few dishes of earthenware and pewter the family possessed, with the plates set up edgewise to make the display of table furniture as conspicuous as possible. Over the doorway, in forked cleats, hung the pioneer's trusty rifle and powderhorn.

The cooking utensils were few and simple. Such articles as could be boiled were cooked in kettles hung over the fire. A long-handled spider or frying-pan, set upon a bed of coals, was used for cooking meat, frying flap-jacks or battercakes, etc. Bread was baked sometimes on a board set up before the fire; but a better utensil for this purpose was the "Dutch oven," a shallow, cast-iron kettle with a cover, over and under which coals were placed. Meat was sometimes roasted by suspending it before the fire, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings. The food was simple and coarse, but wholesome. The pioneers suffered little from indigestion or dyspepsia, as their manner of life gave them plenty of healthy exercise in the open air.

In early years many of the settlers depended, to a considerable extent, for their food upon the fish in the Muskingum, which were abundant and easily caught. Several varieties of catfish, perch and suckers, also pike, sturgeon and salmon, were found in the stream, and instances are related of single specimens of pike and catfish weighing anywhere from 50 to 100 pounds. During the spring fish were generally caught with the hook; but in the fall months, when the water was low and clear, they were taken at night by torchlight with the spear. There were expert fishermen among the pioneers, and their "luck" was such as would seem incredible to modern sportsmen.

Other sources of food were not lacking. On this subject we cannot do better than quote from Judge Gaylord's reminiscences:

"I have been reminded by an old citizen of the large flocks of wild pigeons that flew over our village in 1819. The heavens for many days were fairly dark with these birds, in their passage in the morning from the West and in the evening in their going back. . . . Since that period we have witnessed similar and partial flights, but nothing equal to that of 1819. Their evening passage was from their feeding-grounds in the East and South to their roosts far off in the West. They are birds of rapid flight; no others can equal them. They have been taken at their roosts here in the Western country with fresh and undigested South Carolina rice in their craws, showing that they fly long distances with great rapidity. Hunters with torches and poles visit their roosts and slay thousands of them. In this neighborhood they were taken on the wing, the hunter placing himself

upon the highest hill in the vicinity, where the flight of the birds was necessarily low.

"This great pigeon flight in the early history of the country reminds me of an unprecedented migration or traveling of gray squirrels. About this period, when the sky was obscured by the flight of wild pigeons, the Muskingum River was literally covered with squirrels swimming across it from the east to the west. This particular migration of squirrels was remarkable, and their numbers immense. In their course they leaped and swam over every obstacle and stream in their way. There was no stopping them in their appointed course except by the club in the hands of men and boys, who would meet them in the stream and slay them by tens, hundreds and thousands, making them into potpies, fries, stews, etc. Equal and perhaps more savory were these dishes to the appetites of our people than were the quail and manna bestowed upon Moses and his party of Israelites in the wilderness of Egypt.

"There has been no such migration of the squirrel since the period mentioned. Previous to 1819 it is related that in the fall of certain years the gray squirrels became itinerant, traveling simultaneously in millions from the North to the South, destroying whole fields of corn in a few days if not immediately gathered, and eating everything in their way, like African locusts or the modern Colorado potato-bugs, while they traveled forward without stopping long in any place, swimming large rivers, and perhaps before winter returning again by the same route toward the North.

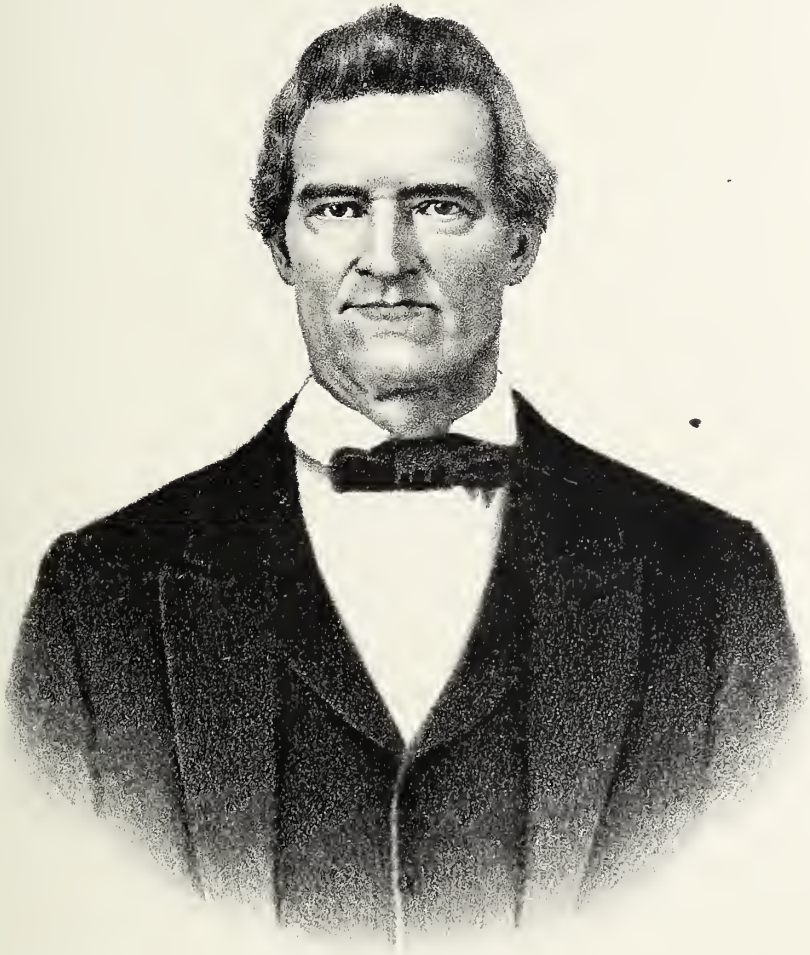
"In 1819 and prior thereto wild game, such as deer and turkey, was

plenty. Turkeys in large flocks and deer in droves of ten and twenty were common at certain seasons of the year. Venison and turkey were common and favorite dishes. The Wards, Priests and other hunters, from Wolf and Sunday Creeks, in a later day kept our people in bountiful supply of these desirable meats, so that in the greater part of the year every cabin-joist was kept well hung and burdened with large, fat and juicy saddles of venison. In the fall the beech most abounded in the woods along the river and creek bottoms, which attracted the turkeys in large flocks. The wild turkey would sometimes depredate upon the corn-fields and grainstacks, compelling the inhabitants to gather their corn early and to cover their grainstacks with brush. Great numbers were killed with the rifle, caught in pens, killed with clubs and dogs. . . .

"The manner of taking the wild turkey in pens was to build an inclosure out of fence rails or poles about two feet high, covered close, and well secured with like material. A trench was dug a foot or eighteen inches deep, commencing on the outside of the pen and terminating about the centre, both ends graded. Corn was then strewn for some distance to the right, left, and in front, along the ditch, and throughout the pen. The turkeys coming in flocks would follow up the cornrail, and in a few minutes the pen would be full of game. After eating the corn the turkeys would attempt to escape, but invariably failed, it being the nature of the bird to elevate the head, except when feeding, and look for a place of escape at the top, not looking downward at the place of entrance. By this mode large numbers were taken."

The habits of the pioneers were of a simplicity and purity well corresponding to the character of their surroundings. There was constant daily toil both for husband and wife and son and daughter in summer and winter. The men and boys were constantly engaged in the work of girdling the trees, felling and burning them, and clearing away brush and stumps, planting, harvesting and caring for the few domestic animals on the farm. The agricultural implements were few and of the rudest character. Picks, spades and hoes, constructed by some neighbor who possessed a few blacksmith's tools, or brought from the former home of the settler, were among the tools most used. Plows were made of wood and strips of iron—in-capable of turning a furrow, but serving to stir the ground a little. Harrows, when any were used, were made from brush and wood. Scythes of a rude pattern, short and with a broad blade, were used for cutting grass; while the sickle served in place of the modern harvester. Thrashing was done with a flail, and winnowing performed by hand, by the aid of a strong breeze. Wagons and carts were heavy, awkward and cumbersome. Sometimes the wheels of these vehicles were made, each consisting of one piece, by sawing cuts from large logs.

If the labor of the men was arduous, that of the woman was none the less so. In addition to the ordinary household duties the women and girls usually spun and wove the cloth and manufactured every article of apparel worn by the different members of the household. Every cabin contained two spinning-wheels. One



Nicholas Coburn Jr.

wheel was the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, still occasionally to be seen, used for the manufacture of yarn; the other, a small wheel, run by foot-power, and used for spinning flax. The loom was not less necessary than the spinning-wheels, though not every house had one, as one loom had a capacity to supply the wants of several families. Settlers, who in spite of wolves and bears, succeeding in raising a few sheep, commenced the manufacture of woolen cloth. The wool, after being washed, dried and oiled, was carded into rolls by broad hand-cards, and was then spun on the "big wheel." A common article woven on the looms was linsey-woolsey, of which the warp was linen and the filling woolen. This cloth, after being dyed gray, drab or some other sober color by the aid of barks and other common agencies which the mothers and grandmothers were adept in using, was made up in gowns for the women and girls.

All the clothes worn by men and boys, excepting shoes and sometimes hats were also of home manufacture. Nearly every farmer had a patch of flax, which formed a most essential part of the material for cloth. Before it was spun and woven it had to go through the operations of "hackling" and "scutching," and these operations frequently took place at "bees" in which all the young people from far and near participated. "Store-clothes" of broadcloth or doeskin were rarely seen, and when worn were considered an evidence of vanity or else a sure indication, if the wearer was a young man, that he contemplated matrimony. A very common garment for men's wear was the hunting-shirt, or frock, which came nearly to the

knees, and was wide enough to lap over a foot upon the chest. This generally had a cape, sometimes fringed with a piece of raveled cloth of a different color from the rest of the garment. The hunting-shirt was always worn belted, and the bosom of it afforded a convenient receptacle for the various articles needed by the hunter or woodsman. Breeches were made of heavy cloth or of deerskin, frequently with leggins, of similar material. The deerskin trousers when dry were very comfortable, but after been soaked with rain they became almost as stiff as boards. Hats and caps were made of native furs, tanned and fashioned by the wearer. A few years after the country became settled hatters took little shops in every village and made woolen hats for nearly all the men of the surrounding country. Drawers and undershirts, as well as overcoats, were articles almost unknown. When the weather became so severe as to make heavier clothing a necessity an extra garment or two was drawn on over those usually worn.

For covering of the feet, moccasins of deerskin, or shoes of cowhide, were worn. Boots are of more modern use. Shoes were made either by some itinerant shoemaker or by some man in the settlement who had a few tools and some knowledge of the craft. Every pair of shoes was expected to last at least a year, and as leather was high they were worn sparingly, men, boys women and children going bare-footed whenever the weather and the nature of their labor permitted. It was customary for women and girls when going to church, to town, or to visit a neighbor, to carry their shoes and stockings in their hands until near their

destination, when they would seat themselves on a stone or a fallen tree and clothe their feet properly.

The ladies had few articles of jewelry or other ornaments. Ribbons, laces, fine feathers and gay colors were not known until the settlements had become far advanced in the ways of wealth and luxury.

The pioneers generally were not men of literary tastes or of extensive educational attainments. However, almost every family had a few books, the chief and most important of which was the Bible, which was perhaps more read then than now. Among the most common books were such works as "Pilgrim's Progress," "Paradise Lost," "The Saints' Rest," "Æsop's Fables" and the like. Newspapers were rarely seen, and if a letter came to any household by the weekly post such an event was a nine days' wonder.

The settlements were visited now and then by itinerant preachers. Foremost among these pioneer missionaries were the Methodists, who very early in the history of Ohio established circuits and appointed ministers for them in all the settled portions of the State. Some of these circuits extended for hundreds of miles, and the good missionary, traveling on horseback from place to place, was several weeks, sometimes months, in making his rounds. He preached not only on Sundays but many times during the week, holding both day and evening services. Whenever he reached a neighborhood where several families could be gathered at some convenient cabin, notice was given that divine services would be held at a certain hour; and at the appointed time he preached to a devout and attentive audience. Representatives of other de-

nominations were equally as active as the Methodists in promoting the spread of the gospel in the wilderness, though perhaps less numerous.

School advantages were very meager, and many, not fully appreciating the importance of education, neglected to give their children any opportunity to obtain knowledge from books. But there were usually found in all settlements men of intelligent views and some culture, who, as soon as the settlers were in a condition to bear the expense, exerted themselves to establish schools and procure teachers for them. Frequently a school was taught in a deserted log cabin; at other times in a spare room of a double log house (the style of residence that came into fashion after the cabin epoch had passed away). When a schoolhouse was built it was of a rude style, and most uncomfortable in its arrangements. It was made of hewed logs, and had a huge chimney of stones or of sticks and mud at one end. The fireplace was wide, and deep enough to receive a five- or six-foot back-log, and a considerable quantity of smaller fuel. This served to warm the house in winter and to ventilate it in summer. Where only one term of school was taught in a neighborhood each year, as was frequently the case, it was always held in the winter time, as the larger boys could then best be spared from their work to attend. The windows of the log schoolhouse were made by cutting away a log in two sides of the building, and in the aperture a few lights of seven-by-nine glass were set, or else greased paper was pasted over the opening. The writing-desk consisted of a heavy oak plank, or hewed slabs laid upon wooden pins, driven into the

wall in a slanting direction. Four-legged benches, without backs, made from a split log, furnished the seats. The bench upon which the scholars sat while writing was usually so high that the feet of the younger pupils, some of whom had to be lifted upon the bench, could not touch the floor.

Small use was made of textbooks in these pioneer schools. The chief books were the Bible and the spellingbook, and a scholar possessing either was considered to be well supplied. Reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing were the only branches taught. Geography, grammar and many other subjects that now are taught in the district schools were alike unknown to teachers and pupils of the pioneer days. It was several years before they were introduced into the schools, and when at last they were received it was with reluctance, as many parents regarded these branches as useless innovations. There was no uniformity of textbooks, consequently classification of the school was impossible, and, except in reading and spelling, each pupil recited alone. Many who were regarded as successful teachers then could not now, if living, obtain a teacher's certificate even of the lowest grade. Yet the teachers were conscientious laborers and generally worthy of their hire. Their wages were small, indeed, and their work, especially that of government, was not easy. The practice of flogging was almost universally in vogue, and the teacher, in addition to educational requirements, must possess physical strength sufficient to enable him to "handle" the largest of his pupils, should the latter be refractory, otherwise he was deemed but an inefficient schoolmaster.

A custom long practiced in the rural schools was that known as "barring out." It is happily now extinct. Once it was resorted to once a year as regularly as the Christmas holidays came around, and both old and young delighted in seeing it carried out successfully. When the master found the door of the schoolroom securely fastened on the inside, and a number of the larger boys within, guarding it to keep him from entering, he knew that he must either treat his scholars to apples, cider, cakes, or some similar refreshment, or sign an agreement to do so at some future time before he could again take up his rod of authority.

The manner of traveling was chiefly on horseback, and women as well as men were accustomed to take long journeys over paths leading through the woods, and marked by blazed trees. The packsaddle was used for bringing flour and meal from the mill, carrying provisions to market or bringing purchases therefrom. Most of the trading was by barter or exchange, as there was very little ready money in the country.

There were many "squatters" among the early settlers—that is, those who were too poor to pay the fees and enter their land properly, would settle on some tract and "trust to luck" until they could raise enough money to make the purchase. In some cases they remained undisturbed, and eventually succeeded in gaining a title to their lands; but in other instances they were compelled to vacate after making considerable improvements. There were numerous speculators on the lookout for opportunities to make money out of government lands. They were a class despised by the early settlers, who

called them landsharks, or landgrabbers. Sometimes one of these sharks, finding that a poor man had made a good improvement but had not yet entered his land, would go to the land-office and secure a title to it, then dispossess the settler whose labor had greatly enhanced the value of the land. The disputes as to titles and the fear of not being able to secure a perfect title doubtless tended to keep away many who otherwise would have become settlers.

The settlement of Morgan County progressed but slowly. Although the region was practically freed from all danger of hostility from the Indians by the peace of 1795, and settlers began to come in soon after that date, there was no rapid influx of population.

But if the growth was slow it was constant and progressive. By degrees the little clearings and cabins became more numerous in all parts of the country, while the first-settled farms could easily be distinguished from the others by reason of more extensive fields, better buildings, more live stock, and other evidences of prosperity. The sense of loneliness and isolation, which had been especially trying to the women once accustomed to the advantages of the older settlements, now disappeared; social gatherings became numerous and most enjoyable. Raisings, log-rollings, harvesting-bees and occasional rifle-matches for men, quiltings and apple-butter makings for women, and corn-huskings in which both sexes took part, furnished frequent occasions for social intercourse.

Advancement began to show itself in many ways. Frame houses, substantial barns, fine orchards, began to dot the landscape, while school houses and

churches multiplied. Better roads were made, and innumerable changes and improvements. A new order of society came into being. The humble work of the pioneers had borne fruit. The people of Morgan County were "out of the woods," and in the world, keeping pace with the rest of humanity in the march of progress. Now the sons and daughters of Morgan County pioneers are to be found in almost every State and Territory of the Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope. Wherever they are they do their duty cheerfully and bravely, and retain in their hearts a lingering affection for the hills and valleys among which they were nurtured and reared.

The story of the first settlement within the limits of Morgan County, and the melancholy fate of the little colony at Big Bottom, has already been recorded in these pages. The founding of a colony at Olive Green Creek has also been mentioned. We come now to Morgan County with its present limits, within which probably no permanent settlement was made until after the peace of 1795. There appear to have been no centers of settlement. The southern part of the county, lying nearest to the early settlements at Marietta, Belpre, and Waterford, was more generally occupied than other parts of the county in the earliest years of settlement, though it was not long before scattered cabins were to be found here and there in all parts of the county in what were then considered the most desirable locations. Windsor Township, from its position contiguous to the old settlement at Waterford, and from its extensive bottom lands, probably at first attracted more settlers than any other specific locality. Next in order the

eastern part of the county was occupied. The river, navigated by canoes from the earliest years, and therefore a thoroughfare frequently traversed by adventurers and would-be settlers, naturally enough attracted settlers to its banks, and it was not many years until the most desirable river farms between the Washington County line on the south and the Muskingum County line on the north were all occupied. Along Wolf Creek were also many early settlers.

At the time Morgan County was formed its population was small and much scattered. It is estimated that there were not more than 3,000 inhabitants in 1818, and the area of the county was much larger then than now. The erection of the county and the loca-

tion of the county-seat naturally gave a little impetus to the progress of colonization, and when the census of 1820 was taken the entire population of the county was 5,297, of whom fifteen were colored. The pioneers were chiefly natives of the neighboring States of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland; among them was also a considerable number of New Englanders, and now and then a representative of other old States of the East and South. Not a few came from the older counties of Ohio, to which they or their ancestors had come while the Northwest Territory was still in existence, or else soon after the birth of the State of Ohio. Among others Belmont County in particular sent to Morgan County many of her sturdy pioneers and most excellent citizens.

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL HISTORY OF MORGAN COUNTY.

MORGAN COUNTY ERECTED DECEMBER 29, 1817—ITS ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES—FURTHER LEGISLATION—ORGANIZATION IN 1819—FIRST ELECTION IN APRIL, 1819—CONTROVERSY OVER THE COUNTY SEAT—MCCONNELLSVILLE SELECTED—FIRST ANNUAL ELECTION—INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE LOCATION OF THE SEAT OF JUSTICE—CHANGES IN THE COUNTY'S BOUNDARIES—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—COUNTY BUILDINGS—A JAIL OF HEWED LOGS—THE SECOND JAIL—THE THIRD JAIL—THE FIRST COURT HOUSE—THE PRESENT TEMPLE OF JUSTICE—BUILDING FOR COUNTY OFFICES—MYSTERIOUS BURGLARY—COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—CHILDREN'S HOME—COUNTY INFIRMARY—HOW THE PAUPER QUESTION WAS MANAGED IN OLDEN TIMES—CIVIL ROSTER—COUNTY OFFICERS, 1819-86—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND OF THE LEGISLATURE—MISCELLANEOUS AND INTERESTING STATISTICS—GROWTH OF THE COUNTY IN WEALTH AND POPULATION.

By act of the general Assembly, December 29, 1817, a new county called Morgan (named in honor of General Daniel Morgan, an officer of the Revolution) was erected from such portions of the Counties of Guernsey, Washington and Muskingum as were included in the following boundaries:

“Beginning at the southwest corner of township eight, range thirteen; thence east to the eastern bank of the Muskingum River; thence down said river with the meanders thereof to a point where it will first intersect the northern boundary of the donation tract; thence east with the said northern boundary line to the southeast corner of township five, range nine; thence north to the northeast corner of said township; thence east to the western boundary line of Monroe County to the southeast corner of township six, range eight; thence north to the northeast corner of township seven, range eight; thence west to the line of Muskingum

County; thence south to the southwest corner of township eight, range ten; thence west to the center of township fourteen, range fourteen; thence south to the southern line of said township fourteen, range fourteen; thence east to the southeast corner of said township; thence south to the place of beginning.”

The act provided that the county should be organized “whenever the legislature shall think proper,” and that until organized the territory of the proposed new county should remain attached to the counties from which it was to be taken.

The next legislation in regard to the new county was a resolution adopted January 26, 1818, appointing three commissioners to locate the county seat. By an act passed December 28, 1818, to take effect March 1, 1819, all further provisions necessary to fully organize the county were made, and the first election for county officers was

ordered to be held on the first Monday in April. Justices and constables who had been elected within those townships forming the new county were authorized to serve out their terms.

Of the election of April, 1819, there is no record. David Fulton, Sylvanus Piper and Robert McKee were chosen county commissioners; Nathan Dearborn, coroner, and Timothy Gaylord, recorder. No other officers appear to have been chosen, and only the bonds of Dearborn, dated June 25, 1819, and Gaylord, April 6, 1819, are recorded. The first commissioners' record cannot be found; but the mention of Fulton, Piper and McKee as commissioners in Dearborn's bond proves that they were elected to that office.

In reference to establishing the county there was, as a matter of course, among the scattered population a union of opinion and interest; all classes, politicians, farmers, office-seekers and mechanics were fully impressed with the absolute necessity and advantages of a new county. But when this was accomplished there came up the very interesting question: "Where shall be the county seat?" Besides Malta, which was laid out in 1816, and McConnelsville, laid out in 1817, there were other projected cities, rivals for the possession of the courthouse and jail. At the northeast were two contiguous locations, one the David Stevens farm on section 36, Bristol Township, the other owned by a Mr. Chandler of Muskingum County, on section 14 of the same township (now the farm of J. A. C. Leland), both on the road from Zanesville to Marietta. On the west the Dawes and Shepard Farms, on the road from Harmar to Lancaster, each had advocates.

January 26, 1818, the legislature, by resolution, appointed Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County, Samuel Lybrand, of Pickaway, and David Robb, of Guernsey, to fix the seat of justice in Morgan County, which duty they proceeded to perform in the following May. After a careful personal examination of each locality Cutler and Lybrand decided in favor of McConnelsville; Mr. Robb dissented, preferring the location on the Marietta and Zanesville road as being nearer the geographical center. This idea of geographical center had been the controlling influence in fixing county seats, and was strenuously presented by those of the eastern part of the county, who were not disposed to give up their project without further effort, being greatly encouraged by those living west of the river, and additionally by the dissent of Mr. Robb. And here was the beginning of the local parties of the county, elsewhere mentioned, with which interesting reminiscences are connected.

The first annual election was held October 18, 1819, when only county officers—a sheriff, coroner and three commissioners—were voted for. The interest in the election centered on the commissioners, as they would have the power of erecting county buildings, in regard to which nothing had yet been done, probably because the first board did not favor McConnelsville as the seat of justice. Numerous candidates were put in the field, each locality having its favorites. A full vote was polled. The following are the names of the candidates, their location and the number of votes each received:

William Montgomery, Bloom Township,	323
Richard Cheadle, Windsor,	303

John Shutt, Deerfield	318
David Fulton, Manchester	200
Sylvanus Piper, Morgan (west side).....	252
Robert McKee, Olive.....	257
Enoch S. McIntosh, Centre.....	22
William Craig, Union	11
John Sears, Manchester.....	11

The number of votes cast at this election was about six hundred. The first three named, being those in favor of the location at McConnellsville, were elected; in Morgan Township each of them had sixty-five votes, the others who were voted for having but fifteen each. The entire vote of the east, Noble, Olive, Olive Green,* Manchester, Seneca, Centre and Meigsville Townships, and a part of Bristol, was opposed to the location at McConnellsville, and in this was materially aided by the disaffected of the West. Their defeat was by so small a majority as to encourage them to further efforts. Accordingly a petition was presented at the subsequent session of the legislature, asking the appointment of another board of commissioners to review the proceedings of the former board. By whom the petition was presented to the house is not known, but it is said that through the influence of a member from Belmont a resolution was passed designating other commissioners with power to review and relocate.

At that time there was only a mail every Saturday evening, whereby the doings of the legislature could be gained through the newspapers; but by some means information was obtained that this resolution had been introduced and passed the house, and was pending in the senate. This news, of course, produced much excitement among the

dwellers in the valley, and required prompt measures to counteract its effects. Forthwith a remonstrance was drawn up, and besides the signatures of those in town and vicinity the names on the militia rolls in possession of the captains of the neighborhood were appended. With this Mr. Jacob Adams, who then as subsequently was among the most energetic citizens of the county and town, started, and by way of Lancaster arrived at Columbus on the afternoon of the second day, and unfolded his "ponderous roll" to Colonel Jackson, the senator from Muskingum, who the next morning had the house resolution called up, and on his motion it was "indefinitely postponed," only one senator voting in the negative. Thus the question was settled. The negative vote was by David Robb, the dissenting commissioner, then a member of the senate from Guernsey, Coshocton and Tuscarawas Counties. The member from Belmont, through whose influence the resolution to appoint other commissioners passed the house, was said to be Charles Hammond. He was a personal friend of David Robb, and one of the most prominent lawyers of the State, who had previously represented Belmont County in both houses. Therefore he had a corresponding influence in the legislature. But its application in this case entirely frustrated his future political aspirations. In 1822 he was a candidate for congress. Morgan County was then in the district with Belmont, and but for the untiring opposition of some of those in McConnellsville who had not forgotten his course in this matter in the legislature he would have been elected.

A map drawn for Jacob Adams in 1819 by G. W. Pelham, clerk in the

*This township gave a unanimous vote for Fulton, Piper and McKee, and what is remarkable continued a unit at elections up to 1828.

land office at Zanesville, gives the original boundaries of the county (which have been twice injudiciously changed for partisan purposes).

By this map the boundaries of the county included original townships 6 and 7 of range 8, which, by act of the legislature, December 24, 1819, were attached to Monroe County, doubtless to prevent a further fight on the county seat question by the "east-enders."

In 1845 (March 11), for purposes before alluded to,* the two townships of Marion and Homer, Athens County, and seven sections of Roxbury Township, Washington County, were attached to Morgan County; and afterward—March, 1851—for a similar object, Noble County was erected, and the townships of Brookfield, Noble, Olive, Jackson (formerly Olive Green), and one-half of Manchester, were taken from Morgan County to form a part of it.

The map in question reveals but two roads—the road from Marietta to Zanesville, leading through Centre and Bristol Townships, and a road from McConnellsville to Zanesville, along the river on the east side of it. Why the Harmar and Lancaster, or State Road, which had been traveled for some years before, is not laid down, is not readily apparent. The map seems faulty in other particulars; for instance, Morgan, Meigsville and Centre are the only townships named in it, but there is evidence that other townships were in existence in Morgan County before the map was made (August, 1819). "Meigs-

ville postoffice" is marked on the Marietta Road at the southeast corner of township 11, range 11. McConnellsville is also named; but Malta, the older village of the two, is not.

The early records of township organization are incomplete and indefinite. There is, however, sufficient evidence to show that the following townships were in existence as civil divisions of Morgan County in 1819: Bloom, Bristol, Brookfield, Centre, Deerfield, Meigsville, Morgan, Noble, Olive, Olive Green, Penn, Windsor and York. Deerfield was organized prior to the erection of Morgan County, as was also Noble. The rest of the above-named townships were organized under the jurisdiction of Morgan County. Brookfield, Noble, Olive and Olive Green (now Jackson) are now in Noble County. Union Township, Morgan County, was organized in 1821; Manchester in 1822, and Malta in 1839. Homer and Marion were taken from Athens County in 1845.

The county seat having been established, the commissioners turned their attention to the arrangement of the machinery for the administration of justice, and the first requisite then, as now, was to fix a locality for those who were unwilling to await its dispensation.

The first edifice for this purpose was built of the large poplars from near by, hewed on one side so as to make a smooth surface for the interior, the bark removed and the logs notched down at the corners, "log-cabin" fashion, with "puncheon" floor and ceiling. The door at the end was well spiked, and furnished with heavy hinges and lock; but either from its peculiar construction or other causes the building was never used as a prison, and was sold, together with the

* Although Dr. Robertson very justly criticises the motives which led to the various changes in the county's boundaries, the fact yet remains that Morgan County is now much more shapely than it was originally, besides having its county seat much nearer the "geographical center."—Ed.

lot on which it was built, to aid in building a courthouse.

In 1820 jail No. 2 was erected in the rear of the present courthouse, of the same material, poplar logs, hewed square, twelve by eighteen inches, fitting closely, and dovetailed at the corners, and built to the height of twelve feet. An exterior wall of the same construction was erected, with an intervening space of twelve inches, which was filled with stone, thus making a wall three feet thick. The floor and ceiling were of oak plank. The building was divided to make two rooms fifteen feet square, and a hall of five or six feet, with a strongly nailed door to each room, and one on the outside. The front of each room had a small window ornamented by the usual lattice work. In either partition was a small aperture through which refreshments were furnished to the temporary occupants. Retention being the primary object little attention was paid to the prisoners' comfort, and ventilation was entirely ignored. Thomas Byers built the jail for \$530. The contract was signed December 3, 1819. Although it was built for strength yet from some defect in the ceiling or upper floor, jail deliveries were not infrequent.

The present jail, with several subsequent modifications is, with the sheriff's residence, in length and width eighty by thirty-one feet. It was built in 1840 on the square immediately east of the courthouse. The sheriff's residence, occupying one-half of the building in front, has two rooms in the first and others in the second story. The building is of brick, except thirty by thirty-one feet of the lower story of the prison proper. This part is of dressed stone. There is a hall ten feet wide between

the sheriff's rooms and the prison, which is a square room, having three large windows on each side, and two on the north end, all secured with wrought-iron lattices. In the center of the room, about four feet from the wall, is a square of lattice of wrought iron, containing six compartments, each about four by ten feet. The door to each can be secured by an arrangement from the hall without entering the main room. Over the hall, on the side next to the courthouse, is a room ten feet square, fitted up, probably, for special prisoners. The exterior of the building is like that of an ordinary dwelling, while the interior is unobjectionable, except that there is no proper provision for ventilation.

The first courthouse was built of brick in 1820 by James Young,* of Morgan Township, and stood nearly on the same ground occupied by the present. It was about forty feet square and two stories high. The court room was below, and the four rooms above were probably intended for jury rooms—one, being the largest, was called the grand jury room—and for the county officials, though for the latter purpose they were never used, each official furnishing his own office wherever most convenient in town. The building stood alone, unadorned by paint or palings, only relieved by the old jail in the background, and with its seldom-closed door was the *omnium gatherum*, besides its legitimate purpose for any or all of the religious denominations on Sundays, and on other days and nights for political mass meetings, amateur theatricals, or Fourth

* The contract for doing the frame work of the courthouse was awarded to William Fouts, December 3, 1819. His compensation was \$619. It is not known exactly how much Mr. Young received for doing the stone and brick work; but as his bond was for \$2,000, probably he received not far from \$1,000.

of July eloquence. Similar to the other buildings on the square it fronted directly on the cut-off of the angle.

The present courthouse occupies nearly the same place on the square as the old building, except that the front is on Center street. It was built in 1858, is fifty-six feet wide, and including the portico, ten feet, is seventy-eight feet in length. In front of the portico are four Doric columns. The stories are sixteen feet each, with basement of six feet.

On the first floor is a hall twelve feet wide, and on the sides are the offices of the sheriff, recorder, probate court, auditor, treasurer and clerk. From this the stairs—four feet wide—lead to the vestibule of the court hall, which is about fifty-three by fifty-four feet, well arranged for judge, jury, clerk, sheriff, attorneys, witnesses and spectators. On either side of this vestibule are the three jury rooms and the room for the prosecuting attorney, and the stairs to the belfry.

Each compartment is well arranged for light and ventillation, each room having two windows and the court hall six.

At the base of the west column is deposited a tin box, in which are copies of the papers then published in town, a manuscript list of all the county officials and prominent men, of the mechanics engaged in the building, silver and gold coins of that date, \$1 of 1800, and a specimen of mineral teeth, made in McConnelsville by George F. Robertson (second son of the writer). The box was apparently well-protected from disintegration.

The adjoining lot on Main street, which was sold in 1820, was re-purchased, the alley vacated—forming the

original square—and now presents quite a different appearance to that of the first. A neat green sward inclosed on Main and Center streets, with an iron fence on a stone base, with the elms and maple trees, which possibly occupy the places of those of “long ago,” will commend the arrangement of the commissioners who ordered the erection of the house, and of those who have added to its appearance.

In 1835 the commissioners came to the conclusion that the archives of the county were becoming valuable, and in order to secure their preservation they erected on that part of the square in front of the present residence of the sheriff a one-story “fire-proof” stone building, about twenty by forty feet, with two rooms, two small windows to each in front and one each in the rear, a front door to each room, stone floors and stone arched ceilings. One room was occupied by the clerk of the court and the county recorder, the other by the auditor and treasurer. But the immunity from fire was the only valuable feature. It was dark and damp below and above, and in every respect eminently prejudicial to the health of its occupants; nor did the massive stone walls and iron doors and window shutters prevent the burglarious removal of the deposits from that part of the building occupied by the county treasurer. “No arrests were made,” and thereby hangs a tale which has never yet been unfolded.

On the west bank of the river, two miles above Malta, is a manifestation of the munificence of the county, which has provided for the comfort and happiness, and the guidance in the paths of virtue, of those who otherwise would have been cast on the cold charities of

the world, subjected to want and exposed to all the vices incident to poverty, idleness and ignorance. A sight of the healthy, happy faces of the juveniles, from nine months to three years of age, in the nursery, and the equally pleasing contentment of the older, in the school-room, or at play on the lawn, would afford a thrill of pleasure and proud satisfaction of mind, in having aided in placing them in a happy though temporary home. But to enhance the pleasure of having participated in the completion of so noble an institution all the apartments of the structure should be seen "at any time," or as seen by the writer on the "female busy day." Thus seen by one who voted "No" when the proposition to build was submitted to the voters of the county he would be disposed to follow the example of some legislators and change his vote.

In 1879, after the examination of several desirable localities on both sides of the river, which were offered on advantageous terms, the commissioners purchased the location, with fifty-six acres of land, for \$3,500.

In July, 1880, the contract for the building was awarded to Geo. B. Fouts and H. McGrath, for \$7,302.75, to be completed by the 1st of July, 1881.

The building is of brick, fifty by sixty feet, two stories high, exclusive of the attic and basement. In the latter is the kitchen, with the attendant dumb-waiter, laundry, two cellar rooms, schoolroom, hall, and a room for the morning ablutions of the children. The outside entrances are from the north or river front, and east and west to a like number of halls, the reception-room and office, sitting-room, nursery, dining-room, closets, etc. On the second floor are the two sleeping-rooms, each with

ten or twelve beds, and bath-rooms attached, matron's and assistant matron's rooms, bath-rooms, sewing-room and halls. The attic is neatly fitted up for other assistants and arrangements for separate places for the baths of boys.

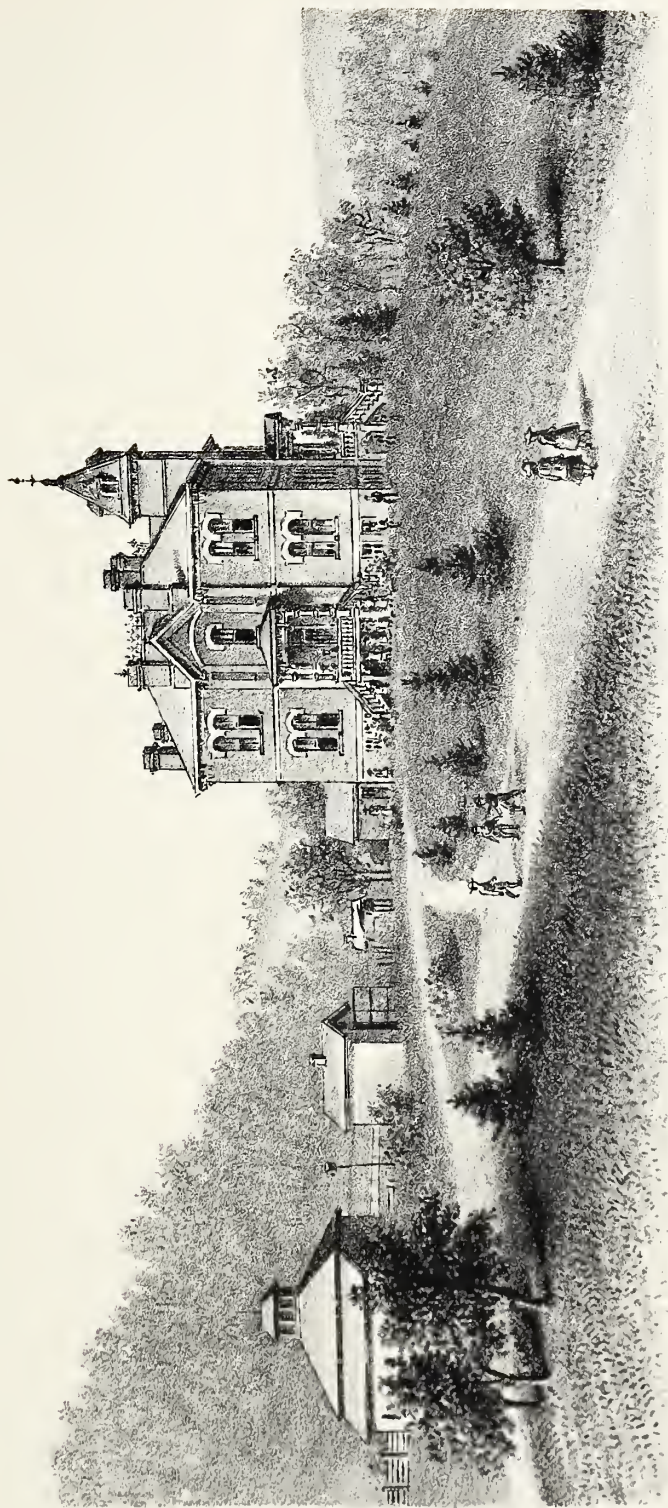
The house was opened for the reception of children on the 31st of October, 1881, when thirty-seven were brought from the infirmary. Since that time the average number has been about forty; the present number (September, 1883) is thirty-seven—the oldest sixteen years and the youngest nine months. Thirty of these are of school age, and their attendance in the school room is as regular as in other schools as to time and study, with an observance of all of the holidays, Christmas, Thanksgiving, Fourth of July, etc. At other times those physically competent are engaged in the legitimate labor of the house and farm.

The first trustees were J. R. Foulke, J. M. Rogers and Absalom Clancy.

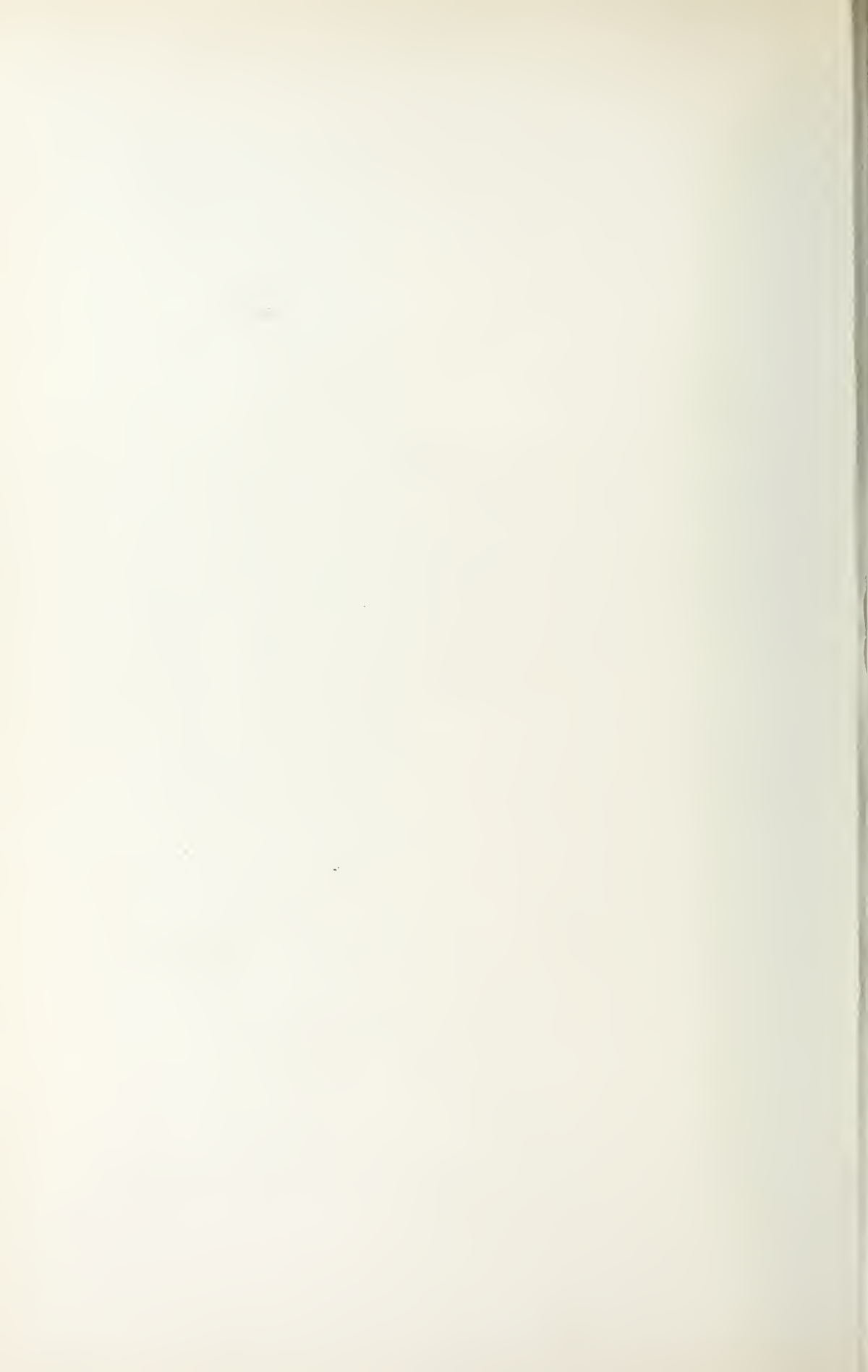
J. H. Barker was the first superintendent and Mrs. J. H. Barker first matron, and are yet continued; Miss M. G. Smiley, assistant matron and school teacher, and at the present, in military parlance, the roster is unexceptionable.

For many years after the county was organized paupers were cared for by the authorities of the several townships. It was the custom for the township officials to make annual contracts with the "lowest bidder" to feed and clothe the township charges. The compensation was generally low, the contractor being expected to recompense himself in part for his trouble by the labor of the pauper.

Until the year 1845, in accordance with the State laws, each township annually elected a board of two "over-



THE CHILDREN'S HOME



seers of the poor," to whose guardianship the poor were confided. To avoid an increase of taxes and "pauper immigration" the overseers were required, when persons who were deemed liable to become township charges moved into the township, to order such persons to depart. The warning might or might not be obeyed, but when given it precluded support by the township. Under the workings of this law many injustices were committed, some of those who received warning becoming in after years very prominent citizens.

In 1849 the county commissioners purchased a county farm, or a poor farm, as it was then styled. The tract contains 314 acres, and is situated upon the river two and a half miles below McConnellsville. The price paid for it was \$6,600. Work was at once begun, new buildings erected and old ones repaired, and the paupers removed to their new home. From March 6, 1849, to January 1, 1852, the county paid for farm, buildings, improvements and superintendence the sum of \$29,600. The paupers are properly cared for by the proceeds of the farm, aided when necessary by a county tax.

The infirmary building is of brick and stone, two stories high, eighty feet front and thirty feet wide, with a wing of the same size. It is well arranged, properly ventilated, and the building and its surroundings kept in good order. Among the earliest superintendents of the farm were George Campbell, 1849, Wm. Thompson, 1850-53, Enoch Parker and Eden Updike. James McAdoo became superintendent in the year 1885.

With the insane charges of the county a course similar to that formerly adopted with respect to paupers was pursued.

In the commissioners' records, under the date June 7, 1830, we read:

"This day the commissioners put up John Smith, an insane person, to sale to the lowest bidder; whereupon it appears that John Shriver was the lowest bidder, for which said Shriver agrees to keep said Smith for the time of one year in clothes and good, wholesome food, etc., for the sum of \$49.25."

In 1885 it was decided to erect an additional building at the farm in which to keep the incurable insane, and in May, plans, specifications, etc., were presented by H. McGrath, architect, which were adopted at the July session of the board of commissioners. The contract for the building was let for the sum of \$5,724.

CIVIL LIST.

President Judges.—At the organization of the county, Morgan was included in the fourth judicial district, but on the 20th of February, 1820, it became a part of the eighth district, in which it still continues. The judges of the court of common pleas in this county have been as follows: Ezra Osborn, of Scioto County, 1819-26; Thomas Irvin, of Gallia, 1826-39; John E. Hama, of Morgan, 1840-47; Arius Nye, of Washington, 1847-50; A. G. Brown, of Athens, 1850-51. Under the new constitution, Muskingum, Morgan, Guernsey and Noble became the eighth judicial district, and thenceforth the judges were elected. Richard Stillwell, of Muskingum, was the first elected under this regulation, and held the office in 1852-54; succeeded by Charles C. Convers, of Muskingum, 1854; Corrington W. Searle, of Muskingum, 1855-56; Lucius P. Marsh, 1857-61; Ezra E. Evans, 1862-66; Moses M. Granger,

1867-69; Frederick W. Wood, 1869-74; W. H. Frazier, 1871-72; Lucius P. Marsh, 1875-79; William H. Ball, 1879-84; George L. Phillips, 1884. There have been several changes in the extent of the district, the sub-districts and the number of judges. The names given are those of the judges who held court in Morgan County in the years mentioned.

Associate Judges.—This office was abolished in 1851. Prior to that time it was filled as follows: William Rannels, 1819-26; Sherebiah Clark, 1819-22; William B. Young, 1819-22; Alexander McConnell, 1822; William M. Dawes, 1823-30; David Fulton, 1823-30; Francis Scott, 1826-30; Robert McConnell, 1830-40; David McGarry, 1830-37; Joseph C. Linn, 1830-41; Erastus Hoskins, 1837-43; Edward Shepard, 1841; Jesse M. Stone, 1842-48; William Durbin, 1842-48; James L. Gage, 1844-47; Nathaniel Shepard, 1847-51; Oliver H. Keyser, 1849-51; Alexander McConnell, 1849-51.

Clerks of Court.—Samuel A. Barker, 1819-24. At the September term of court, 1824, charges were made against Dr. Barker of malfeasance in office, and he was removed—unjustly, as many thought—and Amasa Piper appointed clerk *pro tempore*. In March, 1825, Perley B. Johnson was appointed deputy clerk; August 25, 1825, Piper resigned and Johnson was appointed to the vacancy. By reappointment he served until 1832 and was succeeded by Samuel A. Barker, 1833-35; James M. Gaylord, 1835-48; W. C. Shugert, 1849-51. The office became elective in 1851, the term being three years, and has since been filled by Ford Sill, 1852-54; David H. Mortley, 1854-56; George S. Welsh, 1857-63; A. Alderman, 1864-

69; Cyrus M. Roberts, 1869-75; William H. Leeper, 1875-81; Benjamin F. Matson, 1881-84; William A. Brown, 1884-87.

Sheriffs.—Jacob P. Springer was elected sheriff at the first annual election, 1819; but for "illegality in the poll-books" a contest was entered by John Bell, and he did not act as sheriff until the second day of the March term, when the court, after hearing the contestants by counsel, decided the charges unsustainable, and ordered the clerk to deliver Jacob P. Springer a certificate of election. He was re-elected, and served until 1823. Edwin Corner was sheriff from 1823 to 1825, and was a candidate for re-election in the latter year. He contested (unsuccessfully) the election of his rival, Dr. S. A. Barker. The latter served two terms, 1825-29, and was followed by William Hawkins, two terms, 1829-33; Andrew Fouts, two terms, 1833-37; and Charles F. Alden, two terms, 1837-41. In March, 1841, Alden left unexpectedly for the Far West, leaving his bondsmen and others the sorrowing victims of misplaced confidence. The office has since been filled as follows: William Parrish, 1841-45; Robert A. Pinkerton, 1845-49; Newton M. Brent, 1849-51; Isaac H. Roland, 1853-57; Andrew Kahler, 1857-61; Newton M. Brent, 1862-66; J. C. Murduck, 1866-70; Augustus D. Havener, 1870-74; Lewis Thompson, 1874-76; John S. Dunn, 1876-80; Alexander B. McIntire, 1880-84; William Taylor, 1884-86; John R. Harper, elected 1885.

Coroners.—Nathan Dearborn, 1819; Sylvanus Olney, 1819-21; Thomas Devins, 1822; Micah Adams, 1823; Jacob R. Price, 1824-26; Andrew Fouts, 1826-28; Joseph Kirk, 1828-30; Richard Gilder-sleeve, 1830-32; Isaac McKetrick, 1832-

34; Ashbel Russell, 1836-38; R. J. M. Sharp, 1838-40; Andrew Scott, 1840; William Rutledge, 1841-43; Matthew Wylie, 1843-47; 1847-53, no data; George Campbell, 1853-55; Abner Pyle, 1855-57; David L. Jenkins, 1859-61; Richard Dunnington, 1861-65; David L. Jenkins, 1865-67; Jesse Simons, 1867-69; Alphonso J. Cooke, 1869-71; Alexander Higgins, 1871-73; Henry Linkin, 1873-75; Andrew Kahler, 1875-81; Andrew Arrick, 1881-85 (died in 1885); Andrew J. Henery, elected 1885.

Probate Judges.—Previous to 1851 the probate business was transacted by the court of common pleas. By the new constitution the probate court was created. In addition to matters pertaining to the settlement of estates and the issuing of marriage licenses it tries appeals from the decisions of the county commissioners in road matters; makes examination of insane persons, and has co-ordinate jurisdiction with the court of common pleas in the issue of the writ of habeas corpus. The probate judge is elected for a term of three years. Since its establishment the office has been filled as follows: Ezra E. Evans, 1852-53 (resigned 1853); James M. Gaylord, 1853-55; Lemen Fouts, 1855-61; David C. Pinkerton, 1861-76; Newell Corner, 1876-88.

County Commissioners.—1819 (June to December), Sylvanus Piper, David Fulton, Robert McKee; 1819 (December), * Richard Cheadle, John Shutt, William Montgomery; 1820 Richard Cheadle, William Montgomery, Andrew Wharton; 1821, Richard Cheadle, Andrew Wharton, Dennis Gibbs; 1822, Andrew Wharton, Dennis Gibbs, John

Shutt; 1823-24, Dennis Gibbs, John Shutt, Enoch S. McIntosh; 1825, Dennis Gibbs, Enoch S. McIntosh, Samuel Aikens; 1826, Dennis Gibbs, Samuel Aikens, Jacob Fouts; 1827-28, Samuel Aikens, Jacob Fouts, Josiah Burlingame; 1829-30, Samuel Aikens, Josiah Burlingame, Samuel Murray; 1831-32, Josiah Burlingame, Samuel Murray, David Edwards; 1833, Samuel Murray, David Edwards, Dexter Brown; 1834, Samuel Murray, Dexter Brown, Thomas Williams; 1835-37, Dexter Brown, Thomas Williams, Worley C. Shugert; 1838, Dexter Brown, Thomas Williams, Richard Cotton; 1839, Thomas Williams, Richard Cotton, John Archibald; 1840-42, Richard Cotton, John Archibald, Sam'l W. Rogers; 1843, Richard Cotton, John Archibald, James Dunlap; 1844, John Archibald, James Dunlap, Jesse Blackmer; 1845, James Dunlap, Jesse Blackmer, Otho French; 1846, Jesse Blackmer, Otho French, Samuel Adams; 1847, Otho French, Samuel Adams, David Holbrook; 1848, David Holbrook, John Morrison, William H. Peugh; 1849, David Holbrook, William H. Peugh, James Hopper; 1850, David Holbrook, William H. Peugh, Robert Morrison; 1851, Robert Morrison, Robert Simpson, Robert Rowland; 1852, Robert Morrison, Robert Simpson, George Parsons; 1853, Robert Simpson, George Parsons, Mills Hall; 1854, George Parsons, Mills Hall, Nicholas Coburn; 1855, Mills Hall, Nicholas Coburn, Joshua Davis; 1856, Nicholas Coburn, Joshua Davis, George J. Henderson; 1857-59, Joshua Davis, George J. Henderson, J. W. Stanbery; 1860-61, Joshua Davis, George J. Henderson, C. C. Cheadle; 1862-63, Joshua Davis, C. C. Cheadle, John B. Stone; 1864-65, Joshua Davis, C. C. Cheadle, George S. Corp; 1866-68, Joshua Davis,

*In the list which follows the names given are those of the commissioners in the December term of each year, as new members of the board enter upon their office at that term.

George S. Corp. Francis Pettit; 1869, Joshua Davis, George S. Corp, William Niceswanger; 1870, Joshua Davis, William Niceswanger, George J. Henderson; 1871-72, William Niceswanger, George J. Henderson, David Smith; 1873, William Niceswanger, George J. Henderson, David Miller; 1874, William Niceswanger, George J. Henderson, Peter Miller; 1875, George J. Henderson, Peter Miller, William Barkhurst; 1876, Peter Miller, William Barkhurst, William Niceswanger; 1877-78, William Barkhurst, William Niceswanger, George Beil; 1879, William Barkhurst, George Beil, L. B. Simpson; 1880, William Barkhurst, L. B. Simpson, William R. Jones; 1881-84, L. B. Simpson, William R. Jones, L. J. Coburn; 1885, William R. Jones, L. J. Coburn, Thomas J. Chappellear.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—John Do-land, 1819-21; Richard Stillwell, 1821-23; Appleton Downer, 1823-27; James L. Gage, 1828-31; John E. Hanna, 1831-36; James L. Gage, 1836-40; William J. Ramsey, 1841-44 (died October, 1844); C. C. Covey, 1844-47; C. B. Tompkins, 1847; R. W. P. Muse, 1852; H. S. Robertson, 1852-54; F. B. Pond, 1855-58; R. D. Hopper, 1859-62; E. M. Stanbery, 1863-67; Hiram L. Jones, 1868-70; William Foulke, 1870-74; E. M. Kennedy, 1875-76; William B. Crew, 1877-78; J. A. Ivers, 1879-80; Frank F. Metcalf, 1881-85; Marion E. Danford, elected 1885. Some of the dates above given are only approximate—in some instances all evidence being wanting to show who filled the office at a given time.

Recorders.—Timothy Gaylord, 1819-29; John Wilkin, 1829-32; Samuel Stewart, 1832-38; James Watkins, 1838-41; Russell H. Deering, 1841-44;

Hayes Pyle, 1844-50; Richard Hicker-son, 1850-53; David B. Shivel, 1852-55; Hayes Pyle, 1855-58; Joseph R. Tavenner, 1859-68 (resigned in 1868); William W. McCarty, 1868-70; William Kirkbride, 1870-72 (resigned 1872); William W. McCarty, 1872-76; James M. West, 1876-85; William H. Young, 1885-88. Recorders were first appointed, afterward elected. The term is three years.

Auditors.—S. A. Barker, 1819-21; Jonathan Williams, 1821-22; Francis A. Barker, 1822-27; Timothy Gaylord, 1827-29; John B. Stone, 1830-34; William Durbin, 1835-40; Jacob R. Price, 1841-45; William Pettit, 1845-47; James McLaughlin, 1847-48; John V. Ramsey, 1848-52; James McLaughlin, 1853-57; James A. Adair, 1857-60; James B. McGrew, 1860-71 (died 1871); Arthur Pond, 1871-78; F. M. Kahler, 1878-84; Jesse T. Elliott, 1884-87.

County Treasurers.—James Young, 1820-22; Jonathan Porter, 1823-30; Jacob R. Price, 1830-38; James E. Marquis, 1834-40; Hiram H. Robinson, 1840-42; Joel Robb, 1842-46; James Harkless, 1846-50; Sebastian E. Fouts, 1850-53; John M. Taggart, 1853-54 (died 1854; S. E. Fouts appointed to the vacancy); Isaiah H. Kenison, 1855-59; Thomas W. Simpson, 1859-61; Richard Stanton, 1861-65; Stephen R. Hill, 1865-69; Samuel B. Yocom, 1869-73; Albert P. Whitaker, 1873-77; William C. Smiley, 1877-81; Elwood R. Worrall, 1881-85; Albert P. Whitaker, 1885-87. The treasurer was appointed by the commissioners until 1827, and has since been elected. The term is two years.

Collectors.—This office was abolished in 1827. The collector was appointed annually by the commissioners. Those

who held the office were Jacob P. Springer, 1819; William Massey, 1820; Jeremiah Conoway, 1821; Jacob Adams, 1822-23; Thomas Byers 2d, 1824; John Hammond, 1825-26.

Surveyors.—William Davis, 1819; William Montgomery, 1825; John F. Talley, 1830; Samuel Aikens, 1839; George Bell, 1845; Basil Israel, 1847; Milton Griffith, 1851; James B. McGrew, 1855; Alfred Wilkin, 1861; M. K. Atkinson, 1865; Arthur Pond, 1868; M. K. Atkinson, 1872; Jesse T. Elliott, 1879; Price Moody, 1884 (resigned); John D. Davis, 1885.

Infirmiry Directors.—Benjamin W. Conklin, 1849; Joseph Sigler, 1849; Caleb Gregg, 1849-52; Lewis Balding, 1850-53; Philip Strahl, 1851-54; Samuel Mellor, 1853-55; Thos. A. Osborn, 1855-58; Samuel Mellor, 1856-59; Thomas A. Osborn, 1857-60; Andrew J. Hosom, 1858-61; Samuel Mellor, 1859-62; George Crow, 1860-63; Ephraim Parmiter, 1861-64; Samuel Mellor, 1862-65, 1865-68, 1868-71; Oliver M. Lovell, 1864-67, 1867-70, 1870-73; Manassa Keiser, 1869-72, 1872-75, 1875-78; James C. Longbridge, 1871-74; Isaac N. Hook, 1873-76; Gersham K. White, 1874-77, 1877-80, 1880-83, 1883-86; W. J. Boden, 1878-81, 1881-84; F. D. Scott, 1876-79, 1879-82; Edwin Sherwood, 1882-85, 1885-88; Henry L. Mellor, 1884-87.

STATE OFFICERS.

Francis B. Pond, attorney general, 1870-74; Alexander McConnell, member board of public works, 1836-38. Presidential electors: Alexander McConnell, 1832; Perley B. Johnson, 1840; Frederick W. Wood, 1870. Member of constitutional convention, 1850-51, Wm. Hawkins; Francis B. Pond, 1873.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

YEAR.	NAME.	DIST.	COUNTY.
1823-25	John Patterson,	10	Belmont.
1825-27	{ David Jennings, / Thomas Shannon,* {		"
1827-29	John Davenport,	10	"
1829-31	William Kennon,	10	"
1831-33	"	10	"
1833-35	John Chaney,	9	Fairfield.
1835-37	"	9	"
1837-39	"	9	"
1839-41	William Medill,	9	"
1841-43	"	9	"
1843-45	Perley B. Johnson,	13	Morgan.
1845-47	Isaac Parish,†	13	"
1847-49	Thomas Richey,	13	Perry.
1849-51	William A. Whittlesey,	13	Washington.
1851-53	James M. Gaylord,	13	Morgan.
1853-55	Edward Ball,	16	Muskingum.
1855-57	"	16	"
1857-59	Cydnor B. Tompkins,	16	Morgan.
1859-61	"	16	"
1861-63	William P. Cutler,	16	Washington.
1863-65	James R. Morris,	15	Monroe.
1865-67	Thomas A. Plants,	15	Meigs.
1867-69	"	15	"
1869-71	Eliakim H. Moore,	15	Athens.
1871-73	William P. Sprague,	15	Morgan.
1873-75	"	15	"
1875-77	Nelson H. Van Vorhes,	15	Athens.
1877-79	"	15	"
1879-81	Adoniram J. Warner,	13	Washington.
1881-83	Rufus R. Dawes,	15	"
1883-85	Adoniram J. Warner,	15	"
1885-87	Chas. H. Grosvenor,	17	Athens.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senators.

YEAR.	NAME.	COUNTIES REPRESENTED.
1820-21	Sardina Stone,	Washington, Morgan and Athens.
1821-22	Sardina Stone,	"
1822-23	"	"
1823-24	{ John Patterson, { / Wm. Skinner, {	Morgan and Washington.
1824-25	Jacob Catterlin,	Perry and Morgan.
1825-26	Roswell Mills,	"
1826-27	John Beckwith,‡	"
1827-28	"	"
1828-29	"	"

* Vice Jennings, resigned.

† From that part of Morgan subsequently annexed to Noble.

‡ Vice James Cooley, resigned.

YEAR.	NAME.	COUNTIES REPRESENTED.
1829-30	Alexander McConnell,	Morgan.
1830-31	"	"
1831-32	John B. Orton,	"
1832-33	"	"
1833-34	William Hawkins,	"
1834-35	"	"
1835-36	John Leidy,	"
1836-37	"	Perry, Mor- gan and Washington.
1837-38	William Hawkins,*	"
1838-39	"	"
1839-40	Isaac Humphreys,	"
1840-41	"	"
1841-42	{ Alexander McConnell, } { John Ritchey, }	"
1842-43	"	"
1843-44	Aaron Johnson,	"
1844-45	"	"
1845-46	Rufus E. Harte,	"
1846-47	"	"
1847-48	Isaac Haines,	"
1848-49	"	"
1849-50	George W. Barker,	Morgan and Washington.
1850-51	George W. Barker,	"
1852-54	{ Edwin Corner, } { Wm. Hawkins, }	14th District Morgan and Washington.
1854-56	Harley Laflin,	"
1856-58	Moses D. Hardy,	"
1858-60	Davis Green,	"
1860-62	William P. Sprague,	14th District Morgan, Washington and part of Noble.
1862-64	William P. Sprague,	"
1864-66	William F. Curtis,	"
1866-68	S. Knowles,	"
1868-70	Abraham Simmons,	"
1870-72	Rodney M. Stimson,	"
1872-74	"	"
1874-76	Peres B. Buell,	"
1876-78	Richard Stanton,	"
1878-80	John Irvine,	"
1880-82	Francis B. Pond,	"
1882-84	"	"
1884-86	Gilbert Smith,	"
1886-88	Abel W. Glazier,	"

* President of the Senate, 1838-39.

+ Corner's election was contested and the seat given to Cautius C. Covey, who was killed by a boiler explosion on the steamer "Buckeye Belle," near Beverly, while on his way to Columbus in November, 1852. Wm. Hawkins was elected his successor.

<i>Representatives.</i>		
YEAR.	NAME.	COUNTIES REPRESENTED.
1820-21	{ Alex. McConnell, } { Timothy Buell, }	Morgan and Washington.
1821-22	{ Timothy Buell, } { Wm. M. Dawes, }	"
1822-23	{ John Patterson, } { Ephraim Cutler, }	"
1823-24	{ John Patterson, } { William Skinner, }	"
1824-25	Alexander McConnel,	Morgan.
1825-26	"	"
1826-27	"	"
1827-28	Edwin Corner,	"
1828-29	Alexander McConnel,	"
1829-30	Samuel A. Barker,	"
1830-31	"	"
1831-32	Erastus Hoskins,	"
1832-33	"	"
1833-34	Perley B. Johnson,	"
1834-35	"	"
1835-36	Benjamin W. Conklin,	"
1836-37	"	"
1837-38	Ezra McKee,	"
1838-39	John E. Hanna,	"
1839-40	"	"
1840-41	David Baldrige, Sr.,	Morgan.
1841-42	{ Daniel Kelly, } { Truxton Lyon, }	Morgan, Per- ry and Wash- ington.
1842-43	{ John C. Clark, } { Daniel Kelly, }	"
1843-44	{ William Glines, } { John C. Clark, }	"
1844-45	Daniel Chandler,	Morgan.
1845-46	Jordan Betts,	"
1846-47	John White,	"
1847-48	{ Israel Robinson, } { John Bain, }	"
1848-49	William Durbin,	"
1849-50	David Ball,	"
1850-51	Ezra McKee,	"
1852-54	David Holbrook,*	"
1854-56	Jonah Walters,	"
1856-58	{ David Holbrook, } { Erastus Guthrie, }	"
1858-60	{ Henry Dawes, } { James Moore, }	Morgan and Noble.
1860-62	Philip Kennedy,	"
1862-64	George W. Waller,	Morgan.
1864-66	Frederick W. Wood,	"
1866-68	Thomas J. Williams,	"
1868-70	Francis B. Pond,	"
1870-72	Richard Stanton,	"
1872-74	"	"
1874-76	John C. Vincent,	"
1876-78	C. S. Cory,	"

*Contested, and the seat given to William Beswick.

YEAR.	NAME.	COUNTIES REPRESENTED.
1878-80	John C. Morrey,	Morgan.
1880-82	"	"
1882-84	Elias M. Stanbery,	"
1884-86	"	"
1886-88	Leroy S. Holcomb,	"

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Prices of Produce in 1818 and 1885.

—There are few who can turn over the pages of memory to the days of 1818. But it may interest the many to make an occasional comparison of the cost of a few indispensables.

Some years since Mr. Jacob Adams furnished the following prices current for 1818:

Salt, per bbl., \$18.

Salt, per bush., \$3.

Tea,* per lb., \$2 to \$3.

Sugar, Orleans, per lb., 16 cents.

Iron and nails, per lb., 10 to 15 cents.

Calico prints, per yard, 50 to 75 cents.

Muslins, per yard, 37 to 50 cents.

Wheat, per bush., 25 to 30 cents.

Flour, per bbl., \$2.50 to \$3.

Corn, per bush., 15 to 20 cents.

Butter, per lb., 5¼ to 12½ cents.

Pork, net per cwt., \$1.50 to \$2.

Beef, net per cwt., \$2 to \$3.

The prices in 1826 varied but little from 1818, except that of salt, which had then become a staple production.

The following quotations are intended for an average for the year given, although they are the actual quotations at a special date therein:

	1838.	1848.	1873.	1875.	1885.
Wheat, bush	\$0.75	\$0.70	\$1.25	\$1.30	\$0.90
Flour, bbl. . .	5.50	4.50	7.80	8.00	5.60
Corn, bush. .	.37	.22	.50	.60	.55
Oats, " . .	.31	.18	.33	.40	.30
Potatoes, bush	.25	.50	75¢	\$1.00	.50
Butter, lb. . .	.12½	.08	.25	.15	.12
Eggs, doz. . .	.06¼	4¢	.25	.10	.12

* During the war of 1812 the British captured one of Stephen Girard's ships, freighted with tea. The captors informed him that he could purchase it from

In 1840 wheat sold for 50 cents per bushel.

The dry-goods merchants were not in the habit of giving quotations for calicoes and muslins. But those who were buyers in 1862, when "cotton was king," will remember that eight and ten cent prints sold for 25 to 30 and muslins from 40 to 60 cents per yard.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

In 1820.....	5,297
" 1830.....	11,800
" 1840.....	20,852
" 1850.....	28,585
In 1860.....	22,119
" 1870.....	20,363
" 1880.....	20,074

POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS.

	1847.	1870.	1880.
Bloom Township.....	263	987	898
Bristol ".....	353	1,469	1,448
Centre ".....	272	1,353	1,164
Deerfield ".....	254	981	1,035
Homer ".....	272	1,690	1,693
Malta Tp., including Town	321	1,625	1,574
" Village.....	...	513	652
Manchester Township... ..	288	712	723
Marion ".....	318	2,074	1,989
Meigsville ".....	257	1,295	1,201
Morgan Tp., inclu. McCon.	379	2,185	2,005
McConnelsville.....	...	1,646	1,473
Penn Township.....	246	1,242	1,245
Union ".....	292	1,583	1,595
Windsor Tp., including			
Stockport.....	275	2,251	2,392
Stockport.....	...	289	335
York Townshp.....	202	916	1,112

The enumeration of sheep for the years 1870-3 was 250,082; value, \$651,054. The amount of wool shorn during that time was 745,261 lbs; value, about \$60,000.

An interesting item in this connection is the number of dogs in the county, which for that period averaged 2,000, and the average damage in killing and

them. This he unhesitatingly did, and had it for a less price than the government duty. One chest of this tea Mr. Adams retailed in McConnelsville for \$3 per pound.

wounding sheep by them equaled as many dollars as dogs.

In 1875 the number of dogs in the county was 1,876; the number of sheep killed and injured, 433; value of killed, \$752; of injured, \$169. In 1880 the number killed was 243; value, \$810; injured, 471; total estimated value, \$745; total estimate value for the two years \$1,555. In 1879-80 there were 96,790 sheep in the county, worth \$267,222. For the same period they produced 474,227 lbs. of wool.

The following is the number of acres of land returned for taxation, the value, and for the several years the average value:

Year.	Acres.	Value.	Average Value.
1826.....	135,512	\$184,559	\$1.28
1835.....	180,500	240,311	1.33
1841.....	251,559	555,224	2.29
1846.....	348,036	3,284,229	7.41
1853.....	259,636	3,122,943	12.04
1870.....	260,450	3,880,899	17.90

In 1850, previous to the detachment of the portion for the formation of Noble County, the total valuation of property was \$4,702,249.

In 1860 it was \$7,234,631.

In 1880 the number of acres returned for taxation was 260,638, and the aggregate value \$4,387,181.

In the valuation of land in the county it is not probable that any estimate of additional value has been made of the underlying coal; and the singular fact may be observed—by reference to the geology of the townships—that in the entire course of the river through the county, on either side, there is as yet no coal developed for the distance of from two to five miles from it, with the exception of Sherwood's and Hooksburg.

Consequently the salt works have been, and the villages on the river are, dependent on what is mined from two to three miles above the county line in Muskingum County, furnished by Mr. Siler per his steamer and Mr. Stone with his barge from Blue Rock.

In 1873 there was mined in the county 174,050 bush.; in the 1874-5, 143,975 bush., and in 1875-6 135,500 bush., the price from either varying from eight to ten cents per bushel.

In 1820 the amount of cash paid into the treasury was \$572.62½; the amount of orders issued from June 7, 1819, to June 1, 1820, \$1,032.82¾, leaving the county in debt for that period \$460.16¼; amount of receipts to June 1, 1821, \$988.26¾; county in debt, \$448.21¼; receipts to December 1, 1821, \$1,099.19; county in debt March 1, 1822, \$294.40.

The tax levied in 1827 for all purposes was:

For state purposes.....	\$955.09.3
“ county purposes.....	1,676.71.1
“ road.....	475.76.5
“ school.....	163.18.1
“ township.....	\$35.27.1

\$3.305

In 1875 for all purposes it was \$109,606.98; in 1880:

For county purposes.....	\$14,098.38
“ poor.....	4,699.46
“ bridge.....	11,748.70
“ building.....	783.24
“ township.....	2,958.74
“ entire school.....	28,360.45
“ village taxes.....	4,617.15

In 1885, for all purposes, including delinquencies and forfeitures, and excepting per capita tax on dogs, \$138,442.65; total of state tax for 1885, \$23,145.05; county and local tax, 114,616.99; dog tax at one dollar each, \$1,681.

CHAPTER IX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RIVER NAVIGATION.

EARLY ROADS—THE FIRST HIGHWAYS ORDERED BY THE COMMISSIONERS, 1819—MAILS AND POST-OFFICES—OLD-TIME STAR ROUTES—POSTOFFICES IN MORGAN COUNTY—PIONEER BOATING ON THE MUSKINGUM—THE "ORLEANS" BOATS—SALT BOATS—STEAMBOATS—THE "RUFUS PUTNAM" PASSES UP THE MUSKINGUM IN JANUARY, 1824—ASTONISHMENT OF THE INHABITANTS—LATER BOATS—MCCONNELLSVILLE NAVIGATORS—THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT—FIRST STATE APPROPRIATION—THE INCEPTION AND COMPLETION OF THE WORK—RAILROAD PROJECTS—A SERIES OF BRILLIANT FAILURES—SHARON RAILROAD—THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & MAYSVILLE, THE FAMOUS "CALICO" LINE—THE CINCINNATI, WHEELING & NEW YORK—THE FERRARA MINERAL RAILROAD—THE LATEST PROJECTS—A RAILROAD AT LAST—THE BRIDGE AT MCCONNELLSVILLE—BRIDGES IN THE COUNTY—EARLY MILLS—MORGAN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A NOTED writer has asserted that the three greatest indications of a people's prosperity are: 1. The state of the roads; 2. The state of agriculture; 3. The methods of transportation. Although in the third essential Morgan County may still be considered somewhat backward, that her citizens have not been slow in making improvements in the first and second directions is proved by their early attention to them, as well as by the condition of roads and the state of agriculture at the present day.

Road-building in a hilly region is laborious and expensive, and after the roads are made there must be a constant outlay for repairs or the roads become worthless. The making of roads has been from the earliest times one of the most important subjects which has occupied the attention of the county commissioners and the taxpayers. At the earliest session of the board of commissioners, held in July, 1819, no less

than seven petitions for roads were presented, all of which seem to have been granted and the roads ordered at, or prior to, the October meeting following. And thenceforth for many years the commissioners were kept busy providing for new roads or making changes in old ones. As it would be tedious to follow them through any lengthy period of deliberation we will dismiss the subject by giving the particulars regarding the seven roads referred to, which were the first ordered by Morgan County officials.

Dye's Road (No. 1).—Beginning at the centre stake of Section 27, township 11, range 11, from Stanton Fordice's (on Meigs' Creek), by Ezekiel Dye's and George Dye's to the Guernsey County line. Joseph Devereaux and John Seaus were appointed viewers and Benjamin Thorla surveyor. Their report was accepted and the road ordered to be laid out (July, 1819).

Mussey's Road (No. 2).—On the peti-

tion of William Massey and others for a road "beginning at the State (Marietta and Lancaster) Road in section 22, township 10, range 12, and running in a northwest direction for Putnam, as far as the county line." Henry Moore, Thomas Rison and John Briggs were appointed to view and survey it.

Moore's Road (No. 3).—July 9, 1819, Phillip Moore and others petitioned for a road "beginning at the graveyard on B. W. Talbot's farm, from thence to intersect a county road in Muskingum County at or near Moore's mill." Zephaniah Tyson, Samuel Murray and Jared Andrews were appointed viewers, and William Montgomery surveyor, to locate said road.

Collins' Road (No. 4).—July 9, 1819, Findley Collins and others asked for a road "beginning at Thomas Wharton's bridge, thence on the nearest and best road to intersect a road leading from Moore's mill to the Muskingum County line at or near John Hammond's." Elinas Bacon, John Wharton and Daniel Whittemore were appointed viewers, Benjamin Thorla surveyor, and the road was ordered in October.

Gates' Road (No. 5).—July 7, 1819, Timothy M. Gates and others petitioned for a road "beginning at the county line so as to intersect with a road laid out in Muskingum County at or near the house of Samuel McCune; from thence to the house of George Graham; from thence to the house of Timothy M. Gates." Isaac Hedges, Robert Sloan and James Larison, viewers; William Montgomery, surveyor.

Centre Road (No. 6).—"Beginning at the ferry-landing in Malta and running west; and also at the ferry-landing in McConnelsville and running east." Petition presented July 9, 1819, by

Sherebiah Clark and William B. Young, Elisha Enochs, David Stevens and Thomas Rison appointed viewers and Benjamin Thorla surveyor.

Hoit's Road (No. 7).—Michael Hoit and others petitioned for a road "beginning at the old Guernsey County line, where the road leading from Cambridge toward Waterford strikes the line; thence to continue on the nearest and best route until it intersects the State Road at Michael Hoit's." David Stevens, William T. Jordan and Joseph Wilson, viewers; Benjamin Thorla, surveyor.

Other early roads were the State Road from McConnelsville to Senecaville, Guernsey County, surveyed by Isaac Barker and returned April 24, 1826; and the State Road from Zanesville to Marietta, along the river to McConnelsville, thence by the ridge to Meigs' Creek at Mill Grove; surveyed by William F. Beaver; returned July 10, 1837.

One of the earliest routes of travel within the present limits of Morgan County was the so-called "Federal Trail," said to have been made by a portion of St. Clair's army who were unable to obtain boats for transportation to Fort Washington in 1791. The trail commenced at Grave Creek on the Ohio River, and running westward crossed Dye's Fork of Meigs' Creek at Renrock, then divided, one branch crossing Bristol Township at Sand Hollow and passing through the northeast corner of Bloom Township, thence into Muskingum County, crossing the Muskingum River at Gaysport. The other branch from Renrock passed on Negro Ridge, joining the first-mentioned branch near the Morgan County line. John F. Talley, ex-surveyor of Morgan County, says

that in 1820 the 74th mile tree was standing near the present location of James McCune's barn. The tree was marked "74 miles from Grave Creek, 1791," and adds that some vandal destroyed the mark with his axe a few years afterward.

The earliest regularly surveyed road through Morgan County was the State Road from Zanesville to Marietta, return of which was made January 12, 1808. William Browning and Lewis Nye were the commissioners. The distance from Zanesville to the mouth of the Muskingum by this route was fifty-nine miles.

The Harmar and Lancaster State Road in the western part of Morgan County is mentioned by the county commissioners in road orders in 1819, and was doubtless surveyed some years previously.

MAIL AND POSTOFFICES.

The first postoffice in Morgan County was at the locality which had been suggested for the county-seat, on the road from Marietta to Zanesville. David Stevens was the postmaster, and the office was supplied by a weekly mail from those places. The name of the office was Meigsville.

In 1819 a postoffice was established at McConnelsville, and Jacob Adams appointed postmaster. Mail came once a week from Zanesville, and once a week on Saturday evening "Old Jenny" Larrison delivered his legal-locked saddle-bags with the proceedings of congress fifteen days previous, and advices from Europe dating back as many weeks; but "Jenny" was prompt, and although he lived ten miles above town on the river, "in spite of wind and weather" he left McConnelsville every Saturday

morning and returned in the evening. His was not a "star route," but he was occasionally indebted to the stars for light on his down trip. In 1828 or 1829 a one-horse mail from Barnesville to McConnelsville was carried once a week especially to accommodate the intervening settlements.

In 1840 Jesse Hildebrand, of Marietta, obtained a contract for a tri-weekly mail from that place to Zanesville, on the river road through McConnelsville. Post coaches were then being run on the principal roads of the State by a company of which Talmage, of Lancaster, was a member—who were disposed to monopolize the business, having the means to put down all others. To effect that object on this route they put on a line of four-horse coaches, and during the summer and fall we had two lines of coaches; and passengers, for a small consideration were invited to see the races, with the probability of furnishing a case for a surgeon or a subject for an undertaker; but Jesse, with his inherent energy, and, the indomitable courage afterward exhibited on the battlefield, proved the proposition that where there was no fear there was no failure, and he was left master of the situation.

For a number of years after there was a tri-weekly mail from McConnelsville to Marietta by post-coaches, which supplied the offices on the road. At present it only extends to Beverly, and a tri-weekly mail by post-coaches is yet continued from Cutler on the C. & M. R. R. *via* Chester Hill. There is now a daily mail to and from Zanesville, and a daily mail to and from Marietta to Zanesville. These are carried by the boats, the first by the "Mink," which leaves McConnelsville at 5-30 a. m., and returns at 7 p. m.; the second by the two tri-weekly

boats, "Cassel" and "Devol." Their regularity of arrival depends on the condition of the river. When the water is too high, too low, or frozen over, or when there is a broken dam or a dilapidated lock-gate, the contractor is expected to use his mail-coach. The offices on the river are supplied by the boats, the others by hacks or on horses semi-weekly or tri-weekly.

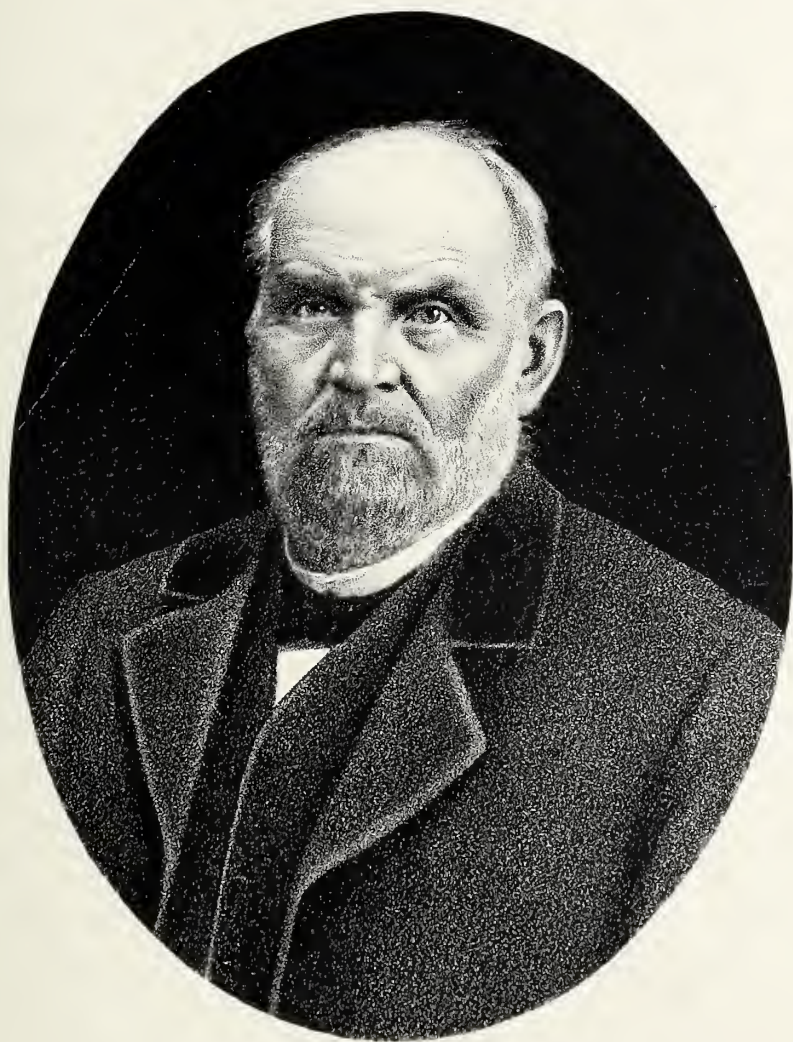
Below are the names and localities of the postoffices—thirty-six in number—in the county; but as it would require a search of the records to give the names of those who have been the recipients of official favor the reader must be content to know who was the first in the county and the first in McConnellsville:

Township.	Name of Office.
Bloom.	Eagleport.
"	Rokey Lock.
Bristol	Bristol.
"	Meig's Creek.
"	Rowland's.
"	Sand Hollow.
Center	Center Bend.
"	Hackney.
"	Moscow Mills.
Deerfield	Triadelphia.
Homer	Bishopville.
"	Calvary.
"	Elliot's X Road.
"	Lewis Hill.
"	Mountville.
Malta	Malta.
"	Hall's Valley.
Morgan	McConnellsville.
Marion	Chester Hill.
"	Todd's.
"	Huffman's.
"	Joy.
"	Plantsville.
Manchester.	Reinersville.
"	Wood Grove.

Township.	Name of Office.
Meigsville	Meigsville.
"	Mill Grove.
"	Neelysville.
Penn	Pennsville.
Union	Ringgold.
"	Rosseau.
"	Morganville.
Windsor	Roxbury.
"	Stockport.
"	Hooksburg.
York	Deavertown.

PIONEER BOATING.

Many of the older citizens can remember when the old-time flat-bottomed trading-boats plied upon the river, furnishing the only means of transporting the products of the county to distant markets. These boats were about 18 feet wide and from 50 to 80 feet in length. They were strong and substantially built, with gunwales from 8 to 10 inches thick, and as wide as the large popular trees could supply. They were constructed with a flat bottom. Studding was placed at proper intervals along the sides and ends, and planked up three or four feet, constituting the hull or chamber of the boat. These boats were generally roofed with inch boards reaching from side to side, and so inclined as to permit the water to run off, thus protecting the cargo, but so arranged that the pilot or oarsman could safely stand upon the boards to manage the boat. One of the larger Orleans boats, as they were called, of the size mentioned, was capable of carrying 400 or more barrels of flour. A boat with full cargo required in its management one or two pilots or steersmen and four or six oarsmen. In the stern was the cabin, fitted up for working, eating and sleeping purposes. The flat-



C. C. Morgan

boats could only run when the water was at a suitable stage.

Joseph McConnel, the pioneer navigator of McConnellsville, built the first flatboat at that place about 1825. It was a crude affair as compared with later boats of the same style. He loaded up with barrel staves, and taking John Alexander as his pilot, with a selected crew, started for a voyage down the Mississippi. He passed safely down the Muskingum and the Ohio, but unfortunately struck a snag in the Mississippi, causing the total loss of his boat and cargo. Staves were then an important article of export, costing \$5 per thousand in this county and selling for \$20 on the Mississippi.

The same spring McConnel and St. Clair built at McConnellsville a flatboat of a new and novel style. It was propelled by horse-power. In the middle of the large hull was erected a tread-wheel, which, with the horses upon it, furnished the motive power. As may be imagined it was an object of interest to all observers as it proceeded down the Ohio and Mississippi. Its cargo served also to attract attention, consisting, as it did, of horses and hounds, which were taken south and traded off to advantage.

Jacob Adams was one of the pioneer traders who loaded boats at McConnellsville. He exported wheat, worth 30 to 40 cents per bushel, and pork, worth \$2 per hundred. The wheat was taken to Maysville, the nearest convenient point where good milling facilities existed, and there exchanged for flour (six bushels for a barrel). The flour sold in New Orleans for \$2.50 and \$3 per barrel, and pork \$9 and \$9.25. The returning boats brought sugar, molasses, cotton, rice, etc.

Before the improvement of the river

the salt-boats of the Muskingum navigated the waters as far south as Louisville, marketing the salt manufactured in Morgan County at the towns along the Ohio. The salt-boat was even more uncomfortable, unwieldy and unmanageable than even the earliest of the merchant flatboats. On account of the heaviness of the freight such a boat sank low in the water, and a good crew was requisite to guide the craft safely through. Many of the boats starting in freshets met with accidents, losses and narrow escapes. On one occasion a salt-boat hailing from McConnellsville, heavily laden, started under the pilotage of Jones, a well-known riverman, with a well-known clergyman as supercargo. On approaching a dangerous spot known as Luke Chute all hands were called upon to man the sweeps and keep her out of harm's way if possible. The reverend gentleman lent a hand willingly. When the experienced helmsman saw that the dangerous point was nearly passed, to encourage his sweating and tired crew he shouted, "Now give her h——, boys!" The reverend gentleman, probably somewhat excited, repeated the command, then bethinking himself, added, "As Jones says." The crew gave the supercargo the credit of saving the boat and all on board by his timely and forcible repetition of the captain's command.

STEAMBOATS.

At the present time, when the whistle of the steamer is a familiar daily sound along the valley of the river, the reminiscences of the old-time dwellers take them back to the period when at each ripple or rapid was heard the hoarse voice of the captain, "Head

to," "Up behind," and "All together," to his crew, on either side of the "keelboat," the men bending, with their long iron-socket hickory poles with button-shaped ends to their shoulders, forcing the heavily-laden craft up stream.

Such had been the mode of transit for the products of the West on the Ohio and Mississippi from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, returning with the sugar, cotton and rice of the South, prior to 1811. In that year the first steamboat—the "Orleans," from Pittsburgh—passed down the Ohio, exciting as much astonishment along the shore as did the steamer on the Muskingum fourteen years afterward. In January, 1824, the "Rufus Putnam," commanded by Captain Green, was the first steamboat that made the attempt to navigate the Muskingum. It was supposed by steamboatmen to be hazardous, if not impracticable, from the tortuousness of the stream, the rapidity of the current when there was sufficient depth of water, and the uncertainty of its remaining long enough at that stage to make the trip and return from Marietta to Zanesville.

James Leggett, Sen., of this county, who had been a keelboatman on the river for a number of years, demonstrated that it could be done with safety.

The arrival of the boat was unheralded, and of course produced a great sensation. Citizens ran to and fro in confusion and excitement, waving their hands and shouting. On her arrival at Zanesville her officers, crew and passengers (among the latter were some of the elite of Marietta) were sumptuously feted and entertained. Her return trip was witnessed by many of

the people of Morgan County, who flocked to the banks of the river from all the surrounding country.

In the spring of 1827 the steamer "Speedwell," of Pittsburgh, fired off her bow howitzer about daylight a short distance below McConnelsville to announce her approach. This was before the shrill whistle or the harsh, hoarse-sounding horn of the steamer was heard on the river or ocean wave. A number of our citizens took passage to Zanesville and returned next day.

In 1828 the "Red Rover," during the spring or summer freshets, made occasional trips from Pittsburgh to Zanesville, and afterward the newspapers would at intervals announce the arrival of a steamboat with freight and passengers. But steamboating on the Muskingum was not a permanent business until the river was improved by dams and locks.

Captain William Davis, the permanent pioneer steamboatman of the river, furnished a list of all the steamboats that have navigated our river, when and where they were built, and other items pertaining to them; but as interesting as it might be to some it is too voluminous, and reference is only made to those exclusively identified with the Muskingum River trade, although a majority of the number (sixty-five or seventy) were intended for the Ohio connected with the Muskingum.

The first intended for a regular packet from McConnelsville to Zanesville was the "Tuscarawas," Captain Cogswell, with Captain William Davis as engineer. In 1852 Captain Davis built the "Zanesville," which for some time was a regular packet from Zanesville to McConnelsville. This was succeeded by the "Mink," Captain Davis,

until 1871, when Captain Morgan took charge of it, and in 1877 by the "Mink No. 2," Captain Morgan now the regular daily packet to Zanesville, leaving at 5.30 a.m. and returning at 7 p.m. The "Lizzie Cassel," Captain Lou Myrick, and the "General Devol," Captain James Martin, are the regular daily packets from Zanesville to Marietta and Parkersburg. The "Olivette," a light craft, Captain Ed. Martin, of the same company, is kept in perfect trim in order to take the place of either of the others if requisite, or for an extra occasion.

Some twenty or more years since the "Emma Graham," Captain Ayres, was a prompt weekly packet to Pittsburgh.

The only steamboat exclusively built in the county was the "Octarara," built by William P. Johnson* in 1842. It was built above the bridge where is now the upper wharf. All the material except the engine was the product of the town and vicinity, and the "Octarara" was the first boat to pass the locks to Zanesville, but this was the only trip made on the Muskingum. The boat was sold on the Ohio and placed in the trade of some of the Southern rivers from New Orleans.

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

This system of improvement in this State was the outgrowth of the canal

connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson, for the purpose of diverting the trade of the West to the city of New York. This canal was suggested and consummated through and by the influence of De Witt Clinton, and its extension further West was his probable purpose in making a visit to the West and to this State in 1823 or 1824. Subsequently the advantages of the system became a topic of interested discussion, eventuating in the commencement of the canal from Cleveland on the lake to Portsmouth on the Ohio in 1825.

Other parts of the State claimed the same advantages which were attributed to that investment—to which none were better entitled than the Muskingum Valley—and by the rule of "give and take," or "log-rolling," at the session of the legislature March 9, 1836, appropriations were made for the Wallhonding, Hocking and Warren Canals, and the Muskingum improvement. The entire *modus operandi* rendered it apparent that the measure was effected by the combination of astute financiers resolved to do something for the State and a little for themselves.

Prior to this the claims of the valley in reference to the improvement of the navigation of the river by removing or obviating obstructions in the channel by the State had been presented to the legislature. The only recognition was in 1827 by the appointment of a commission of three—one from each of the counties, Thomas Wickham, of Muskingum; S. A. Barker, of Morgan, and W. R. Putnam, of Washington—"to assist an engineer to make a survey or levee of the river." Their per diem fee was fixed at \$1.50, which was to be paid them by the county represented. The result of their survey, if there ever

* William P. Johnson deserves the favorable remembrance not only of the citizens of McConnelsville, but of the county, for his industry and perseverance in all that he undertook, for with his limited means he did as much, if not more, to build up the village as any other of its citizens. In addition to the boat he built the frame dwelling on the southwest corner of Jefferson and Vine streets, and that on the southeast corner of Liberty and Penn streets (which is now on the lot near the guard lock). His map of Morgan County, published in 1852, is yet referred to as the most reliable in lines, ranges and sections, besides giving the names and locations of all the farmers then residents in each township.

was one made, is not on record. For this improvement the first appropriation made was \$400,000. This was, no doubt, deemed sufficient to begin with. The total cost (elsewhere given) was more than four times that amount.

It is recollected that the primary plan was for locks of the same dimensions as that of the terminus of the Ohio Canal at Symmes' Creek, *i. e.*, one hundred and twenty feet long and twenty-two feet wide, admitting boats only of corresponding size, with a transit from Marietta to Cleveland; but by a reference to the law it was ascertained that the commissioners were precluded a diminution of size, and that the required plan was to permit the passage of steamboats usually navigating the Upper Ohio. To meet this provision the length and width of one hundred and fifty by thirty-four feet was adopted as being sufficiently large; but there had been a change in the form of steamboats, recently and generally adopted, increasing the length and breadth and diminishing the depth of hold, which gave an increased capacity of tonnage with less draft of water.

In order to test the relative capacity of locks of that size, a careful measurement of some twenty-five or thirty boats, then navigating the Upper Ohio, was obtained, and it was ascertained that only three could pass, while of the same number all except four of the larger size could pass a lock one hundred and seventy-five by thirty-six feet, and consequently this size was adopted. This final change was not made by the commissioners *ad arbitratum*, but was materially influenced by the not very placid expressions of public opinion, more especially on that part of the

river which passes through Morgan County, where the excitement was in increased proportion to the anxiety for the construction.

But the truth of history requires the statement that at the southern terminus of the improvement this expression was not only not of a negative character, but to some extent gratulatory, the people maintaining that the small locks were preferable. From their standpoint the conception was well taken—it would prevent the passage of larger boats above where is to be the “ice harbor.”

The canal commissioners placed the work under contract in October, 1836, with the understanding that it was to be completed in three years, but it was not finished until 1842.

William Wall, acting commissioner, and David Bates, chief engineer, advertised for bids for the improvement. G. W. Manypenny secured the contract for building the dam at Zanesville, and Josiah Spaulding the lock at that place; Hosmer, Chapin & Sharp, the dam at Taylorsville, and Lyon, Buck & Wolf, the lock at the same place; Arthur Taggart, the lock and dam at Bald Eagle (Rokeby); Hosmer, Chapin & Sharp, the lock and dam at McConnellsville; Arthur Taggart, the lock and dam at Windsor; Lyon, Buck & Wolf, the lock and dam at Luke Chute; John McCune, the canal and dam at Beverly; Arthur Taggart, the lock at Beverly; Lyon, Buck & Wolf, the lock at Lowell; Arthur Taggart, the lock and dam at Devol's; Hosmer, Chapin & Sharp, the lock and dam at Marietta. During the first two years of the work Samuel R. Curtis, a West Point graduate, acted as supervisor and chief engineer. The assistant engineers were Charles Hill,



J. W. Hook

senior assistant, and W. L. Coffenberry, J. T. Arthur, John Burwell, Joseph Stibbs, J. R. Straughn, James Welsh and James M. Love, junior assistant engineers. John Sherman, now Senator Sherman, was employed for a short time as a chainman. Mr. Taggert supervised all four of his contracts; Mr. Wolf, the Taylorsville lock; John Buck, at Luke Chute; Truton Lyon, the Lowell lock; Colonel Sharp, the Taylorsville dam; Stephen R. Hosmer, the lock and dam at McConnelsville, and Harlow Chapin the lock and dam at Marietta.

In 1839 they accounted for the delay up to that time by the continued high stage of the water, and an additional "delay of a few weeks, resulting from the agitation of questions in regard to the appropriate size of the locks."

On that part of the river which traverses Morgan County (forty miles) there are four dams, four locks and one canal; one dam and lock at Luke Chute; below Roxbury; one dam and lock at Windsor; one dam, lock and canal at McConnelsville, and one lock and dam at Rokeby.

In addition to the greatly increased facilities of transportation, the advocates of the improvement claimed for the localities of the dams almost invaluable water-power. That this was plausible was not questioned; but though the power is all that was portrayed by them, and though it has during all these years flowed on and onward in daily demonstration of its efficiency, the only utilization of the four dams in this county is by a grist-mill and saw-mill at Windsor, two at McConnelsville, one of which is only remembered as having been, and one at the west end of the dam on the Malta side.

This might be contrasted with the

loss sustained by the salt manufacturers, not only in this county but above on the river, during the six years occupied in the construction. This should have been avoided by the canal commissioners.

Above it is suggested that there was legislative management in obtaining the first appropriation, which was far below what might have been the estimated cost. Thus, after the contracts had been made, with the necessary estimates, it was feared that the succeeding legislature would repeal the law. This alarmed the contractors, who were confident of having a good thing in it; and in anticipation of such an event, and to prevent it, they proceeded forthwith to make partial foundations for dams sufficient to obstruct entirely the navigation of the river, which remained in this condition during the progress of building the locks and the excavations for them and the canals. Thus for over five years the only outlet the saltmakers had to a market was closed, and for the time being the saltworks went down and a majority of the owners failed.

For some years prior to 1836 there was in Ohio, as well as in some other States, an epidemic of internal improvement, which was evolved at that session of the legislature.

Thus, by way of summary, in addition to the Ohio Canal, 309 miles in length, with feeders and side cuts of 22 miles, commenced in 1825 and finished in 1833, was the Miana & Erie Canal, commenced and finished at the same time, 250 miles long, with feeders, etc., of 43 miles. At the session above mentioned were chartered the Walhonding, 25 miles; the Warren County Canal, which cost the State \$217,552.16, in-

tended as a branch of the Miami but afterward abandoned, and the Muskingum improvement, in length from Dresden to Marietta 91 miles, costing the State \$1,627,018.29, or an average of \$17,879.32 per mile. At the same session the legislature chartered thirty-five railroad companies, to occupy, with others subsequently chartered, the additional available space; but financial considerations changed the result. The canals and the Muskingum improvement were made by the credit of and for the financial benefit of the State, and were eventually completed. The railroads were to be made by and for the profit of the companies, and, like their intended motive power, evaporated.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

The "Buckeye Belle" was a side-wheel steamer, the largest that ever plied on the Muskingum. At the time of her destruction she was owned by Harry Stull and Captain James Hahn, of McConnelsville. Her officers were James Hahn, captain; Calvin R. Stull, pilot; Milton Whissen, chief clerk. She was wrecked by the explosion of both of her boilers as she was passing through the canal at Beverly, Ohio, on Friday, November 12, 1852. Twenty persons were killed instantly, or so severely injured that they died during the following night, and six others were so wounded that they died shortly after. Fourteen others were more or less injured. Whissen, the chief clerk, and Stull, second clerk (son of one of the owners of the boat), were both among the killed. Cautius C. Covey, formerly of McConnelsville, and then State senator from Washington and Morgan Counties, was so injured that he

died a few days later. From an account written by an eyewitness of the disaster we make the following extract:

"The entire boat was in a manner totally demolished, excepting, perhaps, about fifteen feet in the rear part of the ladies' cabin, and the studding under this being swept away, it fell upon the lower deck in such a way that it was in imminent danger of capsizing. A great many ladies were on board and all were in this cabin. Not one of them was hurt, but they were all wild with alarm with the exception of one—a Mrs. Stone, of McConnelsville. She remained cool and self-possessed. When the stove fell down it set the cabin on fire, and Mrs. Stone extinguished it with a wet blanket. She kept the ladies on that side of the cabin which would prevent it from toppling over, and when they all wanted to rush out and jump into the water she placed herself against the door and thus saved them from being drowned. Mrs. Stone was one of the two persons only out of those on board who heard the explosion—first one boiler and then instantly the other."

RAILROAD PROJECTS.

It is elsewhere stated that in 1836 there was an epidemic of internal improvement. So far as the State was concerned there was no disposition at that time to take stock in railroads, and a further investment in canals was deemed inadvisable, but charters to railroad companies were continuous until a short time after the adoption of the present constitution, and cities, towns and townships were authorized to levy a tax, not exceeding a given amount, for making them.

Although as a matter of local interest

the improvement of the river had been a subject of conversational interest for years, it was not until the efforts for internal improvement became ripe throughout the State that it assumed here a form of proportionate interest. Then in 1834 or 1835, when it became manifest that the State could be induced to assume the responsibility, meetings were held at various towns on the river to devise and suggest plans to derive the most beneficial results from appropriations that could be obtained from the State. At one of these meetings in McConnellsville it was apparent that public sentiment chiefly favored the improvement of the river by locks and dams, and while the advantages were being portrayed and the picture of future prosperity presented as just within the grasp of realization, a small minority suggested that the appropriation be made for building a railroad from Zanesville to Marietta.

In making the suggestion they admitted that the improvement by locks and dams would effect all that was claimed by its eloquent advocates as a means of transportation for the products of the valley equal to that of the Upper Ohio, and increase the demand for that product by a water-power sufficient to propel the machinery of every industry, which, like the mists of the morning, would spring up at each lock and dam; that a railroad might for a few years be of only minor importance, yet—qualifying that admission—it would at no distant period assume a magnitude that would render necessary the use of the water-power, and that the means to obtain it would improve and protect the navigation of the river to the desirable extent. It was further argued that a railroad as a means of transporta-

tion was speedy and certain, and unlike the river was not controlled by the floods of the spring, the low water of the autumn, or the frosts of the winter.

But the primary commendation to improve by a railroad, and an effectual answer to the objection "that there was no railroad in Ohio nor west of the Alleghany Mountains," was the statement of the fact that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which was projected in 1827, had already progressed to or near Cumberland, Md., and had surveyed a route west which came to the Ohio a short distance above Marietta. The suggestion, however, did not even obtain a genteel parliamentary notice, but was treated with contumely, and sneered at as chimerical; and Edwin Corner, a few years since, and J. E. Hanna and Charles Robertson now ask, "Where is the realization of all the bright pictures, portrayed on the canvas of imagination, of manufactories propelled by water-power in Morgan County?" And facts send back the answer: "Three additional flour-mills—of one the location can scarcely be recognized—a cloth factory and a carding machine," and Morgan the only county in the State without a railroad!

But "coming events cast their shadows before," and although circumstances control events, yet in the background the shadow is sufficiently distinct to show what might have been.

THE SHARON RAILROAD.

A charter was granted in 1849 for the "Sharon Railroad Company" to build a road from Sharon (then in Morgan County) to the Muskingum River, in Washington County; capital, \$30,000. The incorporators were Elijah Stevens, Samuel Aikens, Jesse M. Stone, Oliver

Keyser and Isaac Parrish. Provision was made that after the company was organized, by agreement of a majority of the directors and an increase of capital, the road might be extended to Marietta, in Washington County, and to Cumberland, in Guernsey County, or to either or both places.

The connection of this road with the railroad talk of a later day—from its inception for a distance of eight or ten miles and a fictitious capital of \$30,000, to a capital equally prospective of \$12,000,000 with an increased distance of 200 miles—gives to it an apparent interest which must be the apology for the space the detail occupies.

The first and real object of the Sharon Railroad was to enable Parrish to transport the flour from his mill at Sharon to the Muskingum river, and the summer after it was incorporated some money and labor were expended on it, but without result. In February, 1853, by provision of the charter and permission of the court of Guernsey County, the directors ordered an increase of capital of \$20,000 and the extension to Cumberland. In March, 1853, there was an election, and T. W. Peacock was elected one of the directors and Isaac Parrish president. An arrangement was made for the location from Cumberland to the Muskingum River at McConnelsville. While this was being attended to a more extensive project presented itself to the president and some of the directors, *i. e.*, the extension of the road west of the river through the coalfields of Athens and Perry Counties. To effect this Mr. Parrish and Mr. Peacock advised with Mr. Gibson, a capitalist of Cincinnati, and a Mr. Whetstone, an engineer, who were projecting a road from Cincinnati

on the river to a point opposite Maysville, Ky., and agreed with Gibson to continue their road west of the Muskingum through these coal-fields and connect with the Gibson road at the point opposite Maysville, with the specific name of the "Pittsburgh, Maysville & Cincinnati Railroad," with an extension east of Cumberland to the Ohio, opposite the northwest corner of West Virginia, with an increase of capital to \$12,000,000; with the suggestion that in the interest of the joint companies they could utilize the iron and coal of the valley of Sunday Creek by the erection of large ironworks, at which they could manufacture all the iron necessary for the entire road, and to perfect the plan to immediately buy up all the land on which there was coal and iron on the line of the projected road.

The propositions were assented to by Mr. Gibson who furnished the cash for the purpose, and Mr. Parrish proceeded to contract for and purchase the lands, some on advance payments, but larger quantities on time, to the extent of over \$100,000.

The peculiar feature of the project (emanating from the two P's) was for the company to issue bonds with which to build the ironworks, the payment to be secured by mortgage on the land; and to build the road, to issue bonds to be secured by mortgage on the road.

After the contracts for the land were secured and the preliminaries for putting the machinery in working order were being made, but previous to a legal adjustment, the question arose as to who should have the special management of the iron works. This matter appears to have been with the parties one of financial interest and qualifica-



William Davis



tion. Mr. Gibson claimed the disposal of it for and to Mr. Whetstone, who was the engineer in the location of his road, and based his claim on the large cash investment he had made and Mr. Whetstone's honesty and capability. Mr. Parrish predicated his claim as the projector of the scheme. Mr. Peacock conceded the legitimacy of Mr. Gibson's claim and the propriety of Mr. Whetstone's appointment. This at once produced a rupture of the relations between him and Mr. Parrish, in which the bandying of acrimonious epithets was freely indulged, much to the disgust of Mr. Gibson, who came to the conclusion that there was more truth than poetry evolved, pro and con, in the tempest of vituperation, withdrew from the contest and the company, and demanded a settlement for the money advanced in the purchase of the land. This was not then practicable, but was afterward made by arbitrators, who awarded all the contracts to Mr. Gibson except two contracts that had been paid for, which were given to Mr. Parrish as a compensation for his services.

Soon after Mr. Parrish sold out his interest in the road, and Mr. Peacock was elected president and took hold of the matter with apparent energy and a determination to have the road built.

In February, 1853, by provision of the charter and permission of the court of common pleas of Guernsey County, the directors ordered an increase in the capital stock of \$20,000, and an extension of the road to Cumberland, in that county.

The company having on the 1st of March accepted the provisions of the law in the premises, the court of common pleas of Guernsey County on the 4th of April authorized and decreed a

change of location, with the western terminus at Cincinnati and the eastern at the Ohio River, opposite the north-west corner of West Virginia, adjoining Pennsylvania, and changed the name of the corporation to "The Pittsburgh, Maysville & Cincinnati Railroad Company;" also extending the time for building ten miles of road until March, 1856, and increasing the capital to \$12,000,000.

In the meantime a Mr. MacLeod an engineer of established reputation, had been employed to examine the entire route from Steubenville to Maysville. His report to the president on the 4th of April was of the most favorable character as to the building and location through a fertile country with an unequaled deposit of mineral wealth, especially of iron and coal, making a more direct and shorter route between the cities of the East, South and West than any other then projected.

At a meeting of the directors on the 6th they pledged themselves to locate the road immediately and to put it under contract from McConnellsville to Cambridge by the 4th of July, provided that \$300,000 of stock was subscribed within thirty days. Of this amount Morgan County was to furnish \$150,000.

On the 8th a meeting was held at the courthouse in McConnellsville, and after MacLeod's report was read and a few speeches made \$22,300 was subscribed, and at an adjourned meeting at 7 p. m. an addition of \$9,930 was reported.

On the 7th of May Mr. Linn, from the committee to solicit subscriptions, reported the number of shareholders, shares and amount subscribed from each township in the county, viz :

Town and Town- ship.	Share- holders.	Shares.	Amount.
McConnellsville.....	184	599	\$29,950
Morgan Township....	44	135	6,750
Bristol "	101	274	13,700
Bloom "	75	214	10,700
Meigsville "	84	188	9,400
Windsor "	8	19	950
Manchester "	5	9	450
Centre "	1	2	100
Malta.....	47	162	8,100
Malta Township....	87	185	9,250
Penn "	32	56	2,800
Deerfield "	33	42	2,100
Union "	45	108	540
Homer "	6	11	550
Marion "	4	5	250
Muskingum County. 15		25	1,250
On books not re- turned.....		86	4,300
	771	1,551	\$106,000
East of the River.	505	2,120	\$76,550
West " "	266	589	29,450

On the 9th of May Cambridge reported a subscription of \$25,000. (The commissioners afterward transferred the county stock of the Central Road, \$10,000.) On the 21st of May the engineers commenced the survey of the route from the river to Cambridge, and on the 4th of June Mr. MacLeod advertised that proposals would be received until the 20th of July for grading and masonry for that distance, and on the 30th of August divided this line into thirty-five sections, to be put under contract. On Thursday November 17, O. H. P. Scott and M. Seaman, who had contracted for sections 1 and 3, commenced on section 1 a short distance above where is now the sash and door factory. The location was at the base of the hill near the mouth of Salt Run, whence it ascended the hill almost due north. There, as well as elsewhere in the county, some of the masonry and grading can still be seen.

On the 15th of September the treas-

urer, E. E. Evans, called for a second installment of \$5 on each share on or before the 20th of October, a third on or before the 20th of November, and a fourth on or before the 30th of December, 1853. This was the first general notice for the payment of installments, and although the work was progressing a Doubting Thomas was frequently met with, and the newspapers of the day and the speakers at the meetings were urging promptitude on the part of the stockholders and an increase of subscriptions.

At the annual meeting, March 7, 1854, three of the directors elected were from this county, viz.: James A. McConnel, William Hawkins and Milton Seaman, and Allen Daniels, treasurer.

F. W. Wood, D. B. Linn and F. Rea were appointed to examine the books, and reported all correct and satisfactory, giving the amount of expenditures from the commencement of operations until the 3d inst., \$33,529.06, which was expended as follows:

Paid for instruments.....	\$1,516 93
Furniture.....	19 45
Engineering prior to location.....	11,380 62
Rents, stationery and incidental ex- penses.....	312 54
Right of way, wagons and horses.....	—
Salary of officers and superintendence.	7,471 03

Total expenditure prior to construction. \$20,760 57

Paid for engineering on con-
struction.....\$2,927 20

To contractors for con-
struction, cash....\$7,380 60

To contractors for con-
struction, stock...2,460 60

—————9,841 29

Total expenditure on construction.....12,768 49

Total disbursements as above, \$33,529 06

They also reported that the whole line of road had been surveyed from Aberdeen to Steubenville, a distance of 240 miles.

In October Mr. MacLeod resigned, and Thomas E. Peverly was appointed.

Some other financial items and the condition of the road were given at the annual meeting of the stockholders in March, 1855, in Mr. Peacock's report, in which he says: "The estimates of the work done have varied from something less than ten thousand dollars to a little over thirty-five thousand per month. Twenty miles of roadway between Cumberland and the National Road is almost ready for the superstructure," and that "the means of the company applicable to the construction of 49 miles of road from McConnelville to Antrim are:

Stock subscribed by the company.....	\$479,850 00
Central Ohio Railroad stock.....	100,000 00
Total	\$579,850 00

"The expenditures of the company to this date are as follows:

For grading, etc.....	\$225,000 00
Engineering.....	30,000 00
All other expenses, including right of way and fencing.....	46,000.00
Leaving.....	\$301,000 00
	\$278,600 00

under the control of the board of directors toward the future prosecution of the work of the company." He was "confident that the prompt payment of the uncollected stock subscriptions would secure the prompt and vigorous prosecution of the work the coming season."

In the fall of 1855 the court, on petition, granted a further extension of the charter.

The annual meeting in March, 1856, was held in Cambridge, and not in McConnelville, as advertised, on the 11th. At this meeting Eli Shepard and J. A. McConnell were elected directors, and

H. Dunsmoor treasurer and secretary. The report was somewhat lengthy and apologetic, and attributed the company's embarrassments to an inability to make its assets immediately available, to the stringency of finance matters generally, and "the want of confidence in all public improvements. The total capital stock issued and subscribed \$431,350, of which amount there was yet due \$60,000. Increase of estimates for construction during the past year, \$68,570. Outstanding bills payable and orders drawn on the treasurer, \$31,000."

The stock of the Central Ohio subscribed by Guernsey County being of no value, the question as to the payment of contractors and the prosecution of the work was referred to the commissioners.

The importance of completing a stated number of miles of road was recognized, and an assurance given that it would be done in a given time.

At the meeting of the stockholders in McConnelville, March 3, 1857, the following-named persons were elected directors: John Fordice, William Lawrence, Harrison Seacrist, Samuel Stranahan, Joshua Davis, Joshua Gregg and T. W. Peacock, the latter elected president, and H. Dunsmoor secretary. No report was published. This was the last official meeting of the Pittsburgh Maysville & Cincinnati Railroad, and the end of the famous "Calico" line, of which Morgan County, after an investment of thousands of dollars, has nothing to show but a hole in the ground.

CINCINNATI, WHEELING & NEW YORK.

In 1871 an action was commenced in the court of common pleas of Morgan County by William Lawrence, trustee,

for the sale of the road, and such proceedings had that the line from the Panhandle Railroad to McConnellsville was sold to Isaac Morton, and at the June term the sale was confirmed. On the 29th of July, 1871, Isaac Morton conveyed the property to Francis Rea, Bennett Roseman and James A. McConnell, trustees, for themselves and forty others, who became liable to Isaac Morton for the purchase money. In February, 1875, the trustees conveyed that portion of the line between Cumberland and Washington, Guernsey County, to W. H. and C. B. Stevens, on certain conditions to be reconveyed. The Stevens brothers completed the line between Cumberland and Point Pleasant, and operated the same until the fall of 1882, when they sold their interest to a company known as the Atkinson syndicate. About the same time this company arranged with F. Rea, B. Roseman and others for the purchase of the residue between the Panhandle Railroad and McConnellsville. By these contracts the Atkinsons became the owners of the old Pittsburgh, Maysville & Cincinnati Railroad, and afterward organized a company known as the Cincinnati, Wheeling & New York Railroad Company, proposing to complete a road from Cincinnati to Wheeling, to make, in connection with the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad—another great road still uncompleted—a through line to New York.

In 1881 the Atkinson syndicate finished the road from Point Pleasant to Senecaville, Guernsey County, and began running cars between Senecaville and Cumberland, Ohio. Subsequently the road was extended to Campbell's Station, where it forms a junction with the Baltimore & Ohio.

In 1883 the people of Morgan County were confident that the Cincinnati, Wheeling & New York road would be built through the county during the year. And if promises would have built it they would not have been disappointed. Early in the year the proposal was made that the road would be built if aid was pledged to the extent of \$5,000 per mile through the county. The requisite amount was subscribed by early spring, and surveys were made. All looked promising; the officials visited McConnellsville, remained for some time, and talked encouragingly. But after they left for their homes nothing was heard from them; railroad talk subsided, and the "great through line" yet remains *in statu quo*.

THE FERRARA MINERAL RAILROAD.

The Muskingum & Ferrara Mineral Railroad was incorporated January 23, 1872, under a general law of the State (1852), for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Malta to or near the village of Ferrara in Perry County, "the eastern terminus being on the Muskingum River, and the western terminus on the line of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway," with a capital stock of \$250,000 divided in shares of fifty dollars.

The incorporators were William P. Brown, John Hall, W. W. Wood, Joshua Davis, James Manley, H. Duns-moor, C. L. Hall, J. M. Rogers, G. L. Corner, Alexander Finley and A. L. Miller. On the 9th of May, on notice from the incorporators, the stockholders met for organization and elected William P. Brown, J. M. Rogers, C. L. Hall, J. J. Stanbery, Alexander Finley, Louis Schneider and James Taylor, directors.

The directors organized and elected W. P. Brown, president; James Taylor, vice-president; Newell Corner, secretary, and W. W. Wood, treasurer.

The secretary was "directed to procure for the use of the company certificates of indebtedness redeemable in stock or receivable for stock, in convenient sums, ranging from one to ten dollars, and an aggregate not to exceed two thousand dollars to be delivered to parties for money paid by them toward defraying surveys and other incidental expenses."

It was also provided that "no work on grade shall be commenced until the company is in possession of resources equivalent to \$10,000 per mile applicable to grading and masonry on the entire length of the road between Malta and Ferrara. And if the surveys now ordered show that \$10,000 per mile is insufficient for that purpose, then that the residue be secured before the commencement of such work."

In order to keep on the mineral track it is necessary to switch off on the side track of a law "to authorize counties to build railroads and to lease and operate them" (called the Beusel Bill), passed April 23, 1872.

In order to obtain the advantages of this law a meeting was held in McConnellsville on the 10th of May, 1872, at which the commissioners were requested to order a special election and submit to the voters of the county the proposition to levy a tax not to exceed three per cent on the valuation of the taxable property of the county for investment in railroads as provided by the law having special reference to the expenditure of the funds thus raised in the completion of the Eastern Ohio (previously the P., M. & C. Railroad)

and the construction of the Muskingum & Ferrara Mineral Railroad within the county. The fund to be equally divided between these roads, as per section 2 of the law.

Forthwith a written request by more than one hundred taxpayers was made to the commissioners, and on the 5th of July a proclamation was published for a vote on the question, which was held on the 13th of August, and the proposition adopted by more than a two-thirds vote, as proposed by the law.

At this time the company was sanguine of success in the completion of the road, yet was disposed to permit all interested in it to assist by small contributions and share in its advantages. October 4, at a meeting of the directors, arrangements were made that "in case the county tax should be made available the subscription of stock should be surrendered," and for that purpose, on that contingency the books were placed in charge of a special committee to make the surrender.

But this arrangement was thwarted by the decision of the Supreme Court, May, 1873, that the law was unconstitutional.

May 21, 1873, the stockholders met and elected directors, and held occasional meetings until the fall of 1877. Colonel Yeoman, of Washington C. H., Fayette County, was induced to consider the project of a narrow-gauge railroad to the mineral regions of Perry County, and on investigation, ascertaining that the Mineral Company had maintained their organization, proposed to construct a road on what was termed the Oil Spring route, by a transfer of their organization and right of way in Morgan County, and a subscription of \$60,000. But although about

\$55,000 was raised and two-thirds of the right of way secured, after two or three agreements and disagreements on his part the proposition failed.

In June, 1878, the firm of Gifford, Donaldson & Wolf proposed to build this road, and the company agreed to transfer to A. L. Miller as trustee all rights of way in the possession of the company, and all subscriptions, the proceed to be by him paid over to them on the completion of the road in accordance with the stipulations in the subscription notes. This stipulation was to pay to the contractors a certain per centage on each five miles of the road when finished and furnished with cars.

The firm commenced work about the 1st of July with carts, scrapers, shovels and from 150 to 200 men, and graded two or three miles. When at the expiration of thirty days the workmen expected their wages, the contractors being unable to pay them, they threw down their implements and paraded the streets of Malta and McConnellsville, much to the annoyance and alarm of the citizens, who raised by subscription a sum sufficient to enable them to seek other fields of more successful culture, as did also Gifford, Donaldson & Co.

One other meeting of the directors was held on the 5th of November, 1878, with an adjournment *sine die*.

And here ends a trip more lengthy than is interesting over two of the railroads of our county, but with compensating memory of the eloquence, the music, instrumental and vocal, which during these years echoed through the hills and dales of the townships. Nor should the exertions of the stratagetical railroad-builders at either end of our river be forgotten.

NEW ROADS PROJECTED.

In 1882-83 no less than four railroads were built (on paper) having either McConnellsville or Malta as important stations upon their routes.

In the fall of 1882 survey was made for a narrow-gauge road along the Muskingum from Marietta to Duncan's Falls, and to connect with the Zanesville & Caldwell. General R. R. Dawes and Hon. W. P. Cutler, of Marietta, were the projectors.

In the summer of 1883, when the C., W. & N. Y. was considered a "sure thing," the Columbus & Eastern extension from Roseville to Malta was built—on paper.

The latest railroad project for Morgan County's benefit had its inception in May 1883, when Colonel E. A. Boone, of Washington City, representing a syndicate of eastern capitalists, proposed to build a road from Zanesville to Marietta on the western side of the river. In June following the "Black Diamond" Railroad Company was organized, viz.: Directors—W. A. Graham, Thomas Griffith, James Buckingham, George M. Jewett, John W. Pinkerton, A. W. Train, Perry Wiles, W. S. Harlan and A. E. Boone. A. E. Boone, president and general manager; George M. Jewett, vice-president and treasurer; W. S. Harlan, secretary. In December, 1885, the requisite amount having been subscribed in Morgan and Muskingum Counties, the railroad was put under contract, to be completed as far as Malta before October, 1886.

BRIDGES.

For years the building of a bridge across the river from McConnellsville to Malta had been a topic of conversation and newspaper paragraphs, especially

when the river was high, or a break-up of heavy ice occurred, and it is said that the first step toward supplying this "long-felt want" was produced by the anticipated results of the river improvement.

In 1837 a company was chartered by the legislature to build a bridge, but as is not uncommon the act was permitted to remain on the statute books as a dead-letter, and in 1850 another company for a similar purpose was incorporated, with a similar result. Notwithstanding both failures, the agitation of the subject continued, and various opinions were advanced as to how or by whom the bridge should be built, and who should furnish the funds. On the latter subject the pocket argument was apparent, as some suggested that it should, like the bridges over the small streams in their vicinity, be built by the county; others were disposed to be more generous, and proposed that the county should furnish one-third while two-thirds should be raised by subscription. Still others favored a joint-stock company.

February 3, 1866, "in pursuance of public notice a meeting was held, where it was resolved that a bridge would be a great convenience, and that it should be built and owned by a joint-stock company, with a capital of not less than \$75,000, in shares of \$50." A committee was appointed to confer with the commissioners to ascertain what "assistance, if any, could be obtained from the county," and after resolving the width for teams and foot passengers, and the number of piers and abutments for a "substantial structure" and locating it "so as to touch the east bank of the river at a point not north of Center street or

south of Center street, in said town of Malta," the meeting adjourned to the 3d of March.

Meantime a certificate of incorporation under the general bridge law of the State was obtained, and permission of the board of public works, and the councils of the two villages.

At the meeting on the 3d of March, \$18,000 was subscribed by ten individuals, and the "Morgan County Bridge Company" was organized. Officers were elected and the capital stock fixed at \$100,000.

Afterward some of the points designated at the February meeting were examined. The river was found to be four hundred and eighty feet wide at one point; at the other five hundred and twelve, and the depth seventeen and eighteen feet, with a solid rock four feet below the debris or deposit.

At the March meeting Mr. Alfred Wilkin submitted a plan and estimate for the work, at a cost of \$40,000, covering all contingencies. At the same time William King, of Cleveland, suggested that an iron bridge could be built for \$27,000.

In May the contract for laying the foundations and building four piers, two abutments and the column for the turntable of the draw was let to Messrs. Whitsel and Evans, and about the same time the iron structure was awarded to a Cleveland firm, the entire work to be completed by the 15th of December, 1866.

Under ordinary circumstances this might have been accomplished, but "Old Probabilities" had not been consulted. The unusual quantity of rain in August and a continuation with an increase in September produced a rise twelve feet from the 19th to the 21st.

This rise, at the time, was supposed to have had a damaging effect on the bridge, and one of the newspapers said that the pier next to the Malta abutment, on which was six courses only, of huge blocks of stone, was swept off, and that others had received such damage as would require their removal and rebuilding; but in a short time it was ascertained that the Malta pier was *in situ*, and that two others from the pressure and wash of the current had inclined somewhat east of a perpendicular, without any movement at the base; and under the supervision of the treasurer (Mr. H. M. Cochran) were restored to their original position without the removal of a block of stone.

On the completion of the piers the iron contractors were on hand, ready to place in position the different sections of the bridge. In this they were much aided by the early and hard freezing of the river, and there was a probability of the completion of the bridge before the breaking up of the ice, which occurs usually about the 1st of March. This breaking up, from the large body of ice already formed, would require a continuance of moderate weather with slight rains, or else a rise of twelve to fifteen feet to take it out. In the latter event the result was expected to be sufficient to test the permanence of the bridge. But the "break-up" came sooner than usual. For two months previous the snows on the hills and valleys and the ice in the streams throughout the wide range which constitutes the headwaters of the Muskingum had been accumulating. All began to yield to the heavy rains and warmth of the last six or eight days of January, 1867. When the half melted snow and ice was crowded into the

river the result was the formation of gorges at the short bends or narrow places, throwing back the water, ice and drift on the adjacent low grounds. These appearances set the bridge-builders at work with redoubled diligence, and bars and bolts were put in position and screws applied to make all secure.

During the day, although the gorge two miles above was almost momentarily expected to break, and although we had been patronizingly advised from the head of navigation to look out for the Licking ice, eight feet thick, and half an acre wide, that was coming, as the gorges were giving way, pedestrians were continuously on the tramp from either side over the loose boards on the bridge center a few minutes preceding the crash. At 5.30 p. m., February 3, 1867, the Salt Run gorge broke, and with accumulated force dashed against the apparently frail structure. The rather sudden increase of the shock was withstood until the surging mass arose above the level of the piers—then a short vibratory motion like a slight rebound—then a loud, long clang and crash above that of the crashing, grinding ice accompanied by constant, vivid electric flashes, and the two spans connected with the Malta abutment sank beneath the flood, or were carried by the heavy ice miles below, where parts of them were found. The loss was estimated at \$12,000 to \$14,000, but who sustained it is not generally known.

The subject appeared to have a rest until a meeting of the stockholders May 25. During this time the iron contractors had proposed to finish it for \$10,000 in addition to the original contract price.



John Buck

This meeting of stockholders was represented by \$30,000, and it instructed the directors to reject the proposition and to immediately contract for the building of a wooden bridge.

The instructions were promptly complied with, and J. W. Fouts and C. M. Grubb were in a brief period on hand with men and material. To meet contingencies the stockholders were notified that 10 per cent of stock from the 1st of August must be paid every thirty days until all was paid. This indicated promptitude, but at what price the community were not told, nor as to the time when the advantages might be practically appreciated, but about the 1st the papers announced that it would be finished by the 10th of September, and that S. C. Beckwith was collector.

In looking over the map of the county and ascertaining the number of streams, large and small, that have their course in and through the rich valleys, and then observing the number of roads that cross them at convenient localities, one cannot but be satisfied that the advantages of bridges for the last fifteen or twenty years have been fully appreciated. A reference to the township maps will show the number of bridges in each, viz.:

Bloom.....	8	Penn.....	7
Deerfield.....	7	York.....	6
Manchester.....	11	Centre.....	10
Morgan.....	6	Marion.....	10
Windsor.....	10	Meigsville..	10
Bristol.....	10	Union.....	14
Homer.....	10		
Malta.....	7	Total.....	125

at an average cost of about \$500. In addition, about twenty-five culverts or small bridges, costing an average of \$200.

This comparative expenditure of the bridge fund had occasionally produced some dissatisfaction with those not in

the immediate vicinity of its advantages, and the annual increase had attracted the notice of local boards of equalization, who suggested its practical application to the river bridge. "Free Bridge" was a subject which at once addressed itself to the pocket of every taxpayer who had assisted in building a large bridge over a small stream in a distant part of the county. The interest on the subject continued to increase in conjunction with other propositions until 1878, when the matter was directly brought to the attention of the commissioners by \$45 tax-paying petitioners for a free bridge and 172 remonstrants. (A large majority of the latter were credited to Centre Township.)

Propositions were made by the commissioners, and the bridge directors after a given time for consideration offered to "take 75 cents on the dollar of all the stock of the company," making the price \$37,500.

On January 6, 1879, the commissioners appointed Davis Scott, Arthur Pond and George Whitsel, to "examine the condition of the bridge in all particulars, and to ascertain the probable cost of erecting a bridge between the two towns, and give an approximate worth of the present bridge."

This examination was made when the river was frozen over, and on the 3d of March they "reported the worth of the present bridge, \$19,500."

In 1882 the commissioners purchased it for \$33,000.

EARLY MILLS.

In the early settlements, after the hand-mill, the horse-mill furnished the prepared material for the staff of life. Dr. Hildreth says the first mill with wa-

ter for a motive-power within the limits of Ohio was built at Waterford, Washington County, in 1789; but so far as can be ascertained from the "early settler" the first mill in this county was built by Samuel Smith and Jacob Hummel, on Wolf Creek, one mile below the west fork. John Harris says that his father, Isaac Harris, wagoned the stones from Flint Ridge, in Licking County. In 1823 Joel Reese moved it a mile down the creek, and, with the same millstones, it was used until 1830. It is now owned by a Mr. Green, and has three runs of stones.

In 1823 John and H. K. White built a mill with two runs of stones at Big Ludlow six miles below McConnelsville. By a wing-dam the current was concentrated on a reaction wheel for each run, and on one for a carding machine, which was kept in operation for a year or two. The mill was occupied until the improvement of the river, or until about 1838 or 1840.

About the same time or prior to 1826, on Island Run, were Moore's and Campbell's mills. As competitors their relations were not of the most amicable character. On Oil Spring Run, one half mile from the river, was James' mill and distillery, and on Wolf Creek, in Deerfield Township, Crawford's grist and saw mill. Those on Island and Oil Spring Runs were called "thundergust mills," as they were dependent on the rains sufficient to turn their "overshot" wheels. They were, however, of great convenience, making a fair article of flour and meal, particularly James Campbell's, which at regular intervals furnished flour and meal to the citizens in town from a canal at the river.

In 1828, Isaac Baker, a resident of Malta, projected a mill on two boats, the

motive-power being a wheel between them somewhat like the stern-wheel of a steamboat. The boats were anchored in the river at the foot of the ripple below where the dam is, and the force and quantity of water diverted to the wheel by a slight brush wing-dam. A platform or pathway of boards at either end connected the boats, and on the larger boat were the millstones (one pair) but from a deficiency of bolting apparatus the mill could only grind corn or other grain not requiring it. This mill, at the time was supposed to be an original idea with Mr. Baker; but Dr. Hildreth's "Pioneer History," p. 375-6, published in 1848, describes one on the Ohio, at Belpre, then called Farmer's Castle, built by Captain Jonathan Devol and Griffin Green prior to 1795—the latter having a few years previous seen in France and Holland mills of a similar kind.

After the failure of Mr. Baker's mill, "Father" Lippit, a whilom Methodist preacher, projected another arrangement for the use of the ripple. The building for his mill machinery was directly at the edge of the water. The motive-power was a perpendicular revolving shaft, through or to which were annexed horizontal arms, and to them, boards or planks, by means of hinges, so arranged that when traverse to the current on one side of the shaft they presented their broad or perpendicular surface to the force of the diverted current, and when this was passed floated up horizontally to the original position. This motive shaft had the necessary iron gudgeon and socket in a timber well secured to the rock bottom, and posts or perpendicular timbers on either side connected by a plate parallel with the base, through which the upper gudgeon of

the shaft passed, on the terminus of which was the cogwheel or trundle-head connected with the machinery in the building.

The movement of the wheel was regular and slow, and the power deceptive. This was illustrated by an incident at the mill. A young man from "down the river," somewhat erratic, though verdant, with the consequent self-conceit, was one day engaged in an examination of a part of the machinery. He came to the conclusion that the power was feeble, and that his strong arm was competent to check the motion. The result was the employment of a tailor for his coatsleeve, and the services of a surgeon for his arm.

"Father" Lippit's was an improvement on the Baker Mill, and was used until 1830, when, by authority of the legislature, Robert McConnel built a brush dam across the river immediately above it, which, of course, obstructed the current, and as the grant to McConnel recognized no right or privilege which Lippit may have had or could claim his mill was useless. As the Baker and Lippit mills were failures, they were the precursors of the Malta Mill.

When the locks and dams were being built by the State at the abutment of the dam on that side an aperture was made for the outlet of the water, which by a short canal was nearly connected to the place which had been occupied by the Lippit Mill. There Captain Jackson and William McAvoy erected a flour-mill and saw-mill, under lease of water power from the State. The saw-mill was subsequently removed, and the flour-mill, after having several owners, is now the property of the former lessees of the public works,

through a failure to pay rent for the water power furnished.

When Robert McConnel was granted permission to make the brush dam he was required to build a stone lock, of sufficient capacity to pass steamboats at ordinary stages of water, which he was to keep in good order and furnish competent assistance for that purpose. For this the State guaranteed him for all time a sufficient amount of water to keep in operation ten runs of millstones and the requisite machinery. With the improvement by the State was a larger lock and permanent dam, and the retention by McConnel of the privileges previously granted, with the exemption of assistance to boats in passing the lock. On this acceleration of water power his mill was enlarged and improved, and after his death, under the control of his son James other additions and improvements were made. After his death it was sold by the heirs to Carlos Shepard, who in a short time resold to two of them, who have since sold to E. M. Stanbery, and under the supervision of G. A. Vogle, aided by increased facilities and modern improvements, the products of the mill are unsurpassed by any elsewhere.

After the completion of the locks and dams, James Doster, when doing business as a merchant on a part of the Morris Block lot, built a large frame mill below the lock, at McConnelsville, and for years, while under his control, and afterward that of Eli Shepard and Edward Martin, it manufactured as much flour for the Eastern market as any mill on the river. For a time Austin Dickey and C. Shepard successfully managed it, but now only the millstones on the bank of the river mark the place where it stood.

An early mill in Meigsville Township was built at Unionville by a Mr. Taylor. Only corn was ground prior to 1827, when Absalom Craig improved it so flour could be made. Other mills will be mentioned in connection with the townships in which they are located.

MORGAN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society had its inception in 1852. In that year, under the date of February 2, there was published a notice requesting all those "having sufficient interest in promoting the cause of agriculture in Morgan County" to meet at the courthouse in McConnellsville on the 14th of February, 1852, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a county agricultural society. The meeting was held at the appointed time, and organized by making Hiel Dunsmoor president and Joshua Davis secretary. James A. Adair then stated the object of the meeting, and moved that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution for the proposed society. Messrs. Adair, McCarthy and Hanna were appointed as the committee, and reported the following constitution, which was adopted:

"PREAMBLE. The object of this society shall be to promote the best interests of agriculture by disseminating useful information on that subject, securing funds and distributing premiums in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled 'an act for the encouragement of agriculture,' passed February 27, 1846.

"ARTICLE 1. This society shall be known as the Morgan County Agricultural Society.

"ART. 2. The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, treasurer, sec-

retary and five managers [afterward modified], who together shall constitute a board of directors for the general management of the affairs of the society. They shall be elected annually by the members of the society and shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed.

"ART. 3. Any resident of Morgan County may become a member of this association by subscribing to the constitution and paying annually the sum of one dollar to the treasurer.

"ART. 4. Competitors for premiums must be members of the society."

After the constitution had been adopted the following were chosen officers of the society: William Sherwood, of Malta, president; W. C. Shugert, of Morgan, vice-president; F. W. Wood, of Morgan, secretary; Joshua Davis, of Malta, treasurer; John Pierpoint, of Marion, George Parsons, of Union, Allen Daniels, of Malta, Joseph Sigler, of Meigsville, and Andrew Kahler, of Morgan, managers. Committees of three members in each township were then appointed to canvass their respective townships to secure members. The following were the township committees:

Bloom—Richard McElliney, S. McCune and John Reed.

Bristol—Ezekiel Devol, Samuel Atwood and John E. Langley.

Centre—Samuel Morgan, William Kirkland and Stephen Hill.

Manchester—Isaac Robinson, Samuel Reiner and William Bell.

Meigsville—James Neely, Joseph Sigler and Lewis Bevan.

Windsor—H. P. Dearborn, D. Smethurst and D. C. Walker.

Penn—William H. Manly, William Foulke and Robert Simpson.

Marion—E. Fawcett, T. E. Vanlaw and Samuel S. Moore.

Homer—Elijah Elliott, William Munroe and Eli Alderman.

Union—Israel Parsons, J. W. Williams and George Davis.

Deerfield—J. K. Jones, Thos. Byers and William Berry.

Malta—A. Daniels, John Patton and William Massey.

York—John D. Stinchcomb, John Morgan and Samuel Pletcher.

Morgan—Andrew Kahler, R. W. P. Muse and George Johnson.

With the exception of one year the society has held each year since its organization an exhibition in which much interest has been manifested by members of the association and citizens of the county generally. Most of these fairs have been successful, well attended and with creditable exhibits. The society owns the buildings and grounds, and the property is worth at least \$5,000. The grounds consist of twenty-seven acres, situated a short distance below McConnelsville. The society has

but a small indebtedness, which will doubtless soon be paid.

The presidents of the society have been William Sherwood, 1852; B. W. Conklin, 1853-57; William Sherwood, 1857; B. W. Conklin, 1858-59; J. B. Stone, 1860-66; F. W. Wood, 1866; H. Dunsmoor, 1867; A. S. Dickey, 1868-69; James A. McConnel, 1870; Edwin Sherwood, 1878; James C. Loughridge, 1872-73; Edwin Sherwood, 1874; A. J. Lawrence, 1875; E. S. Fawcett, 1876-77; C. B. Bozman, 1878; J. A. C. Leland, 1879-80; John G. Walker, 1881-85; Eugene R. Swayne, 1885.

UNION FAIR.

The union fair of Washington, Morgan and Noble Counties was organized at Beverly, July 6, 1878. E. S. McIntosh was elected president of the association; William Buchanan, vice-president, and D. C. Staley, secretary. Twenty directors were also chosen.

The association leased grounds on the Marietta road below Beverly, where an excellent site was secured, and has since held very successful fairs each year.

CHAPTER X.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

A RETROSPECT—THE ORIGIN OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—ITS ROUTE IN MORGAN COUNTY—SUCCESS OF THE ROAD—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF SLAVERY DAYS—A PROMINENT OFFICIAL OF THE ROAD IN MORGAN COUNTY—HOW SLAVES WERE ASSISTED TO GAIN THEIR LIBERTY—SLAVE HUNTERS AND ISAAC CLENDENIN—A SPY'S UNCOMFORTABLE PREDICAMENT—ESCAPE OF A WHITE MAN'S WIFE AND CHILDREN—DISCONTINUATION OF THE RAILROAD.

IN seeking the origin of the Underground Railroad the association of memory leads to a glance at that period of history shortly after Columbus first braved the "unknown dangers of the Western waves."

The Portugese began the African slave trade in 1503, and the Spaniards followed their example a few years later. During the reign of Elizabeth in Great Britian (beginning in 1558) her subjects embarked in the slave trade with the American colonies, and the traffic soon gained immense proportions, so that the "middle passage"—a central compartment of a sailing vessel—became a synonym for suffering, cruelty and Cimmerian darkness. The introduction of slavery into America being thus accounted for, its subsequent history is too familiar to require repetition.

The Underground Railroad was the result of gradual popular enlightenment both on the part of the whites and the negroes. When and how the first African was enabled to realize the meaning of the truism that "all men are created free and equal" matters little. From an occasional experiment

in the assistance of fugitive slaves there grew a well-established and thoroughly systematical institution, known as the Underground Railroad, of which the aiders and abettors, once denounced as traitors and thieves, are now looked upon as patriots and philanthropists.

That part of the road located in Morgan County had its origin nearly coeval with the organization of the county and to it was applied most of the railroad terms in use at the present day. The main trunk—with the southern terminus on the west bank of the Ohio—was the old Lancaster road, through or near Chesterfield, Pennsville, Rosseau, Morganville, Ringgold, Deavertown and onward to the Muskingum County line and to Putnam. There were side tracks, switches and stations, as convenience or necessity required, and a full roster of officials, agents, conductors and telegraphers—men of inflexible integrity, occupying prominent positions in society, with a full appreciation of their own rights and the rights of all, with a firmness of purpose to maintain the former and accord the latter.

The procedure became so entirely systematized that the localities where slaves were secreted were popularly recognized as stations, and those active in their protection were given titles corresponding to those of actual railroad officers. From a financial standpoint the Underground Railroad was a failure, especially to a specific number at the Southern terminus, as well as to obstructionists on the line of the road, while objectively it was an entire success. Except in one instance there was never any loss of passengers or baggage in Morgan County. The transactions of this road might furnish an exemplary lesson of energy and honesty to some more modern but invisible railroads in the county.

The lost passenger above referred to was "held to service" by a Mr. Anderson, of what is now West Virginia, and was probably the first to patronize the road shortly after its organization in 1820. He had followed the track as far as the station on Wolf Creek, and was taken in charge by William C——, who passed him onto William V——, but unfortunately he got off the track, and solicited information at a tavern kept by a Mr. Samuel Roberts, east of where Morganville now is, where his master, in search of him, had stayed the preceding night. The \$25 reward was too tempting to Boniface, and the darky was immediately placed in durance until Mr. Andersen exchanged his money for his slave, and with a high appreciation of his host left for Virginia with his property.

A similar case with a slight variation as to the result—with other items—is furnished by T. L. Gray, of Deavertown. "Two men from Waggoner's Bottom arrived here, closely pursued by

the chattel hunters, and with them I started on foot and alone for C. M——'s, on the national pike. I had only gone about a mile and a half when they rode up to Mr. Wolpert's, about half a mile in my rear, and inquired if he had seen any runaway negroes pass. Mr. Wolpert, though not an abolitionist, perceiving my danger, decoyed them in and kept them until morning, and thus gave us a chance to escape. On my return home I met them at the cross roads at Jonathan's Creek, and by their appearance knew them. When I arrived at Mr. Wolpert's he handed me a paper offering a reward of \$500 for catching the runaways, and jokingly suggested that I get the reward and divide with him.

"Some of our arrangements for the isolation of our passengers during the day were somewhat singular and amusing. On one occasion two men were sent me with the word that they were hotly pursued, and that caution³ was necessary. I was at a loss to devise a course of procedure, as it was an intensely cold night. But in a few minutes I had it. I took them out to the Methodist Church and made a fire. The windows had no blinds, and fearing that the light from the stove might attract attention I daubed the cracks around the stove door with mud, and kept the refugees in the church until the next night, when they were taken away in safety."

A conspicuous and efficient official of the Underground Railroad was a native of this county, of the politic Puritan stock, who began the battle of life in 1801 on the farm now owned by John Buck—then the property of his father, John Cheadle—at the lower end of the Big Bottom, in Windsor

Township. His education was acquired by attending an occasional select school in the early days of the township, with which his proclivity for additional knowledge enabled him subsequently to assume the *rôle* of teacher. He was a writer of songs and rhymes, for which he had a peculiar talent, and, having a fair knowledge of vocal and instrumental music, adapted his own music to his own songs. This gift, with his unobtrusive manner, rustic appearance, plenitude of anecdote, and his eccentricity and versatility of talent, secured him audience and welcome in all circles where his pedagogical services were required. Previous to the time he taught school (1833) he was a farmer, having in 1818 or 1820 cleared land and built a cabin where is now Stockport, in Windsor Township. Then he became successively a manufacturer of pewter buttons, a keelboatman and a book-peddler, carrying his stock in trade in a knapsack, during occasional vacations as school-teacher, which became more frequent as the excitement on the subject of slavery increased. He taught his last school in Union Township, then identified himself with the Underground, an avocation well suited to his roving propensities. To his chosen work he devoted his entire time, roving from Putnam to Marietta and occasionally making a trip across the border into the Old Dominion. While there, by singing his own rhymes set to his own music (well adapted to the surroundings), he ingratiated himself into the friendship of the slaves, at the same time contriving to lull the suspicion of their masters who regarded him as a harmless imbecile. He was permitted to roam unmolested. As a result of his visits it

is said that slaves were frequently missing, but as his arrangements were carefully made the object of the visit was usually successful, and he was commended as

"An engineer of noted skill,
Engaged to stop the growing ill."

His habits were so well known to those who gave shelter and food to the negro that they were seldom unprepared for a nocturnal visit from him, and "oft in the stilly night," or "when fiercely blew the northern blast, they were aroused by some signal sound, and when the inquiry was made, "Who comes there?" in a subdued, Alexandrine tone the answer came, "I am on my way to Canada, where colored men are free," and when the door was opened Rial Cheadle would enter, followed by his retinue of the sable sons of Ham. After the emancipation he said he was, like Simeon of old, "ready to depart." He died in 1867.

The frequent appearance of the slave-hunter had become familiar, and his business was readily perceived by the farmer when, to avoid suspicion, he presented himself as a cattle-buyer, with a view of an examination of the premises for "chattels" instead of cattle. One day two of this class rode up to the house of a well-to-do farmer south of Chesterfield, where two negroes were secreted, and stated that they were looking for cattle, at the same time asking if Mr. — had any to sell. The old gentleman at once recognized their purpose, became very courteous, invited them to dismount, exhibited to them his cattle, his horses, his farm, and his fields of corn, yet somewhat green, and detained them for a late dinner. He kept up his attentions until late in the afternoon, then in-

sisted they should have supper and stay all night, as it was then too late to ride any great distance, adding that at no other place would they be more welcome.

After they were shown to bed—early in the evening—he directed two young men in his employ to take the cattle-drovers' horses, and each taking a darkey behind him, to ride in a given direction as far as they could go and return by morning. On their return before daylight he went to the stable to examine the condition of the horses, which he found wet with sweat, and muchjaded. He began to rub them, but without avail; they were wet and would not dry. To obviate suspicion he went to the room of the sleepers and said to them that his young men were ignorant fellows, who had no discretion in feeding horses, and had fed their horses too much green corn, which had given them the colic; he had been up with them most of the night, but they were now better, and after a short rest would be able to travel moderately.

Mr. — did not sell any cattle, but the darkies arrived safely at another station.

A caravan of sixteen once produced as much if not more interest and excitement, on the route from the Ohio to Putnam, than would have been made by four times the number in smaller bands. They came from near Parkersburg, Va., in the summer of 1842, to within a few miles of Pennsville, and remained from Tuesday until Friday, when they left the station near James Cole's with the intention of going to the river at or near McConnelsville. After following the road a short distance they discovered from the

sound of horses' feet that they were pursued. Unobserved they secreted themselves in the woods and undergrowth, so near the road that one of the hunters shot a squirrel which fell from a tree close to where the negroes were hiding, but being in pursuit of larger game made no search for it, but passed on to Pennsville. After remaining several hours, and consulting with a few of those who were readily recognized as adepts, and who were always on the alert for business, the Virginians arranged the amount of consideration for effective service, and left for McConnelsville with the understanding that future discoveries should be reported to them.

In the meantime the Underground officials were not idle; and in anticipation of the return of the Virginians and a search for the negroes before they could be removed to a distant locality, the idea presented itself that the silver glare might have rendered the skill to scent somewhat obtuse, that a false trail would be readily followed. After dark, while the darkies were safe in Jehu Coulson's tobacco house, a company of men, thirty or forty in number, with less than that number of horses, with double riders, formed south of town, and with a brisk trot passed through the main street and in the direction of Isaac Clendenin's house, thus adding to the suspicion already existing that the negroes were there. Isaac was informed of the proceedings and that the hunters would visit him and attempt to search his house, and advised to be prepared for them. During the excitement of this farcical parade, Joshua Wood noticed at Esquire Lent's office a number of persons, and among them

a man named Young, who for a small requital would lend his mental and physical requirements to the Virginians, and said in a secret manner to Mr. Lent, "What a silly man Isaac Clendenin is to harbor those slaves; these men will certainly search his house and find them; but don't say anything about it, and perhaps they may not go there."

Joshua knew his man, and, as he desired, Young soon left, and in due time Joshua's secret was divulged where he desired. About noon the hunters were on hand, accompanied by their employes and a number of citizens of the vicinity, as well prepared for shooting squirrels as were the Virginians. When they arrived at the house an immediate demand was made for the slaves. Isaac replied, "Friend, I have not got thy slaves; they are not here." "But you have, d—n you! they are here, and by —, we will have them. We intend to search your house." "Well, friends, I am a law-abiding man; has thee a search-warrant?" "No; but we intend to search." "Thee cannot search my house without a warrant. I know my rights, and there are those here who have not the conscientious scruples of shedding blood that I have who are able and willing to defend them. Thee must have a warrant before thee can search." This argument was conclusive to the extent that the hunters decided discretion would be more effectual than bravado, and reluctantly accepted Isaac's proposed alternative, and sent three miles to procure the warrant. When it came, after dark, the Virginians, being certain of success, deemed it advisable to wait for daylight; and in order to prevent a removal of their darkies, a guard was placed on the outside, while within

there were a goodly number of the squirrel-hunters. During the night considerable rain fell, which somewhat annoyed the outsiders, who, as a temporary shelter, took position on the porch; but their occupancy was made briefer than the storm by a peremptory invitation to leave, with which, under the circumstances, they thought it advisable to comply. In the morning (Sunday), when the warrant was presented, the doors were opened and the search was made. Chagrined by the result and the scoffs and jeers of the crowd, with angry retort they were proceeding to another building to continue the search, when they were stopped. "Thee has a warrant to search Isaac Clendenin's house, but that is my mother's house; thee has no warrant to search it, and thee shall not." This, with increased taunts and jeers, so exasperated them that one of the hot-headed searchers indiscreetly presented a revolver in a threatening manner. The proposition was accepted by the drop of rifles from the shoulders of the squirrel-hunters and the clicking of locks. This demonstrative argument was equally convincing, and with the oozing of courage from the slave-hunter the pistol resumed its place in his pocket.

About this time the 'Squire, by a re-examination of the law, ascertained that he had exceeded his authority, and when a messenger was sent for another warrant he refused to issue it. Isaac, having effected the intended object, to detain them as long as was necessary, gave them permission to search. By this time they became somewhat impressed with the idea that they were on a false trail, and with a superficial search abandoned the premises.

Among those anxiously interested to obtain a portion of the \$3,000 were several of the younger denizens of McConnellsville. That night the negroes were taken to Rosseau and placed in charge of William Corner and James Nulton. On the next night they were started for another station through a drenching rain. On the road one was discovered to be missing, and the others for the balance of the night were sheltered in George Parson's barn. The lost one found her way to the residence of a man named Garrison McElfresh, and inquired the way to McConnellsville. He recognized her as a runaway, and told her to wait until he put on his shoes; but she suspected he had an object in view other than pointing out the road, and left before he completed his toilet, and got to the residence of Isaac Murphy, who, although an old Virginian, gave the conductors notice of her whereabouts. The next station for the day was at Thomas Byers', whose house had been searched the day previous. From there they proceeded to Jacob Stanbery's, where they remained until night. During the day the pursuers posted guards west of Deacon Wright's and at Campbell's mill, to keep watch at the junction of the two roads, having been well posted as to the route by the same persons who were with them at Pennsville, and who occupied the position of watchmen. Among them was a pettifogger of the vicinity, who was confident the negroes were at Stanbery's. After dark he placed himself horizontally in the fence-corner, near the house, in order to verify the fact and report. Soon after he had taken position, and before he had gained any evidence in the case, one of the conductors rode up to the

fence, directly outside of where Mr. H—— was engaged in his investigation, and where, from fear of detection and a revolving demurrer, he was compelled to remain until the train left.

Although the departure relieved him from his lengthened investigation, the result of it was to be reported *in propria persona* at Malta. He had been admonished by his proximity to "the clock on the stairs" that the current of time had floated past to near the "wee sma' hours," and his attitude for observation had enabled him to perceive that the moon to him was opposite the zenith, that the curtain of night had a sable lining and obscured all his associations with the starry sky; and additionally, in "summing up," he was entirely satisfied during his recumbency, and his observations through the day, that there was a superabundance of moisture on the "Walker" line, which (Hobson's option) was the only one he could control. But by it, with an occasional ditching and now and then a run off the track when rounding a curve, he was enabled by putting on all available steam to report at daylight. By that time the Underground train was well on the track, and the watchmen at Deacon Wright's and Campbell's mill were foiled, as the conductors took a branch track a short distance down Island Run, thence up to the head of Brush Creek, and thence to the river, to a thick brushwood near the mouth of the Moxahala, where they were met by the train from Putnam.

Although out of the county, the narrator follows them from Moxahala, stating as a prelude that the \$3,000 worth of negroes were from Wood County, Va., the chattels of a Mr. Henderson and a Mr. O'Neil, and that there was

an individual in Zanesville who had an indirect financial interest in a part of them. While the negroes were *en route* for Putnam the owners were in Zanesville, and as it was evident that they would cross the river there an arrangement was made with the bridge-keeper to give him immediate notice of the crossing. But the use of closed carriages by the conductors in Putnam prevented the discovery, and the train passed on to the terminus.

"Circumstances alter cases," as was demonstrated at a time when the Underground Railroad was in successful operation, when a Virginian, in an emergency resulting from the peculiar features of the "institution," and the laws of Virginia, found it advantageous to patronize the road. He resided near Charleston, Va., on the Kanawha River, and "held to service" a female with little or no evidence of African blood, who was born a slave, and as such was his "chattel," yet he acknowledged her and treated her as his wife. By some means he became involved in debt, and to quiet his creditors for the time being gave a chattel mortgage on her and their five children. A short time before the claim was due he found he could not meet it, and in order to avoid the inevitable result he fitted her and her children out comfortably, and with \$700 for contingencies made an arrangement with a trusty white man to take her to Gallipolis, where she and the children could be committed to the care of the conductors of the Underground Railroad. His agent was successful, and they were taken from Gallipolis to the house of a Mr. Wilson, near Bishopville, and thence to Isaac Shepard's where they were placed in charge of Rial Cheadle, who took them to Put-

nam, and they were soon out of the reach of the fugitive-slave law.

As soon as it was ascertained that the slave-wife and children had left, the creditors threatened a prosecution against the owner for removing them out of the jurisdiction of the laws of Virginia. To avoid this he offered a reward of \$3,000 for their apprehension. This sent a slave-hunter to Gallipolis to obtain some trace of them. On arriving there he was recognized, and his business suspected. A crowd of citizens, with threatening demonstrations, surrounded him, and fearing (as he said) that he would be mobbed, he ran to the court-house. He was followed, and to make his escape jumped out of a window, and in doing so broke his leg. He then begged off, and promised to go home. No further pursuit was instituted.

While the family was at Mr. Wilson's a number of the ladies of the vicinity called, and while several of them were in the room Mrs. Wilson invited a gentleman of her acquaintance from a distance to identify a runaway slave woman, who, she told him, was in the room. After a critical examination he pointed out one of her neighbors.

In Morgan County, as elsewhere in the North, there was much difference of opinion on the slavery question, but when the principles of justice and humanity won their final triumph, destroying forever the business of the Underground Railroad, all joyously welcomed the dawn of the era of freedom. It is estimated that during the existence of this Underground Railroad and its various branches, from 1842 to 1861, the liberty-loving citizens of Morgan County assisted at least 285 negroes in gaining their freedom.

CHAPTER XI.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF MORGAN COUNTY.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA OF THE COUNTY—TOPOGRAPHY—SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS—AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES—COAL—SALT MANUFACTURING—ZURIEL SHERWOOD, THE PIONEER SALTMAKER OF MORGAN COUNTY—HOW SALT WAS CARRIED TO MARKET IN THE EARLY DAYS—NATURAL GAS IN MORGAN COUNTY—STONE'S WELL—PETROLEUM—EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY ITS DISCOVERY—THE EXTENT OF THE BUSINESS, 1860-1854—PROBABILITY OF FURTHER OPERATIONS.

MORGAN is one of the southeastern counties of Ohio, and is bounded on the north by Muskingum and Noble; on the east by Noble and Washington; on the south by Washington and Athens, and on the west by Athens and Perry. It contains an area of 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres.

The county is divided into two nearly equal portions by the Muskingum River, which traverses it in a generally southeast direction to the eastern boundry of Windsor Township, and there turns abruptly north, forming the county line, and after flowing about five miles in that direction makes another bend, and a short distance farther passes into Washington County, which it crosses on its way to the Ohio. The surface is hilly and broken, being deeply cut by the valleys of numerous small streams, tributaries of the Muskingum and Hocking Rivers. The scenery is diversified and picturesque.

The soil is principally of limestone formation, and is strong, productive, and well adapted to a variety of crops. All the cereals of this latitude flourish, as well as grasses, tobacco and vegetables.

Fruit is profitably grown in great variety and of excellent quality. The land is also well adapted to grazing, and stock-raising is carried on successfully. Mixed farming predominates, and the returns received from cattle, sheep, poultry and swine form no inconsiderable part of the farmer's income.

Though the country contains mineral resources they are as yet undeveloped, and the industries are mainly agricultural. Few communities can boast of a more prosperous, contented, intelligent and worthy rural population than Morgan County.

COAL.*

Aside from economical features there is little in the geology of Morgan County to interest the general reader. The county lies within the coal measures and contains two principal coal seams, the lower that generally designated as the Pittsburgh coal; the other, known hitherto as Cumberland coal and by various other names, we will here style the Meigs Creek coal, as it is thus denominated in the latest geological report of the State.

The Meigs Creek coal, which appears to be identical with the Sewickley coal of the Pennsylvania series, is the most important coal formation found in Morgan, Noble and parts of Muskingum and Guernsey Counties. It lies about 250 to 260 feet above the crinoidal limestone and from 80 to 100 feet above the Pittsburgh coal. The coal is of an inferior quality, containing much sulphur, and when burned leaves a large amount of ashes and clinkers. It contains but thirty-eight to forty-eight per cent of fixed carbon. Most of the coal seam has in it a tough streak from two to six inches thick, near the centre of the seam, which, if not carefully picked out, seriously injures the quality of the coal.

In the western part of the county the Meigs Creek coal is so thin as to be of little economic value. In the southern part of Malta Township it is found on the highest ridges, but it has never been worked. The Pittsburgh coal is also thin in this township. In Union Township the Pittsburgh is 30 inches thick, and the Meigs Creek is found as a coal mark 90 to 100 feet above it. Between the two seams a small coal is found. In Penn Township traces of the Meigs Creek and other coals are found, but no mining has been done. The geologist discovered none of the Meigs Creek coal in Homer. In the southwestern part of Marion the seam has been opened and 28 inches of coal found. Near the southwestern corner of Section 2 in this township the Meigs Creek coal is shown in the following section; Sandstone, —; shale, 8 feet; bone coal, called cannel, 3 inches; slate, 2 inches; Creek coal, 15 inches; slate 2 inches;

coal, 6 inches; clay. Traces of a higher coal are also found in this part of the township. In the southern part of Windsor Township, along the Muskingum, many banks have been opened for local supply, and about 18 inches of mining coal found above the clay.

Where the coal seam crosses the river at McConnellsville the Meigs Creek coal is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet thick, 250 feet above the crinoidal limestone and 82 feet above the Pittsburgh coal. The latter is here 28 inches thick.

"The most important district of the Meigs Creek coal," states C. Newton Brown (Geological Survey of Ohio, Chap. XIX, Vol V), "includes that part of Morgan County east of the Muskingum River, Southeastern Muskingum, all of Noble and Southwestern Guernsey Counties. Through this area the Meigs Creek coal is the only coal above drainage that can ever be mined in a large way. There is a large area of coal in Eastern Morgan and Western Noble Counties, of 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, that can easily be reached by railroads in the valleys of Meigs and Olive Green Creeks "

In Bloom Township this coal is found from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, with the before-mentioned "tough streak" in the middle of the seam. Here several small mines have been opened. In Morgan Township small banks have been worked for local supply. The coal is found in the eastern part of the township 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, but is thin in the hills along the river.

In the northwestern part of Windsor Township, at Hooksburg, the Meigs Creek coal is worked for the supply of the village. The seam is found to be 3 feet thick, with some slate along the middle. The coal found

*Abridged from the report of the Geological Survey, 1884.

here appears to be superior to that mined in Bloom and Morgan. In the northeast corner of Windsor, on Olney Run, and about the mouth of Meigs Creek, the coal is found quite low in the hills, and from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. A small coal seam found in Lot 33 in this township the geologist pronounces "the best showing of an upper coal found in this entire coalfield." It lies near the top of the highest ridges and is probably from 210 to 250 feet above the Meigs Creek coal. A section shows the following measurement: Clay, shale roof, very poor; coal, 16 inches; slate and bone coal, 8 inches; coal, 24 inches; clay. This is the only opening found in the higher coals, and is probably a local thickening of one of the coals usually found as a mere mark or blossom.

In the southern part of Meigsville Township the Meigs Creek coal appears to be a little thin and irregular, but in the northern part it is continuous and of the usual thickness. In the northern part of the township two small seams are found below the Meigs Creek coal, one 55 feet below, from 12 to 20 inches thick, the other 81 feet below the Meigs Creek, and 20 inches thick. The lower is probably the Pittsburgh coal. On Charles Walker's land, Section 1, Meigsville Township, this coal gave the following section: Slaty coal, left for roof, 9 inches; clay, 3 inches; coal, 26 inches; slate or tough streak, 4 inches; coal, 26 inches; clay.

The Meigs Creek coal lies high in the hills in Bristol Township. The creek valleys have cut out large areas of it. The seam is from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with the tough streak throughout. A 4-foot seam appears on the land of Webb Lawrence, Section 20, Bristol Town-

ship. Here the coal is in two benches, the upper 20 inches thick, and the lower 24, with 4 inches of tough streak between. The coal here leaves less ashes than the average of the Meigs Creek, but contains more sulphur. Over the coal, 55 feet below the Meigs Creek seam, there is frequently a sandstone capable of being utilized as a building-stone.

The greater part of Manchester Township is underlaid by the Meigs Creek coal in its best development. It lies so low in the hills that not much of it has been cut away by the creeks. Here the seam is said to be 5 feet, though the geologist discovered no place where it was over 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. A thin parting of clay takes the place of the usual tough streak. The creek valleys render the coal easy of access by railroads should the mines ever be developed largely.

Centre Township contains a larger area of the Meigs Creek coal than any other township in the county. It has been opened on almost every farm about Centre Bend and on Olive Green Creeks. The coal lies low, and the creeks cut only narrow valleys through it. In Section 28, on John Wainwright's land, the coal is found in two branches, the upper one 6 inches and the lower one 24, with 3 inches of bone coal between. On L. Andrews' land, Section 30, the Meigs Creek coal is found to be a fair quality of cannel coal. Only 2 feet of coal, with no parting, is found here. In the southeast quarter of Section 19 the following measurement of the strata above the coal was obtained: Shale, exposed, 2 feet; non-fossiliferous limestone, 4 feet; hard, sandy shale, 9 feet; non-fossiliferous nodular limestone, 2 feet; sandy shale, 2 feet; sand-

stone, 2 feet; shale, gray at the top and blue at the bottom, 12 feet; coal, 15 inches; mixed bone coal and shale, 9 inches; coal, 21 to 24 inches; clay.

The bone coal and slack are here used for burning lime in open piles. The coal is elsewhere mined for lime-burning. In this township (Centre), on the northeast quarter of Section 23, the geologist measured a section showing two coals, neither of which has been opened, lying above the Meigs Creek.

The geologist says little about the Pittsburgh coal seam in Morgan County, evidently regarding it as unimportant. The Pittsburgh coal is mined at several points in Homer Township and in Marion.

SALT.

This primary staple of Morgan was developed at an early day in the history of this part of the State. Being one of the indispensable requisites at the time of the first settlement of the State, it was brought from the East on pack-horses at the cost of 20 cents per pound. Dr. Hildreth says that the "great scarcity of it was a source of annoyance to the people. The animals suffered from its want, and when ranging the woods visited the clay banks which contained saline particles." And here necessity proved the mother of invention and pointed out the superficial source of the vast reservoir of that article so necessary for the healthful existence of animal life, of which the Indians from the earliest times had been cognizant, but had kept as an inviolable secret. In fact, all the saline sources first utilized were indicated by the swamps or springs of brackish water frequented by the deer and buffalo. It is said that the first salt produced in this part of Ohio was made by

a party from Marietta, in 1794, on a branch of the Scioto, a short distance from Chillicothe, the locality having been pointed out by a person who had been a prisoner with the Indians. In 1795 a locality was discovered in a similar way on Salt Creek, in Muskingum County, and "in the summer of 1796 a company was formed at Marietta of fifty shareholders at \$1.50 each, making a capital of \$75. Twenty-four kettles were bought in Pittsburgh and transported by water to Duncan's Falls, and thence by packhorses about seven miles to the salt licks. A well was dug near the edge of the creek, fifteen feet deep, down to the rock which formed the bed of the stream, through the crevices in which the salt water came to the surface. The trunk of a hollow sycamore tree three feet in diameter was settled into the well and bedded in the rock below, so as to exclude the fresh water. A furnace was built of two ranges, containing twelve kettles in each, a shed erected over the furnace, and a small cabin for the workmen. The water from the well was raised by a sweep and pole. . . . By the aid of one man to chop and haul wood, with a yoke of oxen, they could make about one hundred pounds of salt in twenty-four hours, requiring 3,600 gallons of water. . . . Thus was made the first salt in the Muskingum Valley."* The company was kept up for three or four years, and afterward became the property of the State, and the works were leased out at a fixed rent, until no person would pay the rent, and they were abandoned. (In connection with these saltworks is the story of the Indian Silverheels, elsewhere related.)

The length of time these saltworks

were held and rented by the State is not known, but they were so held for some years after the saltworks on the Kanawha were operated. Hence the inference that witnessing the process of salting in his vicinity, and the information of more extensive operations on the Kanawha, induced Nathaniel Ayres to go to the latter place about 1817, where, during a brief stay, he took lessons in "boring and boiling." On his return he bored a well on the bank of the river, near where the mill stands, at Duncan's Falls, and at the depth of 300 feet struck what has since been called the upper vein of salt water.

The demand for his product being extensive, and without local competition, he was enabled to sell at high figures; and he must have been a hard-money man, as nothing but specie would buy his salt. His success led others to engage in a permanent and lucrative business, which was no longer an experiment.

Prior to the organization of the county an Englishman named Hill, in 1814, bored a well for salt water, where was afterward the village of Olive, but he "struck oil" and gas, which blended with his salt water, rendering it useless for the object in view. A peculiarity in this well is worthy of notice. The discharge of gas and oil, instead of being continuous, occurred at intervals of from two to four days. Salt was afterward made in this vicinity in 1821-22.

William Sherwood, one of the pioneers of the county and an extensive manufacturer of salt, says that his father, Zuriel Sherwood, bored the first well and made the first salt in Morgan County, and including Ayre's the second on the river, in 1820, on the farm

now owned by James Moore. Salt has since been continuously made.

He was followed by William Selvey and others with an occasional failure, and thus in a few years, and up to 1836, the smoke of the salt-furnaces could be seen from three miles below McConnellsville along the river to the county line above. Until the commencement of the river improvement the manufacture of salt was the motive-power of trade. The value of salt made in 1834 was estimated at from \$200,000 to \$250,000. According to the census statistics of 1840 more salt was manufactured in Morgan than in any other county in Ohio.

The depth of the wells corresponded with the dip of the salt basin, and this appears to increase to Pomeroy and recede thence to Charleston, W. Va.

In the well two miles above McConnellsville, bored by Jacob Adams, the upper vein of salt was struck at 400 and the lower at 800 feet. At the Sherwood well, three miles below town, the lower vein is 850 feet.

In all successful instances the water is forced to the surface by gas in larger or smaller quantities, but the pump is required to furnish the quantity that the furnace will evaporate.

If we are incidentally indebted to Kanawha for the mode of obtaining the water and manufacturing salt, there are other sections which have profited largely by our success.

A line drawn from the New York saline districts to Zanesville, and thence to Charleston, W. Va., will pass nearly central over the salt formation in Ohio, and in which are the counties of Muskingum, Morgan, Athens and Washington, and as all the chief developments in the other counties were subsequent

* Hildreth's "Pioneer History," page 475.

to those in our own we might with propriety lay claim to be the pioneer manufacturers of the stable in the State. In fact, the first well in Pomeroy was the result of the energy of two of the citizens of this county. In 183-, William Hammond and James Blonden, under the impression that Pomeroy was within the limit of the salt formation, took a lease from V. B. Horton, and commenced on the old method of boring by horse-power, continuing until they passed the depth at which salt water was obtained in Morgan County, with a very limited success as to quantity and an exhaustion of means. One of the partners, becoming discouraged, insisted that the lease should be unconditionally surrendered, and the terms were reluctantly accepted by Mr. Horton. In a short time he put a steam engine to work and succeeded so satisfactorily in the development of salt water that after the death of Mr. Blonden he made out an account of the expenditures in time and money of the lessees, and at stated intervals paid to Mrs. Blonden her husband's proportion, with interest.

The first principal market for our salt was Cincinnati, where it was transported in "flatboats" made from the tall poplars and oaks of the adjacent hills. These "salt-flats" were somewhat unwieldly crafts, without cover, and they were used for the one downstream trip. They were kept in the current, or propelled, when necessary, by a sweep or long oar on either side, and steered by a longer one at the stern. It required about six men to manage one boat. A boat of from 80 to 90 or 100 feet in length, and 18 or 20 feet wide, would carry 400 to 500 barrels of salt. For the trip a freshet

or rise in the river were requisite; thus, June and October were each anxiously anticipated by the saltmaker and his numerous employes, and the proceeds waited for with as much solicitude by others equally interested.

Wood was at first used for fuel to evaporate the salt water, and continued in use until the forests of the hills and vicinity were to a great extent exhausted. This called attention to the use of coal for that purpose, which was tried at first as an experiment and found more efficient and economical, requiring but a trivial change in the furnace.

NATURAL GAS.

In the successful results of boring for salt or oil the fluid was forced to the surface by gas more or less forcibly, but generally in diminishing quantities, so that the use of a pump was requisite. To this there was but one exception in this vicinity—the R. P. Stone salt-well, below Malta—a fact which, with other items of interest pertaining to the subject, has entirely escaped the observation of our State geologist, who tells us all about gas-wells in New York and Pennsylvania and "points along the lake shore," but this, although at one time a prominent feature from the deck of a steamboat, was not noticed.

In 1830 Rufus P. Stone bored a well on the bank of the river below Malta, and at the depth of 400 feet struck the upper vein of salt water, and with it a volume of gas which was used for years as fuel to evaporate the water. The gas was sufficient to force out the boring apparatus, and coming in contact with a fire adjacent consumed the shed and derricks and frightened and drove off the men. Mr. Stone, although

a staid, puritanical moralist, expressed his opinion of the matter rather emphatically in the announcement of the event to a friend in town next morning: "The hands at the well last night struck hell, and burned up the whole concern, and it isn't worth twenty-five cents." He afterward changed his opinion, and yet sold it eventually for less than the real value.

Some time in 1877 two gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Mr. Shields and Mr. Williams, commenced boring for oil two miles south of Malta, and at a depth of 400 feet their auger entered the reservoir of gas, which, in a volume greatly in excess of the Malta well, raised to the height of 50 or 60 feet, but with it no oil. The result was a disappointing surprise to the proprietors, who, after a little reflection, regarded it as a better investment considering that it would furnish more heat and light than a "flowing well" of oil without labor or cost. To demonstrate this to the excited and curious crowds that visited the premises, Mr. Williams adjusted a guarded tube to the main pipe, and conducted a measurable quantity to his dwelling and used it as fuel in his grate and cooking-stove. A controllable quantity at the well was also used nightly to illuminate the adjacent hills for a circle of miles.

Here parenthetically we place one or two items in regard to the salt gas-well. First, how the "whole concern" was not burned up, but blown up. Mr. Stone had been engaged in the manufacture of salt at two other furnaces, and desiring to quit had permitted this one to remain idle and out of repair until it was rented to a Mr. Scull, who put it in good condition, with a thorough repair of the furnace, etc. After

this was done and the furnace ready for operation the evaporators were filled, and all was ready for the application of the match. In the meantime the tube which conveyed the gas to the furnace had been left to discharge its usual quantity, and when the lighted match was applied the concern was in a condition not dissimilar to Mr. Stone's first description, but, as the paragraphist would say, no lives were lost. Mr. Scull was disgusted to the extent of abandoning the manufacture of salt. The furnace was afterward repaired, and with a change of proprietors salt was made there until 1879.

Some years after the gas in the well below Malta was being used to evaporate the water, some one in McConnellsville proposed to the town council to purchase it, when it could have been bought at a low price, and use it in lighting both towns, for which purpose the quantity was ample, after furnishing a sufficient amount to evaporate all the water. The suggestion was, however, treated as a mere chimera. In support of the proposition the opinion was advanced that carbureted hydrogen gas, as well as petroleum, was the result of continuous natural chemical action. This being granted, there was no fear of a failure of either.

In the case of the Shields Well there was a larger volume of gas, and the salt gas-well, having been continuous in undiminished discharge for a long time, afforded evidence that the opinion previously given was equally applicable to this. Here, then, was an opportunity, not for the village, but for a joint-stock company, to furnish fuel and light to the people, and make money thereby. Accordingly, in March or April, 1878, a company was formed, with an as-

sumed capital of \$30,000, and our denizens in anticipation already roasted their turkey with gas, sat by the bright, warm glow of their grates, unannoyed by dust, ashes or smoke, and traversed the streets of either town from "dewy eve till early dawn," with light sufficient "to guard 'gainst a post." But for some cause or other the scheme terminated in an aeriform fluid different from that discharged from the well.

PETROLEUM.

Another natural product at one time (1860 to 1864) created more excitement in Morgan County than did Jackson's removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank, or the presidential election of 1840. Speculation in the matter ran wild, the furrow was left unturned, the merchant handed the yard-stick to the junior clerk, the banker added another column to his per cent account, the mechanic laid down his plane or sledge-hammer and essayed with a big auger to bore for oil. And anon the doctor might have been seen with his trocar joining with the lawyer in laborious efforts to "spect" the oleaginous fluid to the surface. The cause of this excitement was that it had been ascertained that there was money in an article hitherto considered of little value and not readily obtained, thus verifying an old axiom that great discoveries or inventions are not made or developed in a short space of time; and the practical observation of every day shows that incidental circumstances culminate in vast mechanical, mercantile and financial results.

In this category petroleum may be placed, the discovery of which is not of modern date. It is said that away back in other ages it was used as a fuel by

the fire worshipers on the shores of the Caspian Sea, also by the Peruvians, and that in the days of Pliny it was used and called Sicilian oil. One writer goes as far back as the building of the Tower of Babel, and says it was used by the brickmakers, and that the Egyptians used it for embalming purposes, obtaining it from the Island of Zanti. The first discovery of petroleum in America was made a few years after the landing of the Mayflower, or at least as early as the time of the occupation of Fort Duquesne by the French. The product obtained the name of Seneca oil from its use by the Seneca Indians in some of their ceremonies.

William Corner, in his reminiscences, says that in 1804 an old Revolutionary veteran who called himself Dr. Evans, came up the Muskingum to the shelving rock at the oil spring on Oil Spring Run, and inclosed it for a dwelling, and lived under the rock for a year for the purpose of gathering the oil, which he took in his canoe to Cincinnati and sold as a superior medicine. In 1814 it was incidentally ascertained that oil could be obtained by boring. (See article on salt.)

In 1819 or 1820 a spring of Seneca or rock oil was discovered near the northwest corner of Jefferson and Poplar Streets, McConnelsville, and another east of town on a small branch crossed by the Center Road, where during the excitement two or more wells were bored, but the yield was not in paying quantities.

The number of wells successful or unsuccessful put down from 1860 to 1864 cannot be ascertained, but they were numerous, and every part of the country where there was the slightest geological indication of oil was dotted with der-

ricks. At a small locality on Buck Run were forty or more. The first, bored in 1861, had sufficient gas to force the oil some distance above the surface, and was estimated previous to its failure to have produced 5,000 barrels of oil. Another pumped by a steam-engine yielded five barrels a day; others from one to five. The average depth was 100 feet. On Federal Creek the wells were not so numerous. The average depth was about the same and the yield five to ten barrels per day, some of which was first-class lubricating oil.

While the McConnellsville refinery was in operation the Buck Run wells furnished the material, but after it was discontinued they were abandoned. If the supposition is correct—of which there is but little question—that petroleum, as well as carbureted hydrogen gas, is the result of continuous natural chemical combination, there is no fear

of the failure of either to supply the demand.

That petroleum exists in Morgan County in paying quantities is indisputable, and that in time this locality will again become the field for extensive operations is conceded by all who have given the subject close investigation. The old fields in Pennsylvania that for years supplied the world with the best and most economical illuminator ever known, are rapidly becoming exhausted and new fields are being eagerly sought for and the western portion of the county is being “wildcatted,” and ere long some lucky speculator will tap the oleagenous reservoir and Morgan County’s hidden wealth will be brought to the surface. “Wildcatting” operators at this time, however, are retarded by the low price of crude petroleum, which in sections without pipeage facilities is below the cost of production.

CHAPTER XII.

MILITARY.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA—EARLY ORGANIZATIONS IN MORGAN COUNTY—THE MEXICAN CAMPAIGN—MORGAN COUNTY'S PART THEREIN—MORGAN IN THE REBELLION—THE FIRST COMPANY—THE SEVENTEENTH OHIO REGIMENT—TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT—CAPTAIN SCOTT'S CAVALRY COMPANY—SEVENTEENTH (THREE YEARS) REGIMENT—SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—NINTH CAVALRY—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT, O. N. G.—FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT—REMINISCENCES OF PRISON EXPERIENCE.

ONE of the defensive measures of our country has been an enrolled militia and government inducements to form volunteer organizations. Hence we find the militia of our county at its formation constituting a regiment, with Alexander McConnel as colonel, attached to a brigade under the command of General Brown, of Athens County.

In 1825 Morgan militia formed a brigade of two regiments, of which Colonel McConnel was elected brigadier-general, Francis A. Barker colonel of the 1st and Erastus Hoskins colonel of the 2d Regiment. Each regiment consisted of eight companies, with the equivalent number of captains, lieutenants and non-commissioned officers; also, one or more volunteer companies attached to each regiment. The State law required each company to muster once by itself and once with the regiment each year; also a separate parade of the officers of the regiment annually.

General musters were at that day im-

portant institutions. They are of the past, the like of which we shall never see again. The following graphic description of a general training or muster is from Judge Gaylord's reminiscences of Morgan County:

In the early settlement of the county general musters were held annually, and the "muster men" of the county, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, were regularly enrolled and required to perform two days' military duty each year or subject themselves to fines and penalties. In 1820 there was but one regiment in the county, and for some years it met for muster on the farm of Joseph Devereaux, in the township of Bristol, that being the most central and suitable point. As the population of the county increased a brigade was created, with Alex. McConnel the first brigadier-general. After the creation of the brigade McConnelsville was first honored by a general muster of the 1st Regiment, the first general parade held in the village. The regiment was eight

hundred strong, and was formed on Center street, with its right resting in front of E. Corner's tavern, and marched thence for drill and military exercise into a stake-and-ridged stubble field, situated to the north of Center street and extending back to the break of the hill.

Ample space was here found for all the military maneuvers in vogue at that day, and for a full display of official military knowledge and dignity. In this field the colonel, with his staff and the other field officers, first appeared with the regiment for drill. Preparatory to the formation and parade of the regiment companies were formed, "ranked and sized" in different parts of the village. Each company supplied itself with a drum and fife, and kept up an interminable racket all day, and about those noisy musical instruments might be found congregated all the boys of village and country, who in their youthful opinions estimated the drummer and fifer as the greatest men in the regiment. All over the village might be seen the sergeants of companies lustily calling for the privates to "fall in, all who belong to Captains——'s company, fall in."

When the men of the company were got well together the captain would make his appearance, bedizened with his uniform, which in those primitive military days consisted of a faded cloth with rows of brass buttons down in front, a faded and rusty epaulet, an old time sword fastened to his side by a much-worn and faded morocco belt, a large, rusty brass buckle, a common hat, with a white plume made of geese feathers, stuck under a cockade made of red, white and blue flannel, and would take his position in front of the company with

drawn sword, and command: "Attention, company! Front face! Company rank and size, tall men to the front! Little men to the left! March!" Then there was some commotion among the privates to find their positions. After the company became settled the captain would again command: "Attention, company! Look to the right!" Then all eyes were turned to the right of the company to make the line straight. The captain would then put the company through the "manual in arms," commencing, "order arms, shoulder arms, present arms, support arms, trail arms, prepare to load, draw ramrod, handle cartridge, ram down cartridge, return ramrod, prime, order arms."

All this was done in a short space of time, with perhaps only twenty guns in a company of one hundred men, and the guns of all patterns, shapes and sizes, from the squirrel rifle to the old Revolutionary musket with flint lock. After this performance he would command the company to mark time, the captain then taking position to the extreme right of the company, and under a full flow of martial music he stood calling out "right foot, left foot, right foot, left foot, right face, march"; then after countermarching on the same ground the word was "halt, mark time." The company was then marched to parade-ground and took part in the regimental drill. All was enjoyed and seemed interesting to both militia, and civilians. It is remembered in the days of general musters a company of "corn-stalk" militia, as they were called, from one of the rural districts, was formed in the rear of the old court-house. The captain commanding was supposed to possess some military knowledge and pride, and strove to infuse some of the

these desirable accomplishments into the men under his command.

Several ludicrous scenes would sometimes occur in the midst of this mimic war. An awkward fellow who had been indulging too freely at the village bar appeared in the ranks at loose ends. The captain, observing his situation and condition, cried out, "Jim Stokes, stand up, there, pull up them legs, one foot at the mouth of Meigs Creek, the other at the mouth of Salt Creek, heels together, toes out, attention company, heads up, silence, order in ranks, quit acting the — fool, don't you see all those city folks making fun of you?" It took some time to get those noisy, rollicking fellows into military position according to "Cooper," the military tactics consulted at that day. The company being put in shape, the sergeant stepped in front and drew from under his military jacket the muster-roll of the company and commenced calling over the same, first the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, then the privates.

The responses to some of the names afforded much amusement to both bystanders and those in the ranks. The sergeant having a strong voice, and priding himself upon the position he held, acted well his part in the military farce going on before him. He commanded the company: "Stand at ease and attend roll-call," thereupon some sat down, some lay down in every conceivable position, which convenience or a love of fun might dictate, others stood up awaiting the call. The sergeant, with roll in hand, and a pin to mark the absentees with a prick, called the name of Peter Stockley, who answered, "I am here." Patrick Holden. "It's me ye are after; I am here, my

lord." Silas Smith. Some one in the ranks, after calling his name three times, as was the rule, cried out, "Prick him down; run off to Vaganny." Enoch Strong. "Cnt his foot; can't walk." Simon Snediker. "Wife sick." Noble Waterman. "Prick him down; gone West and quit the business." John Williams. "Prick him down; got married last night." John McQuade. "Prick him down; gone after the Clanororas." Ned Jones. "Prospecting for silver on Salt Creek; prick him down." Pat Kinney. "After his run-away buzzard." John Carrol. "Sick at Muttonburg," and so on to the end of the roll were the absentees burlesqued, excused or accounted for by those in the ranks. It was often the case that such scenes took place at roll-call as that above related. Not having access to the muster-rolls, we have been compelled to supply the names of those who were "pricked down" as absent with the excuses produced. Many of the people looked upon these military demonstrations as of no great importance, and as each year they became more and more farcical they were ultimately discontinued altogether.

In the early settlement of the West the rifle was the favorite weapon of offense and defense recognized by the pioneer, the hunter or Indian-fighter, and very readily gave to the volunteer or independent companies the name of "Riflemen."

Of the rifle companies attached to the two regiments in 1833 a battalion was formed, with Amos Conway as lieutenant-colonel and Eli Gorby major, with occasional changes afterward as resignations occurred.

In the same year, from the cavalry companies attached to each regiment, a



C. J. Gibson

squadron was formed and Mr. Dawes was elected lieutenant-colonel and James Hunter major.

There appears about this time to have been a military epidemic, and an artillery company was raised with Timothy Gaylord captain; John B. Stone first lieutenant and Robert Pinkerton, second lieutenant. On the resignation of Captain Gaylord John B. Stone was promoted to captain, Robert Pinkerton first lieutenant, and after one or more changes Jacob R. Price was elected captain.

To both of these organizations the State furnished arms and accoutrements; to the cavalry, swords, belts, pistols, holsters, etc., and to the artillery a well mounted six-pound field-piece, with all the paraphernalia necessary at least to make some noise in the world, and a full complement of muskets, cartridge-boxes, etc. The pistols and muskets were of the flint-lock pattern.

After a time these organizations became demoralized, and the most of the arms, muskets, swords, pistols, holsters, belts, etc., were stored in one of the upper rooms of the old courthouse, subject to be drawn by any person who desired to use them for amusement or to shoot crows and blackbirds that interfered with the initial corn crop, or to use the swords to cut the crop at maturity. The field-piece, which could not be applied to any agricultural or mechanical use, was permitted to occupy any given space on the street until some of the juveniles desired to hear "the cannon's deafening roar" on the 4th of July or some other jubilant occasion, when it was subject to capture—and storage until wanted—by "the boys" on either side of the river, and

on one occasion for temporary safety was deposited in the river. Finally some ambitious youths loaded it to the muzzle with powder and sod, and with a slow match produced its last echo through the hills. But its use on one 4th of July yet lingers in the memory of one who passed unscathed through the Mexican war and now wears a coat with an empty sleeve.

In 1834 General McConnell resigned and John E. Hanna was elected his successor. On his resignation in 1840 (having being elected president judge of the court of common pleas) John S. Love was elected to the vacancy, and on his resignation in 1846 Colonel James Cornelius was elected. For some time the military ardor through the entire State had been on the wane, becoming decidedly unpopular, and especially so from local causes in our county, and perhaps this was why General Cornelius was the last of the brigadiers.

That these military organizations were beneficial is probable; they may have served to some extent to keep up the spirit, with an incentive to the study of military tactics. But the annual parades afforded favorable opportunities to candidates for civil official place, to make the acquaintance of the voters of the county and to anxiously inquire after the health of their families.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Though apparently dormant, military ardor was readily aroused by the music of the fife and drum. This was apparent in June, 1846, when in answer to a call from the Governor for volunteers for Mexico General Love ordered the militia of the county to assemble in McConnellsville. The order was prompt-

ly obeyed by the "unorganized and undisciplined," and after eloquent appeals to their patriotism by General Love, Honorable J. E. Hanna and others, more than one hundred stepped to the front and enrolled their names under the banner of "our country, right or wrong," as the Morgan Riflemen.

From the number who volunteered a company of eighty-three was organized. General Love was elected captain, Tartus Lindly first and Austin Hawkins second lieutenants. The captain immediately reported to Major-General C. B. Goddard, receiving officer at Zanesville for the district, and in a few days the company was ordered to Cincinnati. Previous to its departure the company was mustered on the parade ground, when Honorable J. E. Hanna presented the captain with a sword, which he carried through the war, not as captain but as major of the third regiment—three regiments being the complement for the State.

In a few days after their arrival at Cincinnati the 1st and 2d Regiments were organized, and Captain Love's company was one of the ten companies required to complete the 3d, to which it was attached; but in the course of a week or ten days all the company, except the captain, were at home! Why? was the inquiry. A major for the 3d Regiment was to be elected, and with Captain Love's company in the regiment the election to that place of a young man from Muskingum County who was not a volunteer but a candidate was rather doubtful; but in order to secure it the company (of eighty-three men) was thrown out and another (of only fifty) substituted. This, of course, produced remonstrance from the captain and other officers, but it was of no

avail; the company was discharged and furnished with transportation home; but as a retributive measure Love's friends determined to defeat the Muskingum candidate, which result they effected, electing Love, who remained with the regiment as major until discharged at Buena Vista.

MORGAN COUNTY IN THE REBELLION.

Although the deeds of noble daring on the mountains and plains of Mexico, and the occupation of the capital of the Aztecs, furnished a luminous record of the American soldier, yet the magnitude of the events following the fifteen subsequent years pales their luster and gives to their memory the features of a dream.

In reference to the battles of the rebellion it may be truly said that—

"When Greek meets Greek
Then comes the tug of war."

Both combatants were Americans, and shoulder to shoulder had breasted the storms of war and driven back the hosts of Santa Anna at Buena Vista and Chapultepec. Nor in the history of the world's wars was there ever more display of indomitable courage, more determination to do or die, than was evinced on the battlefields of the rebellion by both belligerents.

It would afford a proud and grateful pleasure, not unmingled with melancholy remembrances, to trace the braves of Morgan County who responded to the first and each successive call for the defense of the "stars and stripes"; to go with them in their marches through the storms of the elements; to stand with them as they breasted the more intense death-dealing storm of bullets and shrieking shells; to stanch their bleeding wounds; to receive their last

dying messages to their fond mothers or widowed wives, or to tell of the more than Spartan bravery with which they stood up for the Union while confined in the loathsome prisons of the South, starving and dying in the midst of filth, wretchedness and rags; but this, instead of lines or pages, would require volumes, therefore we make mention of only the most important events in which the soldiers of Morgan County participated. As a matter of connected history it is proper to state that disunion was first engendered in South Carolina, and after more than twenty-five years of threat and delay for an ostensible cause for development the presidential election of 1880 was made the pretext, and on the 20th of December, 1860 the ordinance of secession was passed.

When the not-unlooked-for tidings came a call was immediately made for a mass-meeting of the county, which was held in McConnellsville on the 1st day of January, 1861, attended by citizens of most of the townships. Honorable J. E. Hanna was appointed chairman, and James A. Adair secretary. James M. Gaylord, F. W. Wood, James Moore, George A. Vincent, Enoch Dye, and F. B. Pond, the committee for the purpose, reported resolutions of the Jacksonian stamp, that the Union must, shall and will be preserved.

On the 18th of April, when it was announced that the first gun had been fired by the rebels on Fort Sumter—where the rebel secretary of war (L. P. Walker) exultingly said, “the ball is opened”—and that the president had made a call for 75,000 men, a disposition to respond was immediately manifested, the stripes of the Union were raised on the dome of the courthouse, and another meeting was called.

COMPANY H, 17TH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

In the meantime Honorable J. E. Hanna, Honorable F. B. Pond and others were engaged in raising a company of volunteers responsive to Morgan's quota of the call. On Monday, the 28th of April, the “Morgan Guard,” F. B. Pond captain, Amos Whissen first lieutenant, Amos W. Ewing second lieutenant, was mustered in in front of the court house, and after a short and appreciated speech Rev. W. M. Grimes presented, in behalf of a committee of ladies, a beautiful flag which they had prepared, which was received on behalf of the Guards by Honorable J. E. Hanna. The scene was impressive, and is not yet forgotten by the donors or recipients who yet live to “fight their battles over.”

It is proper to state that Judge Hanna was named as captain for the company, but declined on account of age. He, however, went with the company to Lancaster on the 7th of May, where it was mustered into the 17th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three months, J. M. Connell, colonel, F. B. Pond, lieutenant-colonel, W. H. Floyd, captain, Amos Whissen first and A. W. Ewing second lieutenants.

The regiment left Lancaster in May by rail for Bellaire, and thence by boat for the “sacred soil” at Parkersburg.

At Parkersburg the regiment was brigaded with the 9th and 10th Ohio, under General Rosecrans, and in detachments was designed to operate against the guerrillas of the vicinity. In this duty Company H was prominent, traveling for that purpose long, weary miles over the mountainous regions of that portion of West Virginia. With the guerrillas of that region was Gov-

ernor Wise (famous only for the hanging of John Brown), who swore as only the F. F. V.'s of that day could swear that he would "annihilate the Yankees on sight." But the particular attention paid to him by so many Buckeyes disgusted him with the business, and he left one of his strongholds between two days for a more genial locality.

After overserving the term the regiment left for home on the 3d, and was mustered out of service on the 15th of August, 1861.

Francis B. Pond was elected captain but was mustered as lieutenant-colonel on the organization of the regiment.

OFFICERS.

Captain, W. H. Floyd.
 First Lieutenant, Amos A. Whissen.
 Second Lieutenant, Amos W. Ewing.
 First Sergeant, Daniel H. Sheets.
 Second Sergeant, Robert B. Moore.
 Third Sergeant, Perley B. Davis.
 Fourth Sergeant, George S. Davis.
 First Corporal, Andrew J. Fouts.
 Second Corporal, Thomas J. Schultz.
 Third Corporal, Augustus Fouts.
 Ensign, Dexter B. Wood.
 Musician, Watson Corner.
 Musician, Newell Corner.

PRIVATES.

Adair, Henry H.	Chandler, Robert F.
Atkins, Elijah F.	Daily, William W.
Baker, Reason.	Dawson, William.
Bingham, Joseph H.	Davis, James C.
Brown, Charles W.	Dearing, George H.
Bumgardner, William J.	Dickerson, W. M.
Blunden, D. Clinton.	Fouts, Wilson S.
Bosworth, Frank.	Fouts, Jacob.
Byers, William J.	Green, Jesse A.
Bailey, Robt. W. H.	Green, Timothy W.
Benjamin, Harmon S.	Gray, Samuel C.
Barkhurst, John M.	Hedges, William.
Betts, Fred.	Henderson, John.
Burgoon, Joseph.	Hosom, A. F.
Clancy, Zachariah R.	Harvey, Austin.
Craig, Leroy S.	Harvey, John A.
Casedy, George A.	Hibler, William G.
Crissman, Daniel.	Iliff, John F.

Johnson, Joseph F.	Price John.
Johnston, Franklin, L.	Porter, William H.
Joy, Simon P.	Pyle, Charles M.
Kilkenny, Thomas.	Robb, William L.
Kennison, Samuel C.	Rush, John W.
Kahler, Francis M.	Shoop, William R.
Kennison, Francis M.	Shoop, James B.
Lent, William H. H.	Stewart, Theodore C.
Lewis, John W.	Scott, William.
Linkin, William.	Sigler, Lyman M.
Lawrence, George D.	Sowers, Job P.
Murphy, Eli.	Sheets, William H.
McConnel, Jonathan.	Shartle, Thomas C.
McCarty, George R.	Small, William F.
McCarty, William H.	Scott, Andrew J.
Miller, Samuel D.	Stout, Phillip.
McKinney, George M.	Simpson, Townsend L.
McVey, Joseph.	Townsend, Harrison.
McCoy, William.	Turner, Leaven.
McNichols, W. F.	Woodward, Samuel S.
Mulkin, John M.	Wherry, James M.
Morrison, James C.	Welch, Austin.
Newman, Eli A.	Welch, Daniel W.
Nye, Reuben L.	Walraven, John W.
Oliver, Alexander.	Wiseman, Zedekiah.
Pinkerton, John W.	White, John W.

THE SECOND COMPANY, 26TH REGIMENT.

On the afternoon of the mass meeting (April 27, 1861,) Judge Hanna, S. McCaslin, Charles H. Bean and others commenced the enrollment of another company, obtaining more than half the number during the afternoon, and by the 2d of May organized with Suelam McCaslin captain, Charles Bean first and George Newman second lieutenants. The company was raised for the three months' service, but after organization reported and tendered service for three years.

Judge Hanna went with the company to Columbus and left it in camp on the 7th of June. The company was accepted and attached to the 25th Regiment, but before it was mustered into the service, through some intrigue originating in the governor's office (as was then partly, and afterward more fully developed), a dissatisfaction was

engendered between the men and officers, in consequence of which the officers resigned and the company was disbanded. The captain with a part of the company returned home. Some twenty-five or thirty remained in camp and joined the company of Captain Seaton, of Richland County, 26th Regiment, in which Charles Bean was appointed first and Luther Timberlake second lieutenant.

The 26th Regiment (Colonel Edward P. Fyffe) was organized at Camp Chase in July, 1861, and performed its first service in the Upper Kanawha Valley, remaining in the valley till January, when it was put in Colonel M. S. Hascall's brigade, General Thomas J. Wood's division, in which it remained till October, 1863, serving with the Army of the Cumberland in the 21st and 22d corps from September, 1862, to October, 1863; then it became a part of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 4th (Granger's) corps. It witnessed much hard marching and fighting, among other movements taking part in the Nashville campaign, siege of Corinth, movement against Murfreesboro, battles of Stone River, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, etc. At Mission Ridge it met with great loss of life, by this time its numbers becoming reduced (after the close of the battle) to less than 200 men. January 1, 1864, the soldiers of the regiment reënlisted almost to a man and served, doing considerable fighting and skirmishing in Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas, until mustered out October 21, 1865.

OFFICERS.*

First Lieutenant, Charles H. Bean, c. June 8, 1861; res., 1862.

*The following abbreviations have been used in the compilation of these rosters: E., enlisted; m. o., mustered out; m. o. w. c., mustered out with company; dis.,

Lieutenant, Luther Timberlake, c. June 8, 1861, as sergt., pro. to first lieut., 1862; to capt., 1865; res., 1865.

Lieutenant, Wilson S. Rusk, c. June 8, 1861; vet. as first lieut. and killed at battle Spring Hill, Tenn., Nov., 1864.

Lieutenant, W. H. Bevans, c. June 8, 1861; vet. com. as first lieut. and m. o. w. c.

COMPANY D.

PRIVATES.

Craps, Asa, c. 1861.

Clawson, Frank, c. June 8, 1861; died Dec. 29, 1861, of brain fever.

Coburn, Aiden, c. June 8, 1861; m. o. at expiration of term of service.

Crow, W. D., c. June 8, 1861; dis. Feb. 13, 1863, on surg. cert. of disa.

Dutro, Samuel, c. June 8, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Engle, Godfrey, c. Feb. 25, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Fell, George M., c. Feb. 25, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Frazier, Samuel W., c. Feb. 13, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Gregg, Israel R., c. June 8, 1861; vet. June 1, 1864.

Harris, John N., c. June 8, 1861.

Hoffman, James H., c. Feb. 26, 1864; died July 17, 1865; at New Orleans, La.

Knight, Franklin, c. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Knight, Joseph, c. Feb. 22, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Livezey, John, c. Feb. 14, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Lighthizer, Stephen, c. June 8, 1861; killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

Mercer, Thomas J., c. June 8, 1861; vet., killed June 23, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.

Mead, Samuel, c. June 3, 1864; trans. from 97th O. V. L.; died at Camp Irwin, Tex., Oct. 4, 1865.

Morrison, Job B., c. June 8, 1861; vet., died Nov., 1865, at Gallatin, Tex.

Martin, James, c. June 8, 1861; captured at Chickamanga; died in prison.

Mercer, Fred. L., c. June 8, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt. March 1, 1865; m. o. w. c.

McGrath, Hiram, c. June 8, 1861; wounded at Stone River; vet. and m. o. e. t. s.

Neeley, William, c. June 8, 1861; m. o. at end of term.

Patter, James H., c. June 8, 1861.

Neeley, John, W., c. June 8, 1865; died Jan. 1, 1864, at Danville, Va.

discharged; a. c., army corps; pro., promoted; e. t. s., expiration of term service; surg. cert., surgeon's certificate; R. M. Dept., Quartermaster's Department; Sergt., Sergeant; Corpl., Corporal; wo., wounds or wounded.

Pettit, e. 1861; died in prison in 1864.

Parsons, Charles B., e. June 8, 1861; m. o. at end of term.

Patten, George, e. June 8, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Stall, William H., e. June 8, 1861; vet. Jan. 8, 1864.

Roberts, Isaac, e. June 8, 1861; wo. at Stone River and dis.

Taylor, Joseph, e. June 8, 1861; m. o. at end of term.

Taylor, John, e. June 8, 1861; m. o. at end of term.

Timberlake, ---, e. 1862.

Welch, Simpkin B., e. Feb. 13, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Woolman, David e. Feb. 25, 1864; killed at Lovejoy Station, Sept. 1864.

COMPANY H. 25TH REGIMENT.

By permission from the governor, about the 15th of June, L. R. Green, F. A. Davis and others engaged in raising a company for the three-years service, and on Tuesday, the 25th, with a number of citizens, met at the town hall to elect officers. On motion of C. McGaw F. W. Wood was appointed chairman and C. McGaw secretary of this meeting.

L. R. Green and F. A. Davis were nominated for captain. The latter declined. A vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and when the chair decided that Green was elected eighteen of the number who had voted for Davis left the hall, and refused, after urgent solicitations from Davis to take any further part in the company. F. A. Davis was then unanimously elected first lieutenant. When the name of George Newman was announced for second lieutenant the chair decided that a vote on the nomination was not in order—but that it was the governor's province to make the appointment.

The same evening the company, less sixteen of the proper number, left on a steamer for Zanesville, and by the

special attention of the lieutenant went by rail to Columbus, and marched into camp at 2 a. m. on the 26th. The company was attached to the 25th Regiment, and although not having the requisite numbers, by the exertions of the lieutenant and the assistance of the captain of another company of the regiment, it was mustered into the service as Company H and commissions presented to Captain L. R. Green, First Lieutenant F. A. Davis, and to Second Lieutenant John T. Wood. The latter appointment was unexpected to the company; but as they had been mustered into the service with apparently their full quota there was no remedy, yet more dissatisfaction was manifested than was consistent with military discipline, and only by the influence of Lieutenant Davis was it quieted. The next week's *Herald* called for "10 or 15 men to fill up the company." In July the regiment was ordered to West Virginia, and stationed along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Oakland to the Ohio River, where it remained for some four or five weeks, occasionally interfering with gangs of bushwhackers. In August the regiment reported to General Reynolds, at Beverly, Va., and after a rest from a fatiguing march wended its way up Cheat Mountain, and encamped on the summit. The soldiers found a cold clime here, and having been constantly on duty or in the fort unprovided with overcoats, and a goodly number without shoes or blankets, they realized some of the discomforts of military life, but with little or no murmuring.

While on Cheat Mountain a train on its way to the valley for rations was surprised and captured by the rebels. Companies D and H. were immediately

dispatched in pursuit. Company H. soon met them, and being reinforced, drove them to their main support, and after a day's fighting with a superior force brought the supplies to the summit.

But space will not permit to descriptively follow them to their Chancellorsville campaign, nor to the surprise by Stonewall Jackson, in which the regiment lost 17 killed, 120 wounded and 30 missing; nor to the bloody field of Gettysburg, nor with them through Maryland and Virginia, or on their march with Sherman to the sea, but leave them at the muster out, in Columbus, on the 18th of June, 1866, after having been in service over five years.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Lewis R. Green, e. June 26, 1861; died Sept. 6, 1862, at Washington, D. C., of typhoid fever.

Lieutenant, Francis A. Davis, e. June 26, 1861; dis. September 11, 1862, at Washington, D. C., for physical disability.

Lieutenant, William H. Davis, e. June 26, 1861; pro. to second lieut. Sept. 11, 1862.

Lieutenant, John T. Wood, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. by pro. to first lieut., assigned to Co. E. Aug. 27, 1862.

SERGEANTS.

David Craig, e. June 26, 1861; pro. to sergeant May 1, 1865; orderly sergeant Mar. 21, 1866; m. o. w. c.

James W. Swift, e. Dec. 4, 1863; sergeant Jan. 1, 1866; m. o. w. c.

William Barrell, pro. to sergeant Mar. 21, 1866.

Thomas J. Benchay, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. w. c.

VETERANS.

William Barrell, e. June 26, 1861; pro. to sergeant Mar. 21, 1866; m. o. w. c.

Jefferson Fouts, e. June 26, 1861; pro. to corporal June 1, 1866; m. o. w. c.

William Gillespie, e. June 26, 1861; pro. to corporal June 13, 1866; m. o. w. c.

William H. Fogle, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. w. c.

John Hiatt, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. w. c.

James A. Roland, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. w. c.
Theodore Timberlake, e. June 26, 1861; died Dec. 19 of wounds received at Hilton Head, L. C.
Thomas Sheets, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. w. c.
Henry H. Sutton, e. June 27, 1861; m. o. w. c.
William G. Fouts, e. June 26, 1861.

John S. Dunn, e. June 26, 1861.

Levi McLaughlin, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. June 21, 1865, at camp Dennison.

Silas Noland, e. June 26, 1861; dis. at Columbus, O., Mar. 21, 1866.

John Gillespie, e. July 3, 1861; killed at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

Eli Pyle, e. June 26, 1861; killed at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

William Work, e. June 26, 1861.

TRANSFERS AND DISCHARGES.

Hyler, James, e. July 9, 1861; pro. to sergeant Oct. 1, 1863; dis. July 16, 1864.

Brown, John, e. April 29, 1861; trans. from 75th O. V. I.; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Barrell, William A., e. Feb. 11, 1864; dis. May 30, 1865.

Cornelius, Alfred G., e. June 26, 1861; dis. Sept. 11, 1862, by pro. to second lieut. Co. E.

Chadwick, William, e. June 26, 1861; trans. to 75th O. V. I., July 16, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Craig, Leroy S., e. Oct. 13, 1864; dis. May 23, 1865.

Newman, George, e. June 26, 1861; trans. to invalid corps Dec. 18, 1863.

Barrell, John, trans. to invalid corps Oct. 2, 1863; e. June 6, 1861.

Gordon, Samuel M., e. June 26, 1861; trans. to Battery G, U. S. artillery, Nov. 15, 1863.

Livezey, Newton, e. July 9, 1861; trans. to invalid corps May 15, 1864.

Martin, James, e. June 26, 1861; trans. to invalid corps Dec. 31, 1863.

Cooper, Thomas J., e. June 26, 1861; trans. to 75th O. V. I. Jan. 16, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Davis, William, e. July 9, 1861; trans. to 75th O. V. I. Jan. 16, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Davis, Zeno F., e. July 26, 1861; trans. from 75th O. V. I.; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Danford, Michael F., e. June 26, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Donohue, Maurice, e. July 9, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Dunnington, James M., e. July 9, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Depew, James, e. July 27, 1861; dis. July 18, 1862, at Camp Chase, O., on surg. cert. of disa.

Dunn, Oscar J., e. June 26, 1861; dis. July 15, 1861, by reason of being under age.

Edwards, John C., e. June 26, 1861; m. o. Oct. 7, 1865.

Gillespie, Samuel M., e. Feb. 20, 1863; m. o. at Charleston, S. C., July 15, 1865.

Grier, John W., e. June 26, 1861; dis. Dec. 22, 1862, at Baltimore, Md. on surg. cert. of disa.

Clements, George S., e. June 26, 1861; pro. to Serg. April 1, 1864; dis. July 26, 1865.

McCauslin, Samuel W., e. June 26, 1861; dis. Dec. 4, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Dunn, W. F., e. June 26, 1861; dis. Sept. 30, 1861, on surg. cert. of disa.

Musgrave, Artilus, e. Feb. 11, 1861; dis. March 4, 1865.

Brent, Lewis H., e. June 26, 1861; dis. July 16, 1864, by e. t. s.

Boswell, Dempsey, e. June 26, 1861; dis. July 16, 1865.

Adams, George W., e. July 9, 1861; trans. from 75th O. V. I.; dis. July 15, 1864.

Butler, Griffith, e. June 26, 1861; trans. from 76th O. V. I.; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Bundy, William A., e. June 26, 1861; dis. Aug. 20, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Beach, William, e. July 9, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864, by e. t. s.

Brown, Elijah, e. April 21, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864, by e. t. s.

Hurkins, Joseph, e. June 26, 1861; dis. Dec. 22, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Hartley, David, e. June 26, 1861; dis. Feb. 18, 1863, on surg. cert. of disa.

Hatton, Jacob W., e. June 26, 1861; trans. from 75th O. V. I. June 12, 1864; m. o. July 16, 1864, by e. t. s.

Horseman, John W., e. June 26, 1861; m. o. by e. t. s.

Hopton, Joseph J., e. June 29, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864, by e. t. s.

Hurd, Samuel B., e. April 29, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864, by e. t. s.

Hayden, Abram, e. April 21, 1861; m. o. by e. t. s.

Hammond, James P., e. Oct. 19, 1864; m. o. Oct. 7, 1865.

Kean, Benjamin F., e., April 29, 1861; trans. from 75th O. V. I.

Kean, William J., trans. to 75th O. V. I.

Livzey, Stephen, e.; July 9, 1861; trans. to 75th O. V. I. Jan. 16, 1864.

Lawrence, Mark, e. April 29, 1861.

Lowe, David, e. April 29, 1861.

Loyd, Andrew J., e. April 29, 1861.

Longwell, Benton, e. April 29, 1861.

Lowther, Elias, e. April 21, 1861.

Lyttle, Samuel, e. Sept. 16, 1861; dis. April 2, 1863, from wounds received at Stone River.

Mendenhall, W. H., e. June 26, 1861; dis. June 1, 1862, at Columbus, O. on surg. cert. of disa.

McGrath, Lewis, e. July 21, 1861; dis. Aug. 30, 1862, at Frederick City, Md., on surg. cert. of disa.

McNichols, William F., e. July 9, 1861; m. o. July 11, 1864, by e. t. s.

Metcalf, William M., e. June 26, 1861; dis. July 29, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Mills, William R., e. June 27, 1861; dis. June 14, 1864; on surg. cert. of disa.

Marquis, Reuben B., e. Oct. 7, 1862; m. o. Aug. 31, 1863, by e. t. s.

Noland, Rule, e. Feb. 29, 1864; dis. from hospital at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 30, 1865.

Outcalt, Henry W., e. June 26, 1861; dis. at Camp Denison, O., July 16, 1862.

Painter, John T., e. June 26, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Penn, Greenbery, e. June 26, 1861; dis. at Grafton, W. Va., June 1, 1862.

Reed, George W., e. June 26, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864, by e. t. s.

Reed, George, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864, by e. t. s.

Russell, Robert S., e. June 26, 1861, m. o. by e. t. s.

Roach, James H. e. July 20, 1861; dis. at Ft. McHenry, Aug. 27, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Ritz, John, e. April 29, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864, by e. t. s.

Riley, Charles T., e. April 27, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864, by e. t. s.

Robinson, Samuel M., e. Feb. 29, 1864; dis. May 12, 1865, at David's Island, N. Y.

Smoot, W. T., e. June 26, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864, by e. t. s.

Spurrier, Robert W., e. June 26, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864, by e. t. s.

Schenhart, Francis, e. April 29, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864, by e. t. s.

Shepler, William V. B., e. Oct. 4, 1864; m. o. Oct. 7, 1865.

Shaw, Henry C., e. Oct. 19, 1864; m. o. Oct. 18, 1865.

Timberlake, John E., e. June 26, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Timberlake, Theodore, e. June 21, 1861; by re-e. in vet. r. e. Dec. 31, 1863.

Timberlake, W. H., e. October 7, 1862; m. o. Aug. 31, 1863, by e. t. s.

Fisher, John, e. April 29, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Thornburg, Marion Y., e. April 29, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Fisher, Abraham, e. April 27, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Terry, Charles W., e. April 29, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Tuse, W. G., e. April 29, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Thurman, John F., e. April 29, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Work, William, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. by re-e. Dec 31, 1863.

Wiley, James S., e. June 26, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Woodward, John, e. June 26, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Wallace, Andrew W., e. July 9, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Wisner, George W., e. April 29, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Wells, Apollo, e. April 29, 1861; m. o. July 16, 1864.

Young, Isaac N., e. June 29, 1861.

KILLED IN BATTLE.

Burlingame, Alonzo, e. June 26, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

Dunn, Oscar J., e. Oct. 6, 1864; killed at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.

Eaveland Barzilla M., e. June 26, 1861; killed at McDowell, Va., May 8, 1862.

Hughs, Hiram, e. June 26, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

DIED.

Milton, John, e. July 9, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; died Aug. 19, 1863, at Cincinnati, O., from wo. received at Gettysburg.

Barrell, Cornelius S., e. June 26, 1861; died June 26, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

Flagg, Luther, e. June 26, 1861; died July 1, 1862, at Winchester, Va.

Roach, Zachariah, e. June 26, 1861; died Nov. 7, 1861, at Huttonville, Va.

Timberlake, Theodore, e. June 26, 1861; died Dec. 19, 1864, of wo. received at Hilton Head, S. C.

Bartlett, Benjamin, e. June 9, 1861; died Nov. 22, 1861, at Beverly, W. Va.

Dawson, Benjamin, e. June 26, 1861; died June 24, 1862, at Winchester, Va.

Hook, Charles C., e. Dec. 21, 1863; died April 8, 1865, at Beaufort, S. C.

Metcalf, Joseph M., e. July 9, 1861; died March 8, 1863, at Brooks Station, Va.

Thompson, Franklin, e. June 26, 1861; died March 27, 1862, at Beverly, W. Va.

Wheeler, Orin, e. June 26, 1861; died Nov. 16, 1861, at Huttonville, Va.

The following enlisted in June and July of 1861:

William Gift, John W. Grier, Cyrus Harmon, Blair Kincaid, McArthur Kincaid, John W. and Jesse Davis, William Stock.

COMPANY E, 2d (WEST) VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

This company was recruited at McConnelsville, September 1, 1861, and went into camp at Parkersburg September 15. After being equipped it marched to Guyandotte, Va., where it was encamped until April 18, 1862, performing duty, scouting, drilling, etc. It was with the expedition to Prestonburg, Ky., January, 5, 1862, where the rebel general Humphrey Marshall was routed with his whole force. April 10, 1862, the company marched to the Kanawha Valley, and thence to Giles C. H., where it was engaged under General Williams. Being compelled to fall back, by reason of the superior numbers of the enemy, it retired to Princeton, and there joined the force under General Cox. After remaining two months at that place the force was ordered to Summersville, where it remained until September 2, 1862. When the federal forces retreated from the valley to Point Pleasant, October 20, 1862, they advanced up the Valley to Camp Piatt, and there remained until September 29, 1863. During this time the company was doing a great deal of picket and scouting duty. The expeditions of note were those of Sinking Creek, where the rebels were completely surprised, and nearly all of their equipage, stores, cattle and horses, captured; and of Lewisburg, May 2, 1863. September 29, 1863, the boys marched to Charleston, and were there brigaded under the command of Briga-

dier-General A. N. Duffie, doing duty of all kinds.

November 3, 1863, they marched to Lewisburg, where the rebels were routed by General Averhill and their equipage and stores captured, also over one hundred head of cattle which the enemy were driving out of the county. The company marched over 5,500 miles and were engaged in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Lynchburg, Cedar Creek, Waynesboro, Wytheville and Petersburg.

The following humorous incident is furnished by R. L. Coburn, of Windsor: - While in camp at Summerville, in the summer of 1862, they were commanded to fall back. At Gauley Bridge there were some quartermaster's stores which they were ordered to destroy, among which was a quantity of whisky. R. L. Coburn was put in command of a squad of men for this purpose. One of his command was an Irishman by the name of Pat Bradley, who in spite of Coburn's commands drank a large quantity of the whisky. Hardly had they finished the work of destruction before the confederates began to shell them, and they were obliged to make a precipitate retreat, and old Pat, unable to ride or walk, was thrown into an ambulance drunk as a lord. After re-joining the company they were ordered to make a reconnoissance up the river. Mistaking some Union troops for rebels, a retreat was ordered, in which Coburn's horse fell and broke his neck, and pinning Coburn to the ground. Through the assistance of an orderly he got on his feet and joined the company, where he appropriated old Pat's horse. At daylight the next morning the rebels made a charge, and again the company retreated, and old Pat being without a

horse seized the tail of the horse of William Lighthizer, in spite of his remonstrances, and thus made his escape. The next day Coburn reminded Pat of the good advice he had given him, but Pat, with his Irish shrewdness, insisted that it was not the whisky but the steam that had got up his nose that had inebriated him.

Morgan County men who served with this organization were as follows:

OFFICERS.

Captain, Andrew Scott, res. 1862.
 Captain, Jeremiah Davidson.
 First Lieutenant, Augustus A. Fouts, res. March, 1862.
 First Lieutenant, John D. Barber, (Monroe County.)
 Second Lieutenant, Henry F. Swentzell.
 Sergeant, Oliver Ong, pro. to second lieutenant and assd. to Co. F: captured while guarding a train, April, 1863; released 1865.
 Sergeant, Asa C. Rusk, wod.
 Sergeant, Thomas E. Fisher, q.-m.-s.; pro. to second lieutenant and assd. to Co. F Nov, 8, 1864.
 Sergeant, George P. Martin.
 Sergeant, Warren Hedges, wod.
 Sergeant, Thomas Crissman.
 Sergeant, James Boyd.
 Corporal, William Smith.
 Corporal, John Allberry.
 Corporal, Richmond L. Coburn.
 Corporal, William H. McCarty.
 Musician, John L. Dickerson.
 Musician, Edward Hempfield.
 Wagoner, William H. Hooker.
 Blacksmith, Benjamin F. Fouts.

PRIVATEs.

Allberry, Anthony.
 Allberry, Joseph.
 Colwell, James.
 Davis, George.
 Durbin, Samuel A., died at Gauley Bridge, Va.
 Filkill, William H., died at Gallipolis, O.
 Grey, John W., dis.
 Gilbert, Robert H.
 Herron, James W.
 Hartford, William N., killed July 6, 1862.
 Irwin, Justus, cap. July, 1863; missing.
 Jackson, Samuel C., captured at Cloyd Mountain in 1864; missing.
 Lighthizer, William T.

Mossgrove, Thomas.
 McGrath, George.
 Oliver, Alexander.
 Patton, Ward.
 Ross, Thomas.
 Sheaffer, John.
 Stevens, Joseph R.
 Smith, Jacob.
 Timberlake, Lewis, killed at Big Sewer Mountain.
 Wickersham, Philip.

COMPANY F, 18TH REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited in the summer and fall of 1861 and organized at Camp Dennison. Company F was partly raised in Morgan County, forty-one of its members being from Homer Township. John Jumper, of Beverly, recruited the company and was made its captain. Robert R. Danford, of Mountsville, was first lieutenant, and William B. Williams, of Ringgold, second lieutenant. The organization of the regiment was completed November 4, 1861, and on the 6th of the month it started for Louisville to report to General Sherman. On the 15th, at Elizabethtown, it was organized into a brigade under Colonel Turchin, of the 19th Illinois, the division being commanded by General O. M. Mitchell. The regiment remained at Elizabethtown a month, moved thence to Bacon Creek, and remained about two months. In February the brigade proceeded to Bowling Green and to Nashville. After the taking of Nashville General Mitchell's command, which was an independent one, proceeded to Huntsville, Ala., taking possession of the country, and causing the rebels to fall back as he advanced. At Huntsville, April 11, about 300 prisoners were captured, seventeen locomotives, 150 cars and quite a quantity of supplies. The 18th was detailed to work the railroad. Tus-

cumbia was next occupied by a small force, including the 18th. The regiment was then ordered to Athens to guard the railroad. May 1 the pickets of Colonel Stanley were attacked by Scott's rebel cavalry, and the regiment held the rebels in check three hours, against great odds, then retreated toward Huntsville. Subsequently a skirmish occurred in which three of the regiment were killed and several wounded.

May 31 the regiment joined the brigade at Fayetteville and marched thence for Chattanooga across the mountains, 240 miles in twelve days. At Battle Creek the regiment built fortifications and remained till July 11, moving thence across the Cumberland Mountains to Elk River, and to Cowan, Tullahoma and Manchester, guarding the railroad. It was the last regiment to leave Manchester with Buell's retreating column. At Nashville the 18th was put in a new brigade under Colonel Stanley (of the 18th), and with another brigade was left for the defense of the city. Colonel Stanley commanded the brigade from September 10, 1862, till after the battle of Chickamauga. At Stone River the regiment took a conspicuous part. At Chickamauga the regiment gallantly participated in the closing operations of the fight, not arriving sooner. Sergeant-Major George Hewitt, and John Imbody, of Company H, were commended in the colonel's report for gallantly rescuing the regimental colors. The regiment performed engineering duty, hospital duty, etc., at Chattanooga, until October 20, when it was ordered to Camp Chase, and there mustered out November 9, 1864. Over 150 reenlisted as veterans, and

with the reorganized 18th served through the war and were mustered out Oct. 22, 1865.

OFFICERS.

Captain, David H. Miles, e. June 15, 1864; m. o. w. c.

First Lieutenant, Charles M. Grubb, e. Aug. 8, 1863; pro. from first to second lieut. Aug. 8, 1863; m. o. w. c.

First Sergeant, James W. Tavener, e. Aug. 15, 1861; pro. Aug. 1, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Second Sergeant, John A. Newman, e. Aug. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Wilson Hummcutt, e. Aug. 16, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Thomas H. Wade, e. Aug. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Benjamin M. Danford, e. Aug. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, James Alexander, e. Sept. 30, 1861; m. o. w. c.

PRIVATEs.

Beard, John C., e. Aug. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Byers, Wesley J., e. Aug. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Byers, Gilbert W., e. Aug. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Byers, William J., e. Sept. 16, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Byers, Benjamin., e. Aug. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Byers, George W., e. Aug. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Crosser, Washington; m. o. w. c.

Green, Henry C., e. Aug. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Grubb, John, e. Sept. 16, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Hossman, Thomas H., e. Sept. 30, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Irwin, William B., Sept. 16, 1861; m. o. w. c.
Johnson, Thomas H., e. Aug. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Mosher, Samuel T., e. Aug. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Rine, Lewis E., e. Aug. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Sanders, Henry C., e. Sept. 16, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Wade, Harrison H., e. Aug. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Wade, William, e. Sept. 30, 1861; re-must. Sept. 10, 1864, order war dept.

Williams, Cyrus, e. Aug. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Wagoner, Enoch, e. Sept. 16, 1861; sick at m. o.

Williams, James, e. Sept. 30, 1861; re-must. Sept. 10, 1864.

RESIGNATIONS.

First Lieutenant Robert E. Danford, e. Aug. 15, 1861; res. Jan. 17, 1862.

First Lieutenant William B. Williams, e. Aug. 15, 1861; res. Feb. 8, 1863.

DEATHS.

Rine, Henson, e. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., March 7, 1862.

Sands, George M., e. Aug. 15, 1861; died in hospital at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 18, 1862.

Williams, Israel H., e. Aug. 15, 1861; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1862.

Washington, Isaac, e. Aug. 15, 1861; died in Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 10, 1863, from wounds received in action at Stone River.

DISCHARGES.

Danford, Peter T., e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 12, 1863.

Frisby, George P., e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1862.

Byers, Thomas P., e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. April 25, 1863, wounds rec. at Stone River.

Frisby, Nathan, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. at Fayetteville, June 1, 1862.

Shepard, William, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 12, 1863.

Andrews, James, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 16, 1864.

Andrews, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. Feb. 29, 1864; re-e. in vet. vol. inf't.

Carey, James P., e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. Feb. 1, 1864, re-e. in vet. vol. inf't.

Coulter, Josiah H., e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1862; re-e. in 4th U.S. Cav.

Frisby, Ralph W., e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1862.

Feathers, Stephen, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. Nov. 27, 1862; re-e. 4th U. S. Cav.

Galbreath, John, e. Aug., 15, 1861; dis. Feb. 14, 1863.

Phillips, Thomas G., e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. Feb. 29, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.; re-e.

Phillips, Charles W., e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1862.

Vest, John C., e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. at Elk River, Tenn., July, 18, 1863.

Williams, John F., e. Aug. 15, 1861.

TRANSFERRED.

Harkens, William, e. Aug. 15, 1861; trans. to Co. K Oct. 9, 1861.

Grier, Lafayette.

Gibson, William.

Hughes, A. M.

Hughes, George B.

Horseman, Thomas J.

Johnson, Newton.

Julien, D. A.

Lyttle, Samuel.

17TH REGIMENT—THREE-YEARS.

Immediately after the muster-out for the three months (August 15, 1861) successful efforts were made to re-organize for three years; and the regiment as organized assembled at Camp Dennison on the 30th, where it was drilled until the last of September.

About the 1st of September Amos A. Whissen, who had been 1st lieutenant, in Company H, 17th Regiment, the first company raised in Morgan County, commenced raising a company, which was completed by the 19th. On the 23rd they met and elected Amos A. Whissen captain, Daniel Sheets first and Theodore Stewart second lieutenant, and left for Camp Dennison in the afternoon of the same day. On the 30th the regiment was ordered to Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., where it reported on the 2d of October, 1861. From there it marched and took part in the battle of Wild Cat, with seven wounded. At Mill Spring it had a share in the defeat of Zollicoffer, and in skirmishes during the siege of Corinth preceding. At the battle of Stone River the regiment was actively and efficiently engaged, and went into line in that battle at 1 p. m. (December 31) and charged on and drove the rebel general Hanson's brigade, killing him and one hundred of the rank and file, with a loss of twenty wounded. At Mission Ridge, though in the rear line in the commencement, it was at the front when the top of the hill was attained.

After the organization as veterans the regiment went with Sherman to the sea, with him through the Carolinas, took part in the battle of Bentonville, passed in review before the presi-

dent at Washington, and was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July, 1865.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Amos A. Whissen, c. Sept. 20, 1861; res. Oct. 27, 1863.

First Lieutenant, Daniel Sheets, c. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to capt. and assd. to Co. C, July 1, 1863.

First Lieutenant, Thomas R. Thatcher, c. July 1, 1863, as second lieutenant; pro. to capt. and assd. to Co. G July 5, 1874; was second lieutenant of Co. G; was pro. to first lieutenant and assd. to Co. H.

Second Lieutenant, Theodore C. Stewart, c. Sept. 20, 1863; pro. to first lieutenant and assd. to Co. I March 10, 1863.

Second Lieutenant, Townsend L. Simpson, c. Jan. 8, 1863, as first sergeant; pro. to second lieutenant; was honorably dis. on account of w. rec. in the battle of Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

Sergeant, James O. Haulan, c. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. by c. t. s.

Sergeant, Zedekiah Wiseman, c. Sept. 20, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, and dis. at c. t. s.

Isaiah Daniels, c. Sept. 20, 1861; w. o. at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863, and m. o. v. c.

PRIVATES.

Coulson, Washington M., c. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Daniel, James O., c. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. w. c.
Lent, William H., c. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. at c. t. s.

Lightner, Levi, c. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. at c. t. s.

McVey, John W., c. Sept. 20, 1861; no record of m. o.

McCoy, William, c. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. at c. t. s.

Maxwell, Levi E., c. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. at c. t. s.

Rabb, Samuel O., c. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. at c. t. s.

Richardson, John W., c. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. at Columbus, Sept. 28, 1864.

Smith, George c. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. at c. t. s.

Teters, George W., c. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. at c. t. s.

Weigle, Daniel B., c. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Woodward, Aaron, c. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Woodward, Luther, c. Sept. 20, 1861; in hospital at Columbus at m. o.

Mains, Richard, c. Sept. 20, 1861; taken prisoner Sept. 20, 1863; dis. Feb. 17, 1865.

KILLED IN BATTLE.

Disbro, John F., e. Sept. 20, 1861; killed in action at Hoover's Gap, Tenn., June 26, 1862.

Shoop, Hugh, e. Feb. 18, 1864; killed in action, date unknown.

Dewees, Matthew, e. Sept. 23, 1861; killed in action at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Parsons, Daniel, e. Sept. 23, 1861; died of wo. rec. at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

Shoop, Hugh, killed in action.

Tryon, Aaron P., e. Sept. 20, 1861, as private; pro. to corpl.; died in hospital July 6, 1863, from wo. rec. at Hoover's Gap, Tenn.

Baker, John W., e. Sept. 20, 1861; killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.

Tompkins, Benjamin F., e. Sept. 20, 1861; died Sept. 22, 1863, from wo. rec. at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.

Naylor, Robert W., e. Sept. 20, 1861; died in hospital of wo. rec. at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

Adams, Lewis H., e. Sept. 20, 1861; died on the field of wo. rec. at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.

Fouts, Isaac L., e. Sept. 20, 1863; killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.

Nott, Crayton P., e. Sept. 20, 1861; died in hospital at Lebanon, Ky., March 8, 1862.

Dewees, Mark, e. Sept. 20, 1861; died at Tusculumbia, Ala., July 14, 1862.

Hooper, Roderick R., e. Sept. 20, 1861; died at Unionville, O., April 17, 1862.

Robb, James, e. Sept. 20, 1861; died at Triadelphia, O., June 28, 1862.

Sevill, Nathan, e. Sept. 20, 1861; died at Somerset, Ky., Dec. 25, 1862.

Stall, William, e. Sept. 20, 1861; died at Galatin, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1862.

Teter, John H., e. Sept. 20, 1861; died in hospital from wo. rec. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Van Horn, William, e. Sept. 20, 1861; died in Louisville, Ky., March 9, 1862.

DISCHARGED.

Daniels, Isaiah N., e. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to second lieut. and assd. to Co. D Oct. 20, 1863; pro. to first lieut. Co. B.

Simpson, Townsend L., e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. March 9, 1863, to accept com. of second lieut.

Nott, Shelden, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. May 4, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Bingham, Jacob, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. July 6, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Brokaw, William L., e. Sept. 2, 1861; dis. July 10, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Craig, James, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. July 17, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Clemens, John, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Sept. 25, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Christy, Albert D., e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Oct. 16, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Eveland, Daniel, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. July 12, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Hugh, James, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Nov. 20, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Sheets, Martin, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. March 3, 1863, on surg. cert.

Teters, William L., e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Feb. 6, 1862, on surg. cert.

Woodward, Enoch, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Feb. 6, 1862, on surg. cert.

Young, Thomas M., e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. April 12, 1862, on surg. cert.

TRANSFERRED.

Burgoon, Peter, e. Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to invalid corps, Feb. 16, 1863.

Hiett, William L., e. Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to invalid corps, Feb. 16, 1863.

Grigsby, Thomas, e. Sept. 20, 1861.

Harris, John, e. Sept. 20, 1861.

McCall, William R., e. Sept. 20, 1861.

Fouts, James G., e. Feb. 1, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Sharp, George, e. Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to invalid corps, date unknown.

Hammer, Nathaniel M., e. Feb. 5, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865, on surg. cert.

Hughes, James C., e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Nov. 20, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Kennison, Francis M., e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. April 29, 1862.

Newton, Abner, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. July 31, 1862, on surg. cert.

Newton, Sid, e. Sept. 1861; dis. July 1, 1862, on surg. cert.

Naylor, George H., e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. July 10, 1862, on surg. cert.

Nelson, John B., e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Aug. 1, 1862, on surg. cert.

Parsons, James T., e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Sept. 28, 1862, on surg. cert.

Phillips, Rufus P., e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Feb. 5, 1862, on surg. cert.

Palmer, Harvey W., e. Feb. 17, 1864; dis. July 15, 1865.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mains, Richard, e. Sept. 20, 1861; captured at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863; dis. at Columbus, O., Feb. 17, 1865.

Wilson, Jacob, e. Sept. 20, 1861; missing at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.

Brandt, Capt. Oliver B., e. as second lieut. of Co. C July 16, 1862; taken prisoner Sept. 20, 1863; released March 13, 1865; pro. to capt. and assd. to Co. H; m. o. w. c.

PROMOTIONS.

First Lieutenant Joshua H. Jones, e. Jan. 22, 1865; as first sergt.; pro. to first lieut. Oct. 6, 1864.

Joseph W. James, e. April 5, 1864, as corpl.; pro. to second lieut. Aug. 5, 1864; pro. to first lieut. and assd. to Co. May 13, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Allen Titler, e. July 11, 1864, as private Co. F; pro. to second lieut. Co. H; pro. to first lieut. May 14, 1865, and assd. to Co. F.

VETERANS.

Thomas J. White, e. Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to first sergt. June 1, 1865; m. o. w. c.

William H. Newton, e. Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt. and m. o. w. c.

James S. Ady, e. Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt. and m. o. w. c.

John R. Williams, e. Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt. and m. o. w. c.

Jacob Adams, e. Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt. and m. o. w. c.

Miles N. Woodward, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Thomas J. Love, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

George W. Kirby, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Lyman L. Woodward, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

George Hasher, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Theodore C. Wilson, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Isaac Barrell, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Lorenzo D. Jones, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

William Keiser, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Elisha W. Kirby, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Benjamin McElroy, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Benjamin F. Morris, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

William B. Moore, e. Sept. 23, 1861; military mail agent N. C. R. R., May 17, 1864.

Harrison Porter, e. Sept. 23, 1864; teamster 14th a. c.

William L. Robb, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

John W. Rush, e. Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to q.-m. dept. 2d brigade 14th a. c.

John M. Roland, e.—; m. o. w. c.

William H. Sheets, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Lyman C. Southard, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Joseph E. Van Horn, e. Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to q.-m. dept., 3d div., 14th a. c., June 28, 1865.

Henry Wilson, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

George Lauderman, e. Sept. 23, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., hospital No. 2, date unknown.

Joshua H. Jones, e. Sept. 23, 1861; dis. to accept pro. June 23, 1865.

Charles T. Hambleton, e. Sept. 23, 1861; dis. at Washington by order Secretary of War May 3, 1865.

John A. Harvey, e. Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to U. S. engineers July 15, 1864.

Benjamin Wells, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Isaiah H. Wells, e. Sept. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kirk, William B., e. Feb. 4, 1864; m. o. May 22, 1865.

Bradley, Jeremiah (cook), e. June 1, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Wilson, John S., e. Feb. 12, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Whitten, Phillip, e. July 31, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Teter, Phillip, e. Feb. 6, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Smith, Jacob, e. Feb. 8, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Robb, John H., e. Feb. 23, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Hawke, Jasper, e. Sept. 20, 1861; m. o. at Louisville, Ky., July, 1865.

Roland, Henry F., e. Feb. 4, 1864; in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., at m. o.

Phillips, Hiram C., e. Feb. 23, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Porter, William S., e. Sept. 23, 1864; blacksmith, June 20, 1865.

Parsons, David, e. Feb. 22, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Nixon, William B., e. Feb. 6, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Greely, Michael, e. May 10, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Bowen, William H., e. Feb. 25, 1864.

Crissman, John W., e. Feb. 12, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Ellis, Roswell, e. Feb. 22, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Gooding, Joseph, e. Feb. 4, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Harris, Enoch, e. Feb. 12, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Hartley, David, e. Feb. 21, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Hughes, James C., e. Feb. 16, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Longley, Marion A., e. Feb. 10, 1864; m. o. w. c.

McKinney, Austin, Feb. 1, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Kirby, Robert E., e. Feb. 4, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Gillespie, Solomon, e. Sept. 20, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863; dis. Sept. 30, 1864.

COMPANIES B AND I, 62D REGIMENT.

Company B was raised simultaneously with Company A, of the 17th Regiment, and on Wednesday, the 1st of October, organized, and elected W. H.

Floyd captain, F. M. Kayler first and J. W. Pinkerton second lieutenants, and A. J. Fouts as first orderly, and reported at Camp Goddard, Zanesville, on the 2d.

On or about the 1st of November the regiment was organized—though not yet having quite the complete number of companies—with F. B. Pond, colonel; S. C. Steel, lieutenant-colonel; D. Debois, major, and Forest Hunter, adjutant.

On Friday, the 15th of November, six companies of the regiment passed down the river, having been ordered from Camp Goddard to Camp Putnam, at Marietta, under the temporary command of Colonel Craig, of the 63d Regiment.

Rumors soon became current that the 62d was to be consolidated with the 63d, in which there were less than three full companies, and Colonel Pond superseded. On Saturday, the 16th, Colonel Craig issued an order for dress parade by all the companies in camp at 4 p. m. One company of the 62d refused to go on parade, and members of the other companies who responded to the order displayed on their hats "62d or nothing," "Colonel Pond or nobody," declaring that they would not be commanded by Colonel Craig—that they would die for their rights as they were willing to die for their country.

On Saturday night, the 30th, the recalcitrant six companies of the 62d passed up the river on the steamers "Potwin" and "Jonas Powell," on their return to Camp Goddard, well pleased that they could Pond-er over the disappointment of others. The regiment left Camp Goddard after dark on the 17th of January, 1862,

occupying twenty passenger cars, drawn by four locomotives, for Romney, Va.

There was probably no other regiment from Ohio that performed more active service on the battlefield or on continuous fatiguing marches than did the 62d. Follow it from Bellaire, on the Ohio, through Maryland and Virginia, through North and South Carolina, marching and countermarching, east and west. On the 23d of March, 1862, the regiment was at the battle of Winchester. It had a skirmish at Mt. Jackson on the 25th. On the 5th of June, near Port Republic, the regiment, with two advance brigades, met Stonewall Jackson, and after a hard fight of two hours was compelled to retire. On the 4th of January, 1863, the regiment went by transport to Beaufort, N. C., thence by rail to Newbern, and on the 25th by steamer to Port Royal, S. C.; on the 8th of February encamped on Helena Island; on the 3d of April crossed over to Folly Island; on the 7th to Morris Island, where, after a hard-fought battle, the rebels were driven from their intrenchments with the loss of fourteen siege guns and all their camp equipage.

On the 18th of July the assault was made on Fort Wagner, in which the regiment, with the two companies from Morgan, was a prominent feature. In this unnecessary and precarious attempt the Union forces sustained a loss of 1,500 men killed, wounded and missing. Of this number the loss of the 62d was 150.

Subsequently the regiment took part in the siege of Charleston, which lasted until the 23d of October, when it returned to Folly Island. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and after the furlough of thirty days rendezvoused



Jackson C. Murdock

at Washington, and was sent to the front and took part in all the contests that raged around the rebel capital. On the 26th it was engaged in an assault made on the rebel works below Petersburg, Va., and was foremost in the assault on Fort Gregg and in the battle of Appomattox, Va.

In September the regiment was consolidated with the 67th, which had been almost continuously with it through all its marches. Company I was partly recruited by Basil Rogers and Perley B. Johnson (son of Dr. P. B. Johnson) and partly by Henry S. Williams, of Noble County. It reported at Camp Goddard after the return of the visit of the six companies from Marietta, and was attached to the 62d, and with Company B participated in all the marches and battles of the regiment, and, until his unfortunate death, Captain Rogers was always in the hour of danger found at the head of Company I.

Captain Basil Rogers was killed at Folly Island by one of his guard. He had gone the rounds about 12 o'clock and had started back toward the camp, but having some additional instructions to impart, turned back for that purpose when within a short distance of one of the posts, but from the darkness of the night and thick growth of underbrush he lost his way, and was shot by the guard.

COMPANY B.

OFFICERS.

W. H. Floyd, c. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to capt. Oct. 24, 1861; — Feb. 16, 1864.

Francis M. Kahler, c. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to capt. and assigned to Co. H Sept. 11, 1862; to major May 1, 1864, and trans. to field and staff.

John W. Pinkerton, c. Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to first lieut. and assigned to Co. A; to capt. Nov. 1, 1863.

Andrew J. Fouts, c. Oct. 4, 1861, as first sergt.;

pro. to first lieut. June 30, 1863; died of wounds received at Ft. Wagner July 21, 1863.

James C. Morrison, c. Oct. 22, 1861; pro. to first lieut. and assigned to Co. A Nov. 1, 1863.

D. W. Welsh, c. as sergt.; pro. to second lieut.; to first lieut. Dec. 1, 1864; to capt. April 19, 1865; trans. to Co. F.

John C. Edwards, c. Dec. 25, 1861; pro. to first lieut. and assigned to Co. I.

A. D. Yocum, c. Jan. 3, 1865, as first lieut.; trans. from Co. K to B 62d Aug. 23, 1865.

William B. Lowry, c. July 5, 1864; dis. July 1, 1865.

Lieut. John W. Walraven, c. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Nov. 18, 1864, as corpl.; pro. to sergt. May 6, 1862; orderly sergt. May 18, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Annan, Jesse, c. Dec. 25, 1863.

Arnold, Andrew, c. Sept. 30, 1864; dis. May 18, 1865.

Anderson, Adam N., c. Sept. 26, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.

Patterson, W. B., c. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to sergt. vet. Jan. 1, 1864; detailed for adjt. office; m. o. w. c.

Andrew, Martin R., c. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Jan. 17, 1863.

Anderson, George W., c. Dec. 22, 1863; died Sept. 17, 1864.

Bratton, William, c. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Oct. 21, 1861.

Burks, Thomas, c. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. May 11, 1862.

Bell, Jacob F., c. Oct. 4, 1861; killed at Ft. Wagner July 18, 1862.

Buckhaun, Samuel S., c. Oct. 16, 1861; dis. May 11, 1862.

Blankenbuehler, George, c. Oct. 6, 1861; dis. July 23, 1862.

Border, George, c. Oct. 16, 1861; dis. Sept. 19, 1862.

Barkhurst, Eli S., c. Sept. 9, 1862; killed at Ft. Wagner July, 1863.

Border, Nicholas, c. Oct. 16, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1861; trans. from 116th.

Brinker, Clemens, c. Jan. 1, 1864; trans. from 116th.

Barr, Lewis J., c. Nov. 1, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864; died Sept. 11, 1864, from wounds.

Chapman, Thomas, c. Oct. 16, 1861; died of disease at Harrison Landing, Va., Aug. 12, 1862.

Chapman, William, c. Oct. 21, 1861; dis. May 9, 1863.

Clements, William, c. Oct. 4, 1861; drowned near New Market, Va., April 22, 1862.

Coffee, Richard W., e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. May 14, 1862.

Clancy, Zachariah R., e. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to sergt. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June 30, 1865.

Clark, W. H., e. Feb. 4, 1864; trans. from 116th.

Carpenter, Robert, e. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. from 116th.

Christy, Francis M., e. Sept. 17, 1862; dis. June 30, 1865, G. O. No. 94.

Cox, Elihu, e. Aug. 21, 1862; dis. July 13, 1865.

Durbin, Eli S., e. Oct. 4, 1861; died at Strasburg, Va., May 20, 1862.

Denkar, Robert M., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Devol, Lemen F., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt. Feb. 1, 1863; killed in skirmish at Beer Bottom, Va., Aug. 8, 1864.

Dutton, Henry, e. Nov. 4, 1861; died of disease March 13, 1862.

Dye, Lewis, e. Oct. 21, 1861; died at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 24, 1862.

Dye, Johnson S., e. Oct. 22, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Dutton, Thomas M., e. Oct. 15, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Dunnington, John H., e. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. June 26, 1865.

Dunnington, Nathan S., e. March 23, 1864.

Dunnington, James N., e. 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded in action at Appomattox C. H.

Dunnington, Thomas E., e. Feb. 26, 1864; pro. to corpl. Nov. 18, 1864.

Dunsford, John W., e. Feb. 29, 1864; died Aug. 28, 1864, at Portsmouth, Va.

Farris, James H., e. Oct. 4, 1861; died Aug. 27, 1862.

Farra, John B., e. Oct. 14, 1861; dis. Dec. 28, 1862.

Farris, John, e. Nov. 24, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 23, 1861.

Farris, W. J., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Fouts, Wilson S., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Glenn, John S., e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Jan. 25, 1862.

Hoops, Isaac, e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Aug. 30, 1862.

Hernen, James W., e. Oct. 4, 1861.

Hammond, W. H., e. Oct. 20, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt. Oct. 27, 1864.

Hall, Benjamin, e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Oct. 4, 1864.

Harris, Esau, e. Sept. 17, 1862; dis. June 20, 1865.

Hann, Thomas E., e. Aug. 24, 1862; dis. June 5, 1865.

Horseman, James A., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864; died Sept. 20, 1864, at Portsmouth, Va.

Holbrook, W. A., e. Feb. 13, 1865; dis. Aug. 30, 1865.

Hatch, Nathan S., e. Dec. 20, 1863; dis. June 12, 1865.

Hull, Silas, e. Dec. 25, 1863; trans. from 116th.

Johnson, John W., e. March 30, 1864; sick at m. o.

Jones, Amos S., e. Aug. 13, 1862; prisoner at m. o.

Jackson, Alexander, e. Feb. 6, 1864; died Aug. 28, 1864.

Johnson, Edwin P., e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. at Petersburg, Va.

Knoop, H. C., e. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to com. sergt. Dec. 1, 1861.

King, Job J., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Keyser, Jacob, e. Sept. 22, 1864; dis. May, 1865.

Kineaid, William, e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Hibler, George, e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Kirkbride, William, e. Oct. 21, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Sisk, John R., e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. July 23, 1862, at Suffolk, Va.

Loughridge, Charles H., e. Sept. 1, 1862; taken prisoner at Ft. Wagner July 18, 1863; released at City Point, Va., March 21, 1865.

Matthews, Flemming, e. Oct. 20, 1861.

Mummey, W. H., e. Oct. 18, 1861; dis. Oct. 28, 1862, on surg. cert.

McCarty, Levi, e. Feb. 29, 1864; joined co. while on vet. furlough.

Morrison, John L., e. Oct. 7, 1862; joined co. at Suffolk, Va.

McKnight, Eli, vet. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corpl. April 3, 1865.

Martin, Robert, e. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. from 116th; prisoner of war at m. o.

Miller, W. H., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Morrison, W., e. Oct. 9, 1862.

Merti, Levi, e. Feb. 27, 1864.

McCarty, Charles H., e. Oct. 24, 1861; dis. May 15, 1865.

McKnight, Edwin, e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. May 18, 1865.

Musgrave, Caleb A., e. Sept. 27, 1864; dis. May 18, 1865.

Miller, Franklin, e. Sept. 4, 1864; dis. May 18, 1865.

Milligan, Alexander D., e. Sept. 10, 1862; dis. May 18, 1865.

Moore, Earnest A., e. Feb. 29, 1864; m. o. Aug. 23, 1865.

McConnel, W. C., e. Sept. 22, 1862; dis. Aug., 1864.

Mairch, John, e. Sept. 24, 1864; died June 15, 1865.

McBee, N. S., e. in Det. m. o. r. m.; dis. March 1, 1865.

Morrison, John L., e. Oct. 7, 1862; dis. at Suffolk, Va.

Naylor, Jonathan, e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Oct. 20, 1862.

Newman, John F., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864; dis. July 1, 1865.

Osborn, Thomas W., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Price, John, e. —; died of disease at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 26, 1862.

Pierce, John, e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. May, 1862.

Pierce, Zachariah, e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Sept. 5, 1862.

Pierce, William A., e. Sept. 1, 1862; died Nov. 4, 1862.

Pennell, Lewis D. H., e. Sept. 1, 1862; dis. Jan. 14, 1863.

Phillis, Richard, e. Aug. 19, 1862; died July 3, 1863.

Pierce, Lazarus, e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Pierce, Chris., e. Nov. 7, 1861; vet.; wounded in action at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; in hospital at m. o.

Parmer, Charles, e. Dec. 21, 1863; trans. from 116th.

Power, W. H., e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Aug. 26, 1864.

Patterson, H. M., e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Pyle, Charles M., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Roberts, Samuel, e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. July 5, 1863.

Roberts, George W., e. Oct. 4, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Rowlinson, Joseph, e. Oct. 19, 1861; died Dec. 26, 1862.

Roberts, John W., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Rodyback, Charles, e. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to sergt.; taken prisoner at Ft. Wagner.

Rickor, Mathias, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. July 3, 1865.

Rollo, Thomas J., e. Sept. 16, 1862; killed Aug. 5, 1864.

Roberts, Joseph S., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864; killed April 2, 1864.

Spring, Lazarus, e. Aug. 4, 1861; dis. Jan. 5, 1862.

Strawl, Homer, e. Oct. 14, 1861; dis. Oct. 16, 1862.

Stebbins, William, e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Nov. 11, 1862.

Scott, James A., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Salked, John, e. Dec. 27, 1863.

Shoop, James B., e. Nov. 18, 1863; dis at e. t. s.

Strong, Alexander H., e. Aug. 24, 1862; trans. to non-com. staff; dis. July, 1865.

Sell, Alfred E., e. Dec. 23, 1863; trans. to 116th.

Smith, Marion, e. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to 116th.

Six, Lewis, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. July 13, 1865.

Stanbery, John D., e. Oct. 20, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to sergt. July 16, 1865.

Spring, David, e. Aug. 28, 1862; killed Aug. 5, 1864.

Stanbery, Thomas M., e. Feb. 19, 1864; died Aug. 13, 1864.

Sines, Isaac, e. Oct. 8, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864; killed Oct. 7, 1864.

Shoop, W. R., e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. July 3, 1862.

Taylor, James, e. Nov. 6, 1861; dis. May 9, 1863.

Taylor, William, e. Nov. 5, 1861; dis. May 11, 1864.

Travis, William, e. Feb. 24, 1864.

Teeters, Elias O., e. Nov. 6, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864; left regiment Aug., 1865.

Van Degrieff, Richard, e. Oct. 25, 1862; dis. May 18, 1865.

Van Wey, Samuel, e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864; died Sept. 29, 1864, of wounds.

Wade, Nathan, e. Oct. 4, 1861; taken prisoner at Ft. Wagner, July 18, 1863; died prisoner in Richmond, Va., Feb. 4, 1865.

Walker, Albert, e. Aug. 20, 1862; died Feb. 3, 1865.

Welch, George A., e. Oct. 14, 1861; killed Sept. 19, 1862.

Wilson, Alexander S., e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. July 5, 1863.

White, James B., e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Oct. 20, 1862.

Worrell, Elias H., e. Oct. 20, 1861; dis. May 14, 1864.

Wells, Robert, e. Aug. 13, 1862.

Wade, Hezekiah, e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Walker, Burr W., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

White, Thomas J., e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Weber, Jacob, e. Oct. 3, 1864.

Watson, Charles E., c. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to 116th.

White, Sidney P., c. March 31, 1864.

Williams, W. J., c. Nov. 7, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864; dis. Nov. 2, e. t. s.

Williams, Isaac N. e. Nov. 7, 1861; dis. at e. t. s.

Wilcox, Lewis, e. Oct. 5, 1864; dis. June 16, 1865.

Young, Milton, e. Oct. 4, 1861; vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Yerian, Joseph, e. Oct. 7, 1861; dis. May 14, 1864.

The following were members of the company; the dates of their enlistment are from October 20, 1861, to November 4, 1864, inclusive:

T. T. Mathews.

David Ryan.

Elias Teter.

A. D. Blackburn.

Ady Lavosier.

Zachariah R. Winner.

Harrison Herryman.

COMPANY I, 62D REGIMENT O. V. I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, Basil Rogers, e. Oct. 16, 1861; shot at Folly Island, S. C.

First Lieutenant, Joseph M. Paul, c. Oct. 20, 1861; shot at Ft. Wagner July 18, 1863.

Second Lieutenant, Perley B. Johnson, e. Oct. 4, 1861; pro. to first lieut. May 26, 1862, and asst. to Co. F.

Second Lieutenant, George S. Brownell, com'd Sept., 1862; killed at Ft. Wagner July 18, 1863.

Captain, William Hedges, e. Nov. 18, 1861; vet. as orderly-sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; captured at Ft. Wagner July 6, 1863; exchanged Oct., 1863; first sergt., taken prisoner at Appomattox C. H. April 9, 1865; sergt., Dec. 20, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., of wounds received at Ft. Wagner July 18, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Jackson Daugherty, e. Nov. 23, 1861; died Dec. 1, 1862, at Suffolk, Va.

W. T. Watson, e. Oct. 21, 1861; dis. Oct. 20, 1864.

W. C. Smiley, e. Oct. 20, 1861; dis. Oct. 20, 1864.

R. W. Bain, e. Nov. 18, 1861; dis. Oct. 17, 1864.

Eli McInturf, vet., e. Oct. 24, 1861; dis. May 23, 1865.

Eli W. Newman, e. Nov. 4, 1861; taken prisoner at Appomattox C. H. April 9, 1865.

Hezekiah Daugherty, e. Nov. 23, 1861; pro. corpl. July, 1863.

John S. Harris, e. Feb. 20, 1864; dis. May 17, 1865.

William Dempster, e. Sept. 1, 1862; dis. June 20, 1865.

Elliott Milner, e. Oct. 16, 1861; died Mt. Jackson, Ga., May, 1862.

Russell B. Hopkins, e. Oct. 16, 1861; died at Suffolk, Va., Oct. 12, 1862.

Henry F. Hedges, e. Nov. 7, 1861; pro. to corpl. Nov., 1865.

Edgar S. Briscoe, e. Oct. 10, 1861; dis. Oct. 20, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Samuel, e. Oct. 8, 1861.

Blazier, George R., e. Oct. 16, 1861; killed 1863 at Ft. Wagner.

Blackburn, Thomas F., e. Nov. 13, 1861; died July 22, 1863.

Barkhurst, John W., e. Aug. 20, 1862; killed at Ft. Wagner.

Baker, Reason, e. Nov. 16, 1864; dis. July 28, 1862.

Baker, John, c. Nov. 8, 1861; dis. Sept. 18, 1862.

Betts, J. W., e. Nov. 16, 1861; dis. Oct. 1, 1862.

Bailey, John P., e. Oct. 7, 1862; dis. July 7, 1863.

Best, J. W., c. Oct. 7, 1862; dis. July 7, 1863.

Berry, Warner, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 11, 1865.

Burlingame, Harrison, e. Nov. 12, 1861; vet.

Carpenter, Squire, e. Nov. 23, 1861; killed at Ft. Wagner.

Clapper, J. C., e. Oct. 21, 1861.

Cunningham, N., e. Feb. 26, 1864.

Corner, Edwin M., e. Oct. 31, 1861; vet.; dis. Sept. 29, 1865.

Carpenter, Jos., e. Oct. 31, 1864; dis. Oct. 26, 1863.

Cavender, John W., e. Nov. 4, 1861; killed at Ft. Wagner.

Davis, Nelson, e. Nov. 13, 1861; det'd as artilleryman.

Davis, Stephen, e. Oct. 22, 1862; m. o. e. t. s.
 Donovan, Andrew, e. Feb. 19, 1864.
 Dye, Arias N., e. Feb. 19, 1864.
 Dye, E. A., e. Nov. 7, 1861; wd. at Ft. Wagner; dis. Nov. 10, 1864.

Dye, Mervin J., e. Nov. 16, 1861.
 Ethel, Orlando, e. Oct. 19, 1861; dis. Oct. 28, 1862.

Elliott, William, e. Oct. 25, 1862; dis. June 20, 1865.

Foster, James, e. Dec. 5, 1861.
 Gilpin, Manly, e. Oct. 14, 1861; dis. Oct. 24, 1864.

Gilpin, James, e. Oct. 14, 1861; dis. Oct. 28, 1862.

Gilpin, Joseph, e. Oct. 21, 1861; dis. July 6, 1862, on surg. cert. of disa.

Hastings, Adam B., e. Feb. 3, 1863.
 Howe, Gardner D., e. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to sergt. Feb., 1864.

Humphrey, Benjamin A., e. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Harris, James W., e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. June 20, 1865.

Howe, Ozro R., e. Oct. 21, 1861; killed April 6, 1865.

Hutton, James, e. Nov. 23, 1861.
 Hatcher, Joshua, e. Nov. 11, 1861.
 Hatcher, Asabel, e. Oct. 20, 1862; dis. July 7, 1863, e. t. s.

Hammer, William A., e. Nov. 7, 1861; killed July 18, 1863.

Jamison, John, e. Dec. 2, 1861; died Oct. 24, 1864.

Joy, Simon P., e. Oct. 31, 1861.
 Larkins, Reece, e. Oct. 20, 1862; dis. July 7, 1863, e. t. s.

Mosier, Moses, e. Oct. 20, 1862; dis. July 7, 1863, e. t. s.

McInturf, John S., e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. Aug. 13, 1863, on surg. cert. of disa.

McCuskey, Joseph.
 McFee, John, e. Aug. 27, 1862; dis. July 6, 1863, on surg. cert. of disa.

McLaughlin, Samuel, e. Oct. 17, 1862; dis. Aug. 22, 1864.

McKnight, Eli, e. Oct. 5, 1862.
 Newcome, Gardner D., e. Oct. 5, 1862; dis. Dec. 5, 1864, e. t. s.

Naylor, Frank, e. Oct., 1862; taken prisoner 1864; dis. 1865.

Owen, Bradford D., e. Oct. 21, 1861; dis. May 4, 1863.

Perrin, John, e. Nov. 4, 1861; detached to artillery Aug. 8, 1862.

Pickett, John Q., e. Oct. 7, 1862; dis. July 7, 1863, e. t. s.

Pierson, James, e. Oct. 20, 1861; killed July 18, 1863.

Ray, John C., e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. March 23, 1863.

Reed, William A., e. Dec. 2, 1861.
 Rush, Nathaniel, e. Oct. 20, 1861.

Sears, John W., e. Nov. 13, 1861; dis. Feb. 7, 1865, e. t. s.

Snider, Thomas H., e. Sept. 8, 1862; killed Sept. 23, 1864.

Smith, Ahijah, e. Nov. 9, 1861; sent to hospital.

Swezey, Henry, e. Oct. 1862.
 Seed, Elijah G., e. Aug. 15, 1862; dis. Dec. 22, 1862.

Smith, David, e. Oct. 31, 1861; dis. Jan. 17, 1863.

Simpson, John, e. Oct. 7, 1862; dis. July 7, 1863.

Spurrier, Hanson, e. Oct. 7, 1862; dis. July 7, 1863.

Smith, John S., e. Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to non-com. staff as sergt. Sept. 1, 1862.

Sockhard, James, e. Nov. 23, 1861; died Sept. 24, 1862.

Sampson, James H., e. Nov. 15, 1861; died July 17, 1862.

Timms, Jesse, e. Oct. 25, 1862; dis. Oct. 25, 1865.

Thompson, Eli F., e. Nov. 23, 1861; vet.

Tanner, Henry, e. Nov. 4, 1861; dis. July 8, 1865.

Tanner, Simon, e. Nov. 5, 1861; det. to H. Art. Taylor, James.

Vore, Vinsen S., e. Nov. 12, 1861; dis. Nov. 12, 1864.

Weeden, Thomas B., e. Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to invalid corps.

Wharton, Isaac, e. Nov. 16, 1861; dis. July 3, 1863.

Walker, Alvin, e. Oct. 20, 1862; dis. July 7, 1863.

Wells, William J., e. Nov. 23, 1861.

Kinsey, Oliver D., m. o. e. t. s.
 Glass, W., drowned in Shenandoah River.

Edwards John C., e. Co. B; was color bearer, appointed second lieutenant in May, 1863, and assigned to Co. I.

Bullock, Polk, m. o. w. c.

Nichols, Eli, e. Oct., 1861; dis. e. t. s.

Nicholson, James, dis. Oct. 28, 1861.

Waugh, Martin, e. Oct., 1862.

Blackburn, T. D., e. 1863; dis. e. t. s.

John C. Gregg, chaplain of the regiment, was born in Belmont County in

1829. He studied for the ministry, and in 1853 commenced his ministerial labors. Two years later he was called to the Deavertown conference, where he labored successfully for several years. He was commissioned chaplain of the 62d O. V. I., and was with the command until it was mustered out of the service.

COMPANY F, 77TH REGIMENT.

In the fall of 1861, by the indefatigable exertions of Colonel Hildebrand, the 77th Regiment was recruited and organized at Marietta, and mustered into service about the 1st of February, 1862.

Immediately after organization, and before it was fully equipped, the regiment was ordered to Camp Dennison. On the 17th of February, 1862, it was ordered to report to General Sherman, at Paducah, and on the 20th was assigned to Sherman's Division of Grant's army, and with the 53d and 56th formed the 3d Brigade under Colonel Hildebrand. On the 9th of March the Division joined an expedition under Major-General F. C. Smith to the mouth of the Tennessee River, thence down the Mississippi, disembarking at Pittsburg Landing. On the 18th of March moved out two miles from the Landing and went into camp at Shiloh Church. On the 1st of April the regiment was ordered up the river to Eastport, Miss., to ascertain the force and position of the enemy at Iuka, where it had its first skirmish, and returned to Pittsburg in time to take part in the battle of the 5th and 7th of April, 1862, in which the regiment occupied a prominent position during the two entire days, only leaving the field on the 7th when night ended the fight. On the

8th the regiment was in the advance in pursuit of the retreating foe, during which time they were charged by Forrest's cavalry; but, fortunately, by the coming up of the 53d Ohio, the rebels were driven back. In this action the regiment numbered only 250 men and 13 officers. The entire loss during the three days in killed, wounded and missing was 220.

The regiment was with Sherman during the siege of Corinth; afterward encamped in Fort Pickering, at Memphis, in charge of military prisoners; left Memphis on the 31st of July, 1863, with a full complement of men, and was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division of Steel's Arkansas expedition. On the 23d of December, 1863, the regiment reënlisted and left for Columbus, and after thirty days' furlough was ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas, thence to Shreveport, La., and was engaged in the skirmish in the vicinity of Arkadelphia.

On the 22d of April, 1864, the 77th, under Captain McCormick, with two other regiments, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Drake, of Iowa, was detached to escort a large train of cars to Pine Bluff for supplies. On the 25th, at Mark's Mills, the escort was attacked in detail by General Fagan's rebel Division. First the two regiments under Colonel Drake, though making a splendid defense, were overpowered before Captain McCormick, three or four miles in the rear, could come to his assistance. When the 77th came up it went into the fight and for two hours kept up the unequal contest, but in vain; and almost the entire number took up their march farther South, and on the 15th of May reached the prison pens called Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas,

where they remained ten months before they were exchanged.

Those not captured formed a company and took part in a fight at Jenkin Ferry, on the Sabine River, in which they lost more than half their number in killed and wounded.

After their exchange (February, 1865) the regiment, under Colonel Steel, was transferred to the Army of the Gulf; was at the capture of Mobile, thence to the Rio Grande and encamped at Brownsville, Texas, from August, 1865, until March 8, 1866, when it was mustered out of service, and reached Columbus on the 23d, numbering 17 commissioned officers and 348 men. Thus the regiment was the advance and the rear guard of the army.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Samuel Fulton, c. as private Oct. 2, 1861; promoted to corpl. Nov. 23, 1861; to sergt. April 8, 1862; to second lieutenant. Feb. 13, 1863; to first lieutenant. May 30, 1863; to capt. July 11, 1865; m. o. w. c.

First Lieutenant, William H. Bingham, c. Dec. 18, 1861; pro. to sergt. April 17, 1862; first sergt. 1865; m. o. w. c.

First Lieutenant, William H. Burris, c. as private Nov. 14, 1861; app. corpl. April 13, 1862; first sergt. Sept. 7, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant. July 11, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Captain, James H. Lutgen, c. Oct. 12, 1861; res. Jan., 1864.

First Lieutenant, David A. Henery, c. Nov. 6, 1861; must. as second lieutenant; pro. to first lieutenant. April, 1863; re-e. Dec. 20, 1862; taken prisoner at Mark's Mills, Ark., April 25, 1864; escaped and res. from physical disability.

VETERANS.

Henery, Samuel J., c. Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to sergt. April 17, 1862; dis. Feb. 20, 1866.

Harpel, Jesse, c. Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to corpl. Sept. 29, 1863; vet. as sergt. Dec. 31, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Henery, Andrew H., c. Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to corpl. Feb. 1, 1863; vet. as sergt. 1865; m. o. w. c.

Blind, John L., c. Nov. 30, 1861; pro. to corpl.

June 1, 1864; vet. as sergt. Dec. 10, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Eddlebute, Jacob, c. Dec. 16, 1861; pro. to corpl. Aug. 2, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Hook, John, c. Nov. 9, 1861; vet. as corpl. Dec. 31, 1864; dis. Feb. 21, 1866.

Rogers, Jacob F., c. Dec. 20, 1861; vet. as corpl. Dec. 31, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Henery, John B., c. Dec. 20, 1861; vet. as corpl. June 6, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Flowers, David M., c. Dec. 20, 1861; vet. as corpl. Sept. 23, 1865; m. o. w. c.

McCarty, James B., c. Nov. 9, 1861, as mus.; dis. Feb. 21, 1865.

Bulstrom, Patrick, c. Dec. 19, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Bishop, Josephus, c. Feb. 15, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills, Ark., April 25, 1864.

Chidester, William B., c. Nov. 11, 1861.

Coalman, Edward R., c. as sergt. Nov. 23, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Choguill, George B., c. Nov. 6, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Davis, David, c. Feb. 11, 1864; captured at Mark's Mills, Ark.; m. o. w. c.

Dobbins, John W., c. Nov. 27, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Gates, Leander, c. Nov. 30, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Givens, Joseph B., c. Nov. 18, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Hooper, Thomas, c. Dec. 9, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Hamble, Richard, c. Nov. 16, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Hinton, William B., c. Nov. 26, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Handlan, Henry, c. Dec. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Llewellyn, Jesse, c. Dec. 20, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Kean, James B., c. Feb. 9, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Long, Jefferson, c. Oct. 29, 1861; m. o. w. c.

McKibben, Jesse, c. Oct. 26, 1861; m. o. w. c.

McElhose, Abram, c. Nov. 25, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Nott, Vandiver, c. Nov. 25, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Nott, Freeman, c. Dec. 5, 1861; dis. Feb. 21, 1866.

Prest, Jacob, c. Oct. 20, 1861; dis. Feb. 20, 1866.

Russell, Reuben, c. Nov. 22, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Rowland, John, c. Dec. 20, 1861; m. o. w. c. vet., Dec., 1863.

Rosser, Thomas, c. Nov. 14, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Sheets, John R., c. Nov. 4, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Smith, William, c. Nov. 16, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Springer, Samuel, c. Nov. 8, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Thomas, Joseph H., c. Nov. 25, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Williams, Geo. W., c. Nov. 20, 1861; dis. at Brownsville, Tex.

Calendine, Daniel, c. Nov. 25, 1861; died at Brownsville, Tex., Nov. 23, 1865.

Davis, Lahureth, c. Oct. 26, 1861; died a prisoner Aug. 3, 1864, at Tyler, Tex.

McCarty, Augustus, c. Nov. 18, 1861; pro. to sergt. March 1, 1864; dis. Jan. 5, 1865.

Kinney, Jacob P., e. Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt. Dec. 12, 1861; dis. Dec. 9, 1865.

McFarland, William P. B. e. Nov. 18, 1861; dis. May 30, 1865.

Beswick, John, M. D., e. Dec. 14, 1861; trans. non-com. staff, Oct. 5, 1865.

Davison, Eli B. e. Nov. 17, 1861; trans. to non-com. staff Aug. 10, 1865.

Dailey, Peter, e. Dec. 4, 1861; trans. to non-com. staff, Dec. 10, 1865.

Stanhope, John W., e. Dec. 12, 1861; trans. to non-com. staff May 15, 1865.

Van Fleet, John, e. Dec. 13, 1861; missing in action.

DEATHS AND DISCHARGES.

First Lieutenant Herschell B. White, e. Oct. 18, 1861; wo. at Shiloh and dis.

Sergeant William B. Hook, e. Nov. 1, 1861; dis. at e. t. s.

Sergeant Sydney B. Lutgen, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis. Aug. 26, 1862.

Corporal Charles S. Henerey, e. Nov. 9, 1861; dis. Oct. 21, 1862.

Corporal James Longley, e. Nov. 4, 1861; dis. Aug. 29, 1862.

Corporal Leroy S. Craig, e. Dec. 5, 1861; dis. Aug. 11, 1862.

Corporal Thomas Rowland, e. Nov. 8, 1861; dis. at e. t. s.

Musician William Ridgely, e. Nov. 9, 1861; dis. for disa. July 9, 1862.

Beswick, Francis M., e. Nov. 7, 1861; dis. at e. t. s.

Beach, George M., e. Nov. 9, 1861; taken prisoner at Shiloh; died at Washington, D. C.

Blondin, James W., e. Dec. 19, 1861; dis. June 20, 1862.

Colerick, Seneca, e. Nov. 25, 1861; dis. in 1862 on account of wo. received at Shiloh.

Davis, Ezekiel, e. Oct. 26, 1861; died at Moscow, Tenn., in 1862.

Dobbins, George F., e. Nov. 27, 1861; dis. Oct. 11, 1862.

Doran, Joseph, e. Dec. 2, 1861; died a prisoner Tyler, Texas.

Ellis, Alonzo B., e. Nov. 30, 1861; died at St. Louis, May 21, 1862.

Flemman, David, e. Nov. 11, 1861; died at home in 1862.

Green, John, e. Nov. 29, 1861; died at home Jan. 14, 1862.

Grimes, Samuel, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis. at e. t. s. Hale, Thomas, e. Nov. 27, 1861; wo. at Shiloh and dis. Sep. 28, 1862.

Heskett, Christopher C., e. Nov. 27, 1861; dis.

Herald, Thomas, e. Dec. 20, 1861; died at Shiloh, Dec. 20, 1862.

Herald James T., died at Shiloh.

Harris, A., e. Dec. 27, 1861; died at Little Rock, Ark.

Kennison, William S., e. Oct. 26, 1861; died at Alton, Ills., in 1863.

Kennison, Lovit E. B., e. Dec. 13, 1761.

Kenney, James, e. Nov. 8, 1861; died at Marrietta, O.

Lutgen, Athenius, e. Oct. 18, 1862; dis. at Alton, Ill., Oct. 21, 1862.

Linn, John R., e., Nov. 15, 1861; dis. after battle of Shiloh.

Longley, Thomas, e. Nov. 4, 1861; dis. Oct. 11, 1862; re-e. 1864.

Linkin, Emanuel, e. Dec. 6, 1861; killed at Shiloh, April 8, 1862.

Mercer, James, e. Nov. 9, 1861; died at Moscow, Tenn., July 11, 1862.

McElhose, Geo. B., e., Nov. 27, 1861; wo. at Shiloh and dis. Aug. 3, 1862, re-e. in 1864.

McKibben, William H., e. Dec. 16, 1861; received sunstroke in 1862; dis.

Nott, William, e. Dec. 5, 1861; died at Hamburg, Tenn., July 4, 1862.

Price, Stephen, died at Alton, Ill., Sept. 3, 1862.

Russell, Thomas, e. Nov. 9, 1861; died May 24, 1862.

Russell, Henry, e. Nov. 9, 1861; died May 8, 1862.

Reiker, John, e. Nov. 28, 1861; pro. to corpl. April 17, 1862; to serg. Feb. 9, 1863.

Reynolds, Alexander, e. Dec. 20, 1861; killed at Shiloh, April 8, 1862.

Rogers, Asa B., e. Dec. 20, 1861; died at Alton, Ill., Sept. 12, 1862.

Savage, David, e. Nov. 4, 1861; dis. July 5, 1867, at Columbus, Ohio.

Sanborn, Geo., e. Dec. 3, 1861; died Aug. 14, 1862.

Salkeld, Augustus, e. Dec. 20, 1861; dis.

Stoneman, John, e. Dec. 20, 1861; killed at Shiloh, April 8, 1862.

Nowles, John T., e. June 29, 1863; dis. March 8, 1866.

Bishop, Geo., e. Feb. 9, 1864; died a prisoner at Tyler, Texas, Oct. 27, 1864.

Balderson, James, e. Feb. 11, 1864; died a prisoner, at Tyler, Texas, Aug. 31, 1854.

Boll, Sampson, e. Feb. 20, 1864; died a prisoner at Tyler, Texas, Oct. 11, 1864.

Darnell, James, e. Feb. 11, 1864; died March 11, 1865, at New Orleans.

Doran, Joseph, e. Dec. 2, 1861; died a prisoner Jan. 4, 1865, at Tyler, Texas.

Decker, Jacob D., e. Feb. 20, 1864; died a prisoner July 21, 1864, at Tyler, Texas.

Long, Joseph K., e. Feb. 22, 1864; died a prisoner Aug. 3, 1864, at Tyler, Texas.

Pearson, Barnabas, e. Feb. 25, 1864; died a prisoner, Aug. 11, 1864, at Tyler, Texas.

Siedford, John, e. Sept., 14, 1862; killed in action at Jenkins Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864.

Schloterbeck, John H., e. Feb. 15, 1864; died a prisoner July 7, 1864, at Tyler, Texas.

Schloterbeck, Joseph, e. Feb. 27, 1864; died a prisoner at Tyler, Texas, June 29, 1864.

Smith, Nathan B. e. April 15, 1865; missing in action at Manton's Mills, Ark., April 25, 1865.

M. O. W. C. AND DIS. AT E. T. S.

Berry, Robert C., e. April 11, 1865; pro. to first lieut. and assigned to Co. B April 19, 1865.

Ogg, Charles W., e. Oct. 12, 1862; m. o. Oct. 12, 1865.

Pitts, Morris, e. July 29, 1864; m. o. July 19, 1865.

Pitts, Ingraham, e. Oct. 25th, 1862; m. o. July 19, 1865.

Richey, Joseph, e. Nov. 6, 1862; m. o. Nov. 5, 1865.

Sheid, John, e. Feb. 23, 1864; m. o. Nov. 7, 1865.

Schwartz, Fred., e., Oct. 13, 1862; m. o. Oct. 12, 1865.

Christy, Francis M., e. Nov. 22, 1861; m. o. May 30, 1865.

Craig, James M., e. Feb. 14, 1864; m. o. June 27, 1865.

Choguill, Elisha, e. Feb. 11, 1864; m. o. Feb. 17, 1865.

Chidester, Daniel D., e. Dec. 14, 1861; m. o. Feb. 17, 1866.

Dougherty, Samuel, e. Feb. 17, 1865; m. o. Feb. 17, 1866.

Dierwester, Theophilus, e. Sept. 19, 1864; July 19, 1865.

Hendershot, Zelotus, e. Sept. 20, 1864; m. o. July 19, 1865.

Linn, Charles, e. Feb. 17, 1865; m. o. Feb. 17, 1866.

Mercer, Solomon, e. Feb. 17, 1865; m. o. Feb. 17, 1866.

Henery, Joseph J., e. Feb. 9, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Israel, Elisha, e. Feb. 18, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Johnson, Joseph, e. Feb. 18, 1864; sick at Mobile, Ala., at m. o.

Johnson, John, e. Feb. 18, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Kraps, Joshua J., e. Feb. 16, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Lightner, Samuel, e. Feb. 11, 1864; m. o. w. c.

McElhose, Archibald, e. Feb. 17, 1864; m. o. w. c.

McElhose, Geo. B., e. Feb. 20, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Otis, Timothy, e. Jan. 18, 1864; absent on furlough at m. o.

Pitner, Geo. W., e. Jan. 25, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Power, James R., e. Aug. 31, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Sanders, Jno. T., e. Feb. 13, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Johnson, George, e. Dec. 29, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Spear, Henry Y., e. Feb. 28, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Sherman, Jesse H., e. Feb. 11, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Van Fleet, Garrett, e. Feb. 11, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Vaughn, Jesse, e. Feb. 20, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Walker, John, e. March 4, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Walker, A., e. March 8, 1864; captured March 23; prisoner or war ten months; exchanged; pro.

to corpl and m. o. w. c.

Wallace, James W., e. Oct. 30, 1861; m. o. w. c.

White, James B., e. Feb. 9, 1864; m. o. March 8, 1866, Brownsville, Texas.

Jeffres, Andrew M., e. Aug. 2, 1863; dis. Feb. 20, 1866.

Israel, William, e. Feb. 11, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Rowland, Greenbury, e. Nov. 15, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Ellis, Miles, e. Feb. 24, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Ellis, William, e. Feb. 23, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Balderson, Alfred, e. Feb. 19, 1864.

The following were members of the company:

George Comstock, Daniel Chidester, Nathan Clark, Thomas O. Oliver, Josiah Rogers, Reynolds Franklin, Joshua Adrian, Marion Grooves; Yarnell George, Thomas Coleric, Benjamin Chidester, Mordecai Rowland, Joseph T. Heralt, Daniel Henry, Johiel Hagaman, Samuel P. Hinton, James King, Levi Lightner.

Wier, Andrew, e. Nov. 8, 1861.

Preston, John, e. Nov. 28, 1861.

Pedicord, Milton, e. Dec. 2, 1861.

Lee, Merriam, e. Dec. 9, 1861.

Smith, Joseph, e. a fifer, Dec. 9, 1861.

Smith, James, e. drummer, Dec. 9, 1861.

Smith, Nathan, e. serg., Dec. 9, 1861.

COMPANY E, 78TH REGIMENT.

The recruiting of this company was commenced about the 1st of November, 1861, by Rev. Thomas M. Stevenson, and others for the 78th Regiment, then being formed at Zanesville, which was afterward organized with M. D. Leggett, colonel. Dr. J. S. Reeves went as sur-

geon to the regiment, and remained in the service until the regiment was mustered out.

On the 23d of December, 1861, the company met and elected Thomas M. Stevenson, Captain; W. W. McCarty, first and Cyrus M. Roberts, second lieutenants; A. W. Stewart, first orderly; Dr. E. G. Coulson, steward of the hospital.

The company went into camp on the 25th of December with ninety-four as strong, brave and reliable men as ever left the county. Captain Stevenson had for a number of years been superintendent of the public schools of McConnellsville, and had the summer previous been licensed to preach. Lieutenant McCarty had long been a resident of McConnellsville, and had filled many of the principal offices of the county, which made him well acquainted in the county and gave him an influence that caused many worthy men to rally for the defense of liberty and the flag. Lieutenant Roberts had long been engaged in merchandising, and, being a young man of good character, influenced many young men to imitate his example and lay down all that was dear upon their country's altar. No company in the regiment did more efficient service, and none suffered more upon the field of battle or from hardship and exposure.

On the 11th of February, 1862, the regiment left for Fort Donelson, where it arrived on the 15th and took position on the field of battle too late to take part in the action yet in time to take charge of the rebel prisoners.

With the regiment we might follow Company E through its devious weary marches and battles, and cite the involuntary tests of some of its members of the

luxuries of southern boarding houses, but this has been lucidly written in the "History of the 78th Regiment," from its "muster in" to its "muster out," by Rev. T. M. Stevenson, who was first captain of the company and afterward chaplain of the regiment, in which he says "no company has done more efficient service, none suffered more upon the field of battle or from hardship and exposure," and a repetition here would be unnecessary.

But two items not given may be of interest. After the evacuation of Corinth by the rebels, Colonel Leggett was sent to Jackson, Tennessee, occupied by a force of rebels, who were driven out, and C. M. Roberts raised the stripes and stars on the same pole on which had been raised the first rebel flag in Tennessee.

On the march of the regiment to Roswell factories, on the Chattahoochie River, on the 16th of July, 1864, while walking through a clump of bushes, Surgeon Reeves was accosted by a citizen of the country, with a request for a federal surgeon to administer medical aid to his sick daughter. The doctor at first objected, but on a second thought concluded to go with the man who took him down the valley to a cave, where he found about two hundred Union refugees hiding from the persecution of the rebel authorities.

The following were commissioned and assigned to other companies: Sergeant A. A. Adair to captain; Sergeant Martin Durant to second lieutenant; Sergeant John Kennedy to second lieutenant, Sergeant James Earich to second lieutenant. The latter refused to be mustered as lieutenant, preferring to carry the colors which he had borne in so many battles.

COMPANY E, 78TH REGIMENT O. V. I.

OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas M. Stevenson, e. Oct. 29, 1861; res. Feb. 14, 1863; com. as chaplain Feb. 20, 1863.

First Lieutenant, William W. McCarty, e. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to captain March 7, 1862; dis. May 26, 1865.

First Lieutenant, Archibald W. Stewart, entered service as a private Nov. 15, 1861; pro. to sergt. Dec. 23, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant. Feb. 14, 1863; to first lieutenant. Jan. 14, 1865; detailed as aid-de-camp on staff of General Leggett, on which he served until the close of the war.

Second Lieutenant, Cyrus M. Roberts, e. Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant. March 16, 1863, to captain Jan. 1, 1865; retained in service.

Second Lieutenant, Alexander V. P. Hagar, e. as sergt. Oct. 30, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant. Jan. 20, 1865.

SERGEANTS.

Joseph L. Brown, e. Dec. 5, 1861; vet.; e. Dec. 18, 1863; pro. to corpl. Dec. 18, 1863; to sergt. June 1, 1865; to first sergt. June 11, 1865; m. o. w. e.

William H. Townsend, e. as corpl. Dec. 13, 1861; vet.; e. as sergt. Jan. 5, 1864; absent on furlough, at m. o.

James R. Earich, e. as private Dec. 21, 1861; vet.; e. as sergt. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Harvey Davis, e. as private Dec. 21, 1861; vet.; e. as sergt. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Samuel M. Cramblett, e. as private Dec. 7, 1861; vet.; e. as sergt. Dec. 18, 1863; m. o. w. e.

CORPORALS.

Eli W. Coulson, e. as private; vet.; e. as corpl. Jan. 5, 1864; absent on furlough at m. o.

Benjamin A. Wiley, e. as private Jan. 7, 1864; pro. to corpl. Jan. 2, 1865; m. o. w. e.

John Davis, e. Oct. 7, 1863; pro. to corpl. Jan. 2, 1865; m. o. w. e.

William Stoneburner, e. as private Dec. 17, 1861; vet.; e. Dec. 18, 1863; pro. to corpl. June 1, 1865; m. o. w. e.

James P. Hartsell, e. as private; vet.; e. Jan. 5, 1864; pro. to corpl. June 1, 1865.

Marion Ridgeley, e. as private Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to corpl. June 1, 1865.

Fletcher L. Bunn, e. as private March 28, 1864; pro. to corpl. June 1, 1865.

William L. Brown, e. as private Dec. 7, 1861; vet.; e. Dec. 1863; pro. to corpl. June 1, 1865; m. o. w. e.

William J. George, e. as private Dec. 21, 1861; vet.; e. as musician, Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Philip J. George, vet.; e. as musician Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. w. e.

PRIVATES.

Brogan, James, e. Sept. 21, 1863; m. o. w. e.

Coulson, William G. S., e. Jan. 7, 1863; m. o. w. e.

Christman, Daniel, e. Dec. 4, 1861; vet.; e. Jan. 6, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Christman, William D., e. Dec. 5, 1861; vet.; e. Dec. 18, 1863; m. o. w. e.

Carver, John S., e. Jan. 5, 1864; absent on furlough at m. o.

Coffee, Louis, e. Dec. 2, 1863; m. o. w. e.

Cochran, Samuel, e. Oct. 10, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Donahue, Morris, e. Oct. 6, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Drake, H. H., e. Dec. 12, 1861, Co. E, 78th; dis. Sept. 26, 1862.

Durant, George, e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Durant, John, e. Jan. 8, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Dozer, Benjamin F., e. Feb. 26, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Ferguson, Elisha, e. Oct. 8, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Gallion, George W., e. Dec. 7, 1861; vet.; e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Glassford, Fred., e. Jan. 4, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Gilpin, Daniel, e. Oct. 18, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Hays, John W., e. Dec. 7, 1861; vet.; e. Dec. 18, 1863; m. o. w. e.

Hersch, William F., e. Feb. 25, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Jones, Reason, e. Nov. 15, 1863; m. o. w. e.

Kirby, John R., e. Feb. 22, 1865; m. o. w. e.

Longstreth, Thomas, e. Oct. 12, 1864; m. o. w. e.

McElroy, John, e. Nov. 16, 1863; absent on furlough on m. o.

Martin, Thomas, e. Feb. 19, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Matson, Alvertus, e. Feb. 22, 1865; absent at m. o.

Morrison, Matthias, e. Dec. 26, 1861; vet.; e. Jan. 5, 1864; sick at m. o.; dis. Jan. 5, 1865, at Camp Chase.

Pletcher, Noah, e. Dec. 21, 1861; vet.; e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Pletcher, Nicholas, e. Dec. 17, 1861; dis. for disa. Sept., 1862; re-e. Sept. 1863, 1st regt. O. H. A.; dis.

Pletcher, Jno. W., e. Dec. 21, 1861; vet.; e. Jan. 5, 1864; sick at m. o.

Price, Othello, e. Feb. 24, 1864; m. o. w. e.

Penrose, Austin, e. Feb. 16, 1865; m. o. w. e.

Quinn, Henry, e. Dec. 28, 1863; m. o. w. e.

Rainey, Jonathan, e. Feb. 22, 1865; m. o. w. e.

Sutton, William, e. Oct. 14, 1864; m. o. w. c.
 Sowders, Jacob A., e. Feb. 26, 1864; m. o. w. c.
 Shook, William J., e. — 7, 1861; detailed
 as ambulance driver; vet.; e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o.
 w. c.

Stevens, Elwood, e. Feb. 17, 1865; m. o. w. c.
 Tow, Joseph, e. Oct. 6, 1864.

Van Horn, John W., e. Dec. 14, 1861; vet.; e.
 Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Wiley, Hiram J., e. Nov. 15, 1861; vet.; e.
 Jan. 8, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Walters, John A., e. Oct. 7, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Wallace, Wilkes P., e. Oct. 14, 1864; m. o.
 w. c.

Whitcraft, John R., e. March 6, 1864; m. o.
 w. c.

Wood, Charles P., e. Feb. 17, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Williams, John, e. March 16, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Young, John, e. Dec. 25, 1861; vet.; e. Jan. 5,
 1864; absent on furlough at m. o.

Young, Thomas, e. Feb. 17, 1865; m. o. w. c.

The following names appear on
 muster-in roll and are not found on
 the muster-out roll.

Sergeant George J. Chappellear, e. Nov. 82,
 1861; dis. in 1862 on surg. cert. of disa.

Sergeant Alexander Stinchcomb, e. Dec. 21,
 1861; dis. in 1862 on surg. cert. of disa.

Sergeant Charles W. Brown, e. Dec. 3, 1861;
 died at Shiloh in 1862.

Sergeant Jasper S. Laughlin, e. Nov. 28, 1861;
 died in service.

Corporal Robert F. Chandler, e. Nov. 20, 1861;
 died in service.

Corporal George R. McCarty, e. Dec. 21, 1861;
 absent at m. o.

Corporal Jacob Bush, e. Dec. 17, 1861.

Corporal William H. Sopher, e. Dec. 4, 1861;
 died in service.

Corporal Abram Wood, e. Dec. 4, 1861; dis. in
 1862 on surg. cert. of disa.

Corporal Jordan M. Maular, e. Nov. 28, 1861;
 dis. in 1862 on surg. cert. of disa.

PRIVATES.

Ammon, George W., e. Dec. 12, 1861; dis.
 Sept. 23, 1862, at Columbus, O., on surg. cert. of
 disa.

Alexander, Thompson, e. Dec. 17, 1861; dis.
 on surg. cert. of disa.

Bailey, Benjamin F., e. Nov. 20, 1861; died of
 wounds received at Vicksburg, Miss.

Bailey, James M., e. Nov. 26, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Bailey, Christian, e. Dec. 19, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Bailey, David, e. Dec. 19, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Bailey, Sylvester, e. Dec. 19, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Beisaker, Jacob, e. Dec. 19, 1861, m. o. w. c.

Barkhurst, John, e. Nov. 21, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Boyd, Cyrus, e. Dec. 4, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Bunn, Fletcher F., e. Dec. 7, 1861; dis. by re-e.
 April 1, 1864.

Bush, Hiram H., e. Dec. 19, 1861; killed in
 battle at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Coulson, Eli W., e. Nov. 26, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Coulson, Eli G., e. Nov. 14, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Coffee, Louis, e. Dec. 4, 1861.

Clawson, John, e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis. on surg.
 cert. of disa.

Chappellear, William A., e. Dec. 9, 1861; dis.
 on surg. cert. of disa.

Davis, John, e. Nov. 29, 1861.

Drake, Henry H., e. Dec. 12, 1861.

Durant, Martin, e. Dec. 21, 1861; pro. to sec-
 ond lieutenant.

Fuller, Chester M., e. Dec. 7, 1861.

Glassford, Fred, e. Nov. 21, 1861.

Grubb, Rasselas, e. Nov. 21, 1861.

Harnes, Robert, killed Nov. 25, 1863.

Harris, George W., e. Dec. 3, 1861; killed at
 Lovejoy's Station while in picket line.

Hann, David P., e. Dec. 12, 1861.

Heller, William, e. Jan. 3, 1862.

Kirby, William, e. Dec. 4, 1861.

Kirby, John R., Nov. 21, 1861.

Kennedy, John, e. Dec. 21, 1861.

Keller, John, e. Dec. 25, 1861; dis. at Mem-
 phis, Tenn., Feb. 1863.

Koon, Sylvester, e. Dec. 30, 1861.

Lees, Elisha, e. Dec. 12, 1861.

Landerman, William, e. Dec. 17, 1861.

Moore, James W., e. Nov. 20, 1861; vet.; e.
 April 1, 1864.

Mauilar, George W., e. Nov. 29, 1861.

Monks, Albert, e. Dec. 4, 1861.

Murphy, William, e. Dec. 9, 1861.

McElroy, John, e. Nov. 25, 1861; -died in
 Vicksburg, Miss., in 1863.

McCarty, Arthur W., e. Dec. 3, 1861.

Porter, James D., e. Dec. 12, 1861.

Pletcher, Nicholas, e. Dec. 21, 1861.

Rivers, Ethelbert D., e. Dec. 6, 1861.

Shutt, Samuel H., e. Nov. 20, 1861.

Smith, John C., e. Nov. 26, 1861.

Sopher, John D., e. Nov. 23, 1861; died in
 service.

Sowers, Job P., e. Dec. 4, 1861.

Southard, Samuel, e. Dec. 17, 1861.

Swope, Henry, e. Dec. 21, 1863.

Thompson, John, e. Dec. 6, 1861.

Thompson, John W., e. Dec. 17, 1861; died in
 service.

Tompkins, Benjamin, e. Dec. 5, 1861.
 Turner, Alonzo, e. Dec. 12, 1861; killed in battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864.
 Williams, Luther C., e. Nov. 17, 1861; dis. on surg. cert.
 Wiseman, Caleb M., e. Nov. 26, 1861; died in service.
 Wade, William S., e. Nov. 25, 1861; dis. at Columbus, O., on surg. cert.
 Walraven, Charles, e. Dec. 4, 1861.
 Whitaker, John H., e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis. at Columbus on surg. cert.
 Woodward, Samuel S., e. Dec. 19, 1861.

NAMES OF A DETACHMENT.

John C. Russel, e. as corpl. Aug. 30, 1862; wo. at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863.
 John Switzer, e. Sept. 1, 1862; absent at m. o.
 Alexander Earich, e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. o. w. e.
 Jacob L. Matson, e. Aug. 30, 1862; m. o. w. e.

PRIVATES.

Brown, Benjamin, e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Brown, John C., e. Sept. 2, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Bush, Leonard J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, dis. June 1, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
 Coulson, George S., e. Aug. 30, 1862; wo. at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; dis. at Washington, D. C., June 1, 1865.
 Davis, Martin, e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Matson, Seaton A., e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Allard, Jonathan, e. Oct. 26, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Aldrich, Theodore, e. Sept. 26, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Benton, Orlando F., e. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Bustator, Mathias, e. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Copey, Martin, e. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Colen, James, e. Sept. 29, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Decissus, Christian, e. Oct. 14, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Emrich, Peter, e. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Friar, Samuel L., e. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Fishbaugh, Louis, e. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Fetter, John, e. Sept. 23, 1864; absent in hospital at Alexandria, Va., at m. o. e.
 Jones, Jacob A., e. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Keafer, Adam, e. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Linder, Michael, e. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Omer, Reuben, e. Sept. 28, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Pletcher, Israel, e. Oct. 19, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Rhodes, Ira, e. Oct. 19, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Rosser, William G., e. Oct. 19, 1864; absent in hospital, Alexandria, Va., at m. o. e.
 Stoneburner, Gilman, e. Oct. 19, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Stunnaberry, Absalom, e. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Stemler, David, e. Oct. 13, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Sloan, James, e. Oct. 19, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
 Smith, David, e. Oct. 19, 1864; dis. at Washington, D. C., June 1, 1865.
 Taylor, Thomas, e. Oct. 19, 1864; dis. at Washington, D. C., June 1, 1865.
 Wright, David, Sept. 28, 1864; dis. at Washington, D. C., June 1, 1865.
 Swingle, Nicholas, e. March 18, 1864, Zanesville; absent in hospital June 12, 1864.
 Wm. H. Dozer, formerly Co. E. 78th regt.; transferred to vet. reserve corps, and assigned to Co. H, 6th regt., vet. reserve corps; died in post hospital, Johnson's Island, O., March 23, 1865.
 Thomas Harter, killed in battle July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
 William Smith, e. in 1863; dis. by reason of wo. rec. July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
 Robert Moore, e. 1863; dis. by reason of wo. rec. July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
 George H. Conlson, e. Jan., 1864, died of wo. rec. in battle July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
 Asa Massey, e. Aug., 1862; died in service, Lake Providence, La.

Company D of the 78th not being exclusively recruited in Morgan County, is omitted in the numbering of the companies. Yet it is proper to state that the company was raised in the vicinity of Rockville, Muskingum County, and Bloom Township, Morgan County.
 E. Hilles Talley, son of W. F. Talley.

of Muskingum County, was elected captain, and with his company and regiment left Zanesville on February 11, 1862. After leaving Fort Donelson, about the middle of March, Captain Talley was taken sick and removed to the hospital at Savannah, Tenn., where he died April 1, 1862, in the vigor of his young manhood, the first of his regiment sacrificed to the cause he had espoused.

COMPANY F, 86TH REGIMENT.

On Tuesday, the 27th of May, 1862, Governor Tod's dispatch of the 2d was received at McConnelsville, stating that Washington City was in immediate danger, and that Morgan County must, without delay, raise 100 men for three months' service. Forthwith all was excitement. Hand-bills announcing the news were printed, the bells of the two towns were rung, and enlistment commenced. On the 28th sixty men were enrolled, and on the 9th of June the company reported at Camp Chase, and elected F. W. Wood captain, Amos W. Ewing first and Geo. S. Corner second lieutenants, and was attached to the 86th Regiment as Company F.

The regiment left Camp Chase on the 17th June, 1862, for Cumberland; but at Bentwood, on the Ohio, the order was changed to Clarksburg, Virginia, where the regiment arrived on the 19th, and remained in camp until the 21st of August. Company F, with five other companies, under Major Lemert, was then ordered to Buchanan, Virginia, where they arrived on the 22d, and the next day departed for Beverly, Virginia. On the 25th Company F was ordered to the mountains, about twenty-five miles distant, to build a fortification, and to guard passes on the dry fork of Cheat River. On the 3d of September the

company was ordered back to Beverly, where it joined the other five companies, and on the 6th was ordered to join the regiment at Clarksburg, where it remained until ordered home. It was mustered out of the service on the 23d of September, 1862.

While at Clarksburg Company F was ordered out one night to break up a company of rebels, who were recruiting in the vicinity. This was successfully effected by a few shots from their muskets, which rendered some of them satisfied with war and incapable of further mischief.*

Company F was mustered into service at Camp Chase by Captain Dodd June 2d, 1862; was mustered out at Camp Dennison September 23d, 1862, by Captain A. T. Bond, U. S. A. The dates of enlistment are from May 27th to June 9th, inclusive.

OFFICERS.

Fred W. Wood, captain.

Amos W. Ewing, first lieutenant.

George S. Corner, second lieutenant.

William J. Bumgardner, orderly sergeant.

Thomas W. Simpson, second sergeant.

James I. Defigh, third sergeant.

Absalom Wills, fourth sergeant.

Caleb E. Fouts, fifth sergeant.

Corporals: Harmon S. Benjamin, John W. Barkhurst, John Grim, Solomon S. Beekwith, Moses H. Metealf, Frank B. Manly, Theodore F. Lent, Henry A. Davis.

Musicians: John L. Cochran, Henry C. Timms.

Thomas O. Neely, wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Adams, W. W.	Bozman, James E.
Auerbaeh, Henry M.	Border, James E.
Adams, Charles W.	Cowman, William H.
Brownell, James W.	Cowman, John E.
Baker, Nathan S.	Campbell, Thomas R.
Benjamin, James L.	Chidester, Thomas G.
Barrel, William A.	Compton, John D.
Beckel, William L.	Carter, John.
Baker, Isaac.	Davidson, Aaron.
Bengman, Dennis M.	Doren, Emanuel

*From Lieut. Col. George S. Corner.

Denkle, Jacob.	McVey, Levi.
Dickerson, Hiel L.	Mingus, Samuel P.
Davis, John.	Mendenhall, John M.
Ewing, William B.	McWilliams, Thomas.
Ellis, James W.	Neeley, Henry.
Ellis, Eli.	Oliver, Joshua.
Hiler, Richard S.	Power, Paton.
Head, Absalom.	Power, Joseph.
Hutchins, Nathan F.	Power, James.
Holmes, James W.	Porter, Thomas H.
Holbrook, John.	Patterson, Henry G.
Hughes, Henry C.	Rogers, William B.
Hannum, Seth.	Roland, Henry F.
Hutchinson, John M.	Rankin, John.
Hollingshead, James.	Richey, William.
Hansberry, Ezra S.	Ron, James F.
Hughey, James M.	Sweezy, Henry.
Joy, James H.	Sands, Alexander B.
James, John.	Sands, James N.
Jackson, John.	Sutton, Thomas.
Jones, John.	Thurman, William.
Kincaid, McArthur.	Turner, Vinton L.
Kincaid, James W.	Veatch, Theophilus.
Kilkenny, Thomas.	Wilson, Joseph G.
Kirby, Robert E.	Wetherell, Albert.
Millar, Henry L.	Wetherell, Luther.
Moore, McClurg.	Worley, Albert.
McCann, John R.	Wheeler, Joseph.
McCann, Benjamin F.	Walker, Albert.
McGrew, Finley B.	White, Jesse.
Matson, Gregory.	Young, William H.

PROMOTIONS.

Fred W. Wood, e. as private; pro. to capt. June 9, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Amos W. Ewing, e. as private; pro. to first lieutenant. June 9, 1862; m. o. w. c.

George S. Corner, e. as private; pro. to second lieutenant. June 9, 1862; m. o. w. c.

William J. Bumgardner, e. as private; pro. to ord. sergt. June 9, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Thomas W. Simpson, e. as private; pro. to ord. sergt. June 9, 1862; m. o. w. c.

James I. Defigh, pro. to sergt.; m. o. w. c.

Absalom Wills, pro. to sergt.; m. o. w. c.

Caleb E. Fouts, pro. to sergt.; m. o. w. c.

H. S. Benjamin, John W. Barkhurst, John Grim, Solomon S. Beckwith, Moses H. Metcalf, Frank Manly, Theodore F. Lent, and H. A. Davis, pro. from privates to corporals and m. o. w. c.

DEATHS AND DISCHARGES.

Eli Ellis, dis. July 17, 1862, at Grafton, Va., on surg. cert. of disa.; Henry C. Hughes, died Sept. 12, 1862, at Clarksburg, Va., of typhoid fever.

COMPANIES C AND D, 97TH REGIMENT.

On the call of the President, July, 1862, the military committees of the counties of Muskingum, Coshocton, Guernsey and Morgan, met at Zanesville, on the 18th of July, and recommended officers for the 97th Regiment, then being organized at Zanesville, but from some cause their commendation was unheeded.

Under this call for 300,000 men the quota of Morgan was two companies, and in case of a deficiency of volunteers a draft was ordered in the county or district deficient.

On the 21st the military committee met for the purpose of recommending suitable persons to the governor as second lieutenants or recruiting officers for the two companies. From the twenty names presented the committee selected George S. Davis, of Malta, and Sextus Scott, of McConnellsville. Mr. Scott declined and the committee appointed W. P. Gilley; but after a reconsideration Mr. Scott concluded to accept, and was again recommended. On the 28th the committee again met, and recommended Andrew Arrick, of Bristol, Ira Ellis, of Homer, and Bart. Coalman, of McConnellsville, all of whom had their commissions by the 30th. On the 7th of August each company had half the number required, and on the 15th one company reported at Camp Potwin, near Zanesville, with Sextus Scott captain, Bart. Coalman first and W. P. Gilley second lieutenants. On the 16th the other reported with Captain George S. Davis, First Lieutenant Ira Ellis, and Second Lieutenant Andrew Arrick. These were Companies C and D.

The regiment was mustered into the service on the 1st and 2d of September, 1862; on the 7th went by rail to Cov-

ington Heights, opposite Cincinnati, and on the 8th took position near Fort Mitchell, three miles from the river, during the Kirby Smith raid.

On the 22d of September, at Louisville, the regiment was attached to General Buel's army, and on the 1st of October started in pursuit of Bragg's force, and on the 4th of October encountered the rear guard, and after a slight skirmish the rebels retreated toward Perryville. At the beginning of the battle of Perryville, October 8th, the regiment was ten miles distant, but came up, and was efficient in the defeat of the enemy.

On the reorganization under General Rosecrans the 97th was retained in General Crittenden's Corps, which formed the left wing of the Army of the Cumberland. On the 27th, in the movement against Murfreesboro, the regiment encountered the outposts of the enemy at Lavergne, fifteen miles from Nashville, and at Stone River on the 31st December, 1862, and on the 1st, 2d and 3d January, 1863. September 9th, after driving the enemy's sharpshooters from Chattanooga, the regiment entered the city three hours before the main army. For this gallant action the regiment, with the brigade, was left to garrison the place, and consequently was not in the engagement at Chickamauga. On a second organization of the army under Major-General Thomas, the regiment with the brigade was assigned to Sherman's 2d Division, and with it was at the battle of Mission Ridge, in which it lost one hundred and fifty officers and men killed and wounded. On the 28th of November, 1863, the regiment left Chattanooga for Knoxville to reinforce General Burnside. In this march they

suffered from being thinly clad and without transportation; but while at Knoxville they evinced their taste for learning by the occupation of the East Tennessee University. On the 15th of December their services were required in driving Longstreet over the Strawberry Plains and Blain's Cross Roads.

On the 25th of April, 1864, the 97th joined the main army at Cleveland, Tenn., and on the 3d of May, with Sherman's army, entered on the Atlanta campaign. On the 11th of May the regiment, with Harker's Brigade, made an unsuccessful charge on the enemy at Rocky Face Ridge. At Resaca the regiment was under fire for two days (14th and 15th of May), and at Adairsville, on the 17th, had a sharp fight, resulting in a loss of twenty men in less than fifteen minutes. At Dallas the regiment was under constant fire from the 25th of May to the 5th of June. But the great and in fact only discomfiture of the 97th, was in the two engagements of the 22d and 27th of June on the enemy's position on the Kenesaw Mountain—in both of which it lost heavily. In the first, of 153 men of the regiment engaged, 112 were either killed or wounded, and in the second thirty-five. The boys celebrated the 4th by a fight at Smyrna church.

At the battle of Peach Tree Creek, on the 20th of July, 1863, the 97th, numbering less than three hundred men, being on the extreme left, received the terrible shock of Hood's rebel forces, and stood firm against seven charges made against it. For this gallantry General Howard (commanding the brigade) and General Newton (commanding the division) went to the regiment and personally thanked the officers and men. In addition an order was issued



David A. Henery

exempting the regiment from picket and fatigue duty during the remainder of the campaign.

The regiment was in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, and with Sherman entered Atlanta, September 2, 1864. After this time the regiment participated in the battles of Lovejoy Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, and was at Bull's Gap, in East Tennessee, rebuilding the Tennessee and Virginia railroad, with a view of going by rail to Richmond *via* Lynchburg, when the news of Lee's surrender changed its course to Nashville, where the regiment was mustered out of the service.

COMPANY C, 97TH O. V. I.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Sextus Scott, e. July 23, 1862; res. Jan. 31, 1863, phys. disa.

Captain, William P. Gilley, e. June 10, 1862, as second lieut.; pro. to first lieut. May 10, 1863, to captain June 6, 1863; wo. at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863, and m. o. w. c.

First Lieutenant, Bartholemew Coalman, e. July 26, 1862; dis. April 10, 1863, account of disa.

First Lieutenant, William D. Thompson, e. as first sergt.; pro. to second lieut. May 10, 1863, to first lieut. Jan. 25, 1864; wo. at battle Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Sergeant, Albert G. Emerson, e. July 28, 1862, as private; pro. to sergt. Feb. 1, 1863; to first sergt. May 10, 1863; wo. at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; m. o. Nov. 27, 1865.

Sergeant, Brice Taylor, e. Aug. 11, 1862, as private; pro. to corpl. Feb. 1, 1863; to sergt. May 10, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Sergeant, William A. Murray, e. Aug. 1, 1862, as private; pro. to corpl. Dec. 4, 1862; wo. at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Sergeant, Israel C. Garrett, e. Aug. 4, 1862, as private; pro. to corpl. May 10, 1863; to sergt. Dec. 17, 1864; wo. at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Sergeant, James M. Merwin, e. Aug. 11, 1862, as private; pro. to corpl. Aug. 1, 1863; to sergt. Jan. 17, 1865; wo. at Nashville, Dec. 15, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Samuel Hough, e. July 31, 1862, as private; pro. to corpl. Aug. 1, 1864; captured Nov. 13, 1862; paroled same day; returned to duty; wo. at Mission Ridge and Franklin, Tenn.

Corporal, William C. Kidd, e. Aug. 13, 1862, as private; pro. to corpl. Aug. 1, 1864; wo. at Franklin, Tenn.; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Asa B. Smith, e. Aug. 8, 1862, as private; pro. to corpl. Aug. 1, 1864; wo. at Mission Ridge; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Francis Hammond, e. Aug. 11, 1862, as private; pro. to corpl. Aug. 9, 1864; captured at Franklin, Tenn.; prisoner of war, and died in the hands of the enemy.

Corporal, William C. Jackson, e. Aug. 11, 1862, as private; pro. to corpl. Dec. 17, 1864; m. o. w. c.

John T. Duvall, e. Aug. 2, 1862, as corpl.; pro. to sergt. Aug. 1, 1863; wo. at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Philip Stout, e. Aug. 8, 1862, as private; pro. to corpl. March 1, 1865; wo. at Franklin, Tenn.; m. o. w. c.

Musician, John S. Crosser, e. Aug. 4, 1862, as musician; m. o. w. c.

PRIVATES.

Brown, James A., e. Aug. 1, 1862; wo. at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Betts, Roston, e. Aug. 4, 1862; wo. at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; on detached service at 2d division headquarters as blacksmith; m. o. w. c.

Carnes, Leonard, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Casedy, George A., e. July 25, 1862, as sergt.; dis. from Co., July 31, 1863.

Miller, Samuel D., e. Aug. 13, 1862, and died at home.

Kahler, Hiram, e. Aug. 1862; m. o. June 10, 1863.

Merwin, Justus B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. w. c.

Crisman, Cyrus W., e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Dutcher, Junia A., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Greer, James F., e. Aug. 4, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Hosom, James P., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Huffman, James C., e. Aug. 11, 1862; wo. at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, and at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Kraps, Jacob, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Kraps, Edward D., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Kinzel, Benjamin, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. w. c.

Kahler, Wm. F., e. Aug. 4, 1862; wo. at Mission Ridge, detailed in 2d div. ambulance corps May 2, 1864, to June 8, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Milner, Rezin, e. Aug. 8, 1862; captured at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; blown up on steamer "Sultana." April 27, 1865.

McGill, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Mervin, Francis M., e. Aug. 11, 1862; detailed 2d div. supply train, Jan. 26, 1865, to June 26, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Mercer, David H., e. Aug. 4, 1862; wo. before Atlanta, Ga., and on detached service at headquarters 2d brig., 2d div.; m. o. w. c.

McCarty, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862; wo. at Mission Ridge; m. o. w. c.

Neely, Geo. W., e. Aug. 1, 1862; sick at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 23; returned to Co. June 10; m. o. w. c.

Pearey, Simon, e. Aug. 4, 1862; detailed at headquarters; returned to Co. June 8, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Rush, Nathaniel, e. Aug. 4, 1864; wo. at Mission Ridge; m. o. w. c.

Roberts, Jos. W., e. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. to sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Simms, David R., e. Aug. 9, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Spencer, Bushrod, e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Triplitt, Wilson, e. Aug. 4, 1862; detailed service 2d div. supply train; m. o. w. c.

Taylor, David, e. Aug. 12, 1862; detailed battery brigade, May 2, 1864, to June 8, 1865, m. o. w. c.

Tavener, John E., e. Sept. 10, 1862; m. o. w. c.

DISCHARGED SERGEANTS.

Joseph F. Johnson, e. Aug. 28, 1862; dis. Jan. 31, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Eldridge G. Hosom, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. Dec. 19, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.

Hanson Noyes, d. Aug. 7, 1862; dis. Jan. 16, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

Coridon B. Seng, e. Aug. 7, 1862; dis. Dec. 14, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

DISCHARGED PRIVATES.

Carman, John, e. July 25, 1862, and dis. at Columbus, O., July 29, 1864.

Davis, Wm. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. Dec. 14, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Mummy, Charles, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. Oct. 26, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.

Ethell, Chas. W., e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. March 7, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.

Fitch, Samuel, e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. Nov. 29, 1864, at Columbus, O.

Fox, George W., e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. at Nashville, Tenn., on account of wounds received near Dallas, Ga.

Gheen, John H., e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. March 16, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.

Garrett, George W., e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. May 11, 1863, at Quincy, Ill.

Hartley, Jesse, e. Aug. 1, 1862; dis. Dec. 14, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Marion, Daniel, e. Aug. 29, 1862; dis. Feb. 8, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

McWhirter, Robert, e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. May 26, 1864, at Columbus, O., on account of wounds received at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

Noyes, William, e. July 30, 1862; dis. Nov. 18, 1863.

Patterson, Andrew, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. Feb. 21, 1865, at Huntsville, Ala.

Grier, Marquis L., e. Aug. 4, 1862; dis. June 24, 1864.

Gibson, William.

Hughes, Alexander, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. March 21, 1863.

Hughes, George B., e. Aug. 15, 1861; killed Sept. 2, 1863.

Horseman, Thomas J., e. Sept. 30, 1861; m. o. w. c.

Johnson, Newton, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. March 21, 1864.

Julien, D. A., e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. March 29, 1862.

Bozman, Dempsey, e. June 26, 1861; dis. July 16, 1865.

Henry, Perley B.

Davis, Jesse O., e. June 26, 1861; V. E. Jan. 1, 1864; dis. March 8, 1866.

Stevens, William, e. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. to corpl. Sept. 1, 1862; was blown up on the steamer "Sultana"; picked up at Memphis, Tenn.; dis. May 20, 1865, and died at home.

Seng, John Q., e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. May 12, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.

Scott, William H., e. Aug. 5, 1862; dis. Feb. 7, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

Smith, Japheth, e. Aug. 4, 1862; dis. Aug. 17, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.

Savage, Edward, e. Aug. 7, 1862; dis. March 21, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

West, James M., e. Aug. 7, 1862; dis. Nov. 12, 1864, at Columbus, O., on acct. of wounds recd. May 26, 1864, near Dallas, Ga.; lost left leg below the knee.

DIED, SERGEANTS.

Wallace P. Gaylord, e. Aug. 11, 1862, as corpl.; pro. to sergt. March 1, 1863; killed in action Dec. 16, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.

Andrew M. Hosom, e. Aug. 7, 1862, as sergt. and planted the first flag in Chattanooga, Tenn. Died Dec. 31, 1863, from wounds recd. at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

Philip M. Howard, e. Aug. 7, 1862, as priv.; pro. to corp. Jan. 13, 1863, to sergt. June 6, 1864; died Dec. 16, 1865, of wounds recd. near Franklin, Tenn.

DIED, CORPORALS.

John Barnes, e. Aug. 9, 1862, as priv.; prom. to corpl. Aug. 1, 1863, and killed at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863.

Charles T. Kinzel, e. Aug. 9, 1862; prom. to corpl. April 2, 1863; died at home July 28, 1864.

William H. McCarty, e. Aug. 6, 1862; prom. to corpl. March 1, 1864; wounded at Mission Ridge and killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

James A. Thompson, e. July 26, 1862; pro. to corpl. Aug. 17, 1863; died Nov. 26, 1863, of wounds recd. at Mission Ridge.

DIED, PRIVATES.

Fouts, Jacob, e. July 26, 1862; died at Gallatin, Tenn.

Bozman, John, e. July 26, 1862; died, lung fever at Memphis, Tenn., June 11, 1863.

Bachelor, Alexander, e. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded near Dallas, Ga., May 26, 1864; ret'd to camp Sept. 9, 1864, died Dec. 19, 1864, from wounds recd. at Franklin, Tenn.

Carms, James, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Dec. 28, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Greer, George, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died — 26, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

Harvey, Dorsey, e. Aug. 11, 1862; died Nov. 2, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky.

McFarland, Harrison, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died Feb. 6, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

Milner, George, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Jan. 23, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

Milner, Asa, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Jan. 25, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Stephens, Joseph, e. Aug. 5, 1862; died Jan., 1864, at home of heart disease.

Starrett, William F., e. Aug. 7, 1862; died Dec. 26, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Wells, Benjamin, e. Aug. 7, 1862; died Oct. 30, 1862, at Danville, Ky.

Young, David, e. Aug. 4, 1862; died Oct. 30, — at Danville, Ky.

Young, James, e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Nov. 23, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

TRANSFERRED SERGEANTS.

Heyman B. McGaw, e. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to sergt. Feb. 1, 1863; trans. to inv. corps for phys. disa.

Charles Hedges, e. as. priv. Aug. 7, 1862; pro.

to corpl. Dec., 1862; trans. to inv. corps on acct. of phys. disa.

TRANSFERRED.

Leander, Asa, e. Aug. 11, 1862; lost three fingers from a gun in his own hands; trans. to inv. corps.

Fouts, David M., e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to 1st regt. vet. eng.

Harper, James, e. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to 1st regt. vet. eng.

Holbrook, Adoniram, e. July 31, 1862; trans. to 17th regt. vol. relief corps.

Mead, Samuel, e. Jan. 4, 1864, as priv.; pro. to corpl. Jan. 17, 1865; trans. to 1st regt. inv. corps.

Kenison, Josiah, e. Sept. 8, 1863; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 22, 1864; trans. to 20th regt. O.V.V.I. Jan. 7, 1865.

Longley, Wesley M., e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to 26th regt. O.V.V.I. Jan. 7, 1865.

Palmer, Jonathan; trans. to v. r. c. Sept. 30, 1863.

Sands, John R., trans. to v. r. c. Nov. 1, 1864.

Wiseman, Joshua, trans. to v. r. c. July 15, 1864.

Company mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1865.

COMPANY D, 97TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

Company D was mustered into the United States service at Camp Zanesville, O., Sept. 2, 1862, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1865.

OFFICERS.

Captain, George S. Davis, e. July 23, 1862; detailed acting major from Sept. 15, 1864, comd. as major, but unable to be mustered on account of the regiment being below the minimum.

First Lieutenant, Ira Ellis, e. July 29, 1862; res. Dec. 27, 1862; on account phys. disa.; S. F. O., No. 52.

First Lieutenant, Andrew Arrick, m. as second lieutenant July 30, 1862; detailed Nov. 27, 1862, in pioneer corps; pro. to first lieutenant Dec. 27, 1862; pro. to captain Oct. 18, 1864.

First Lieutenant, John S. Adair, e. July 23, 1862; m. as orderly sergt. Sept. 2, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Dec. 27, 1862; appointed acting adj. Aug. 4, 1864; pro. to first lieutenant and trans. to field and staff as adjt. Oct. 18, 1864; wo. at Nashville,

Tenn., Dec. 16, 1864, by fragment of shell, in right leg.

SERGEANTS.

Austin Harvey, e. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to corpl. Sept. 2, 1862, to sergt. March 1, 1863, to orderly sergt. March 1, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Israel Hoopes, e. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. to first sergt. Nov. 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Eli A. Newman, e. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to corpl. Sept. 2, 1862; to sergt. Aug. 31, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Amos J. Croy, e. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corpl. March 1, 1863; to sergeant Jan. 1, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Joseph Wetherell, e. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corpl. March 1, 1863, to sergt. March 16, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Cyrus Faires, e. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corpl. March 1, 1863, to sergt. March 16, 1865; m. o. w. c.

CORPORALS.

Joseph Clark, e. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corpl. April 6, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Joshua Dewees, e. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. to corpl. Nov. 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.

George Crawford, e. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corpl. March 1, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Alexander Clark, e. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corpl. March 1, 1865; m. o. w. c.

John Davis, e. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to corpl. March 1, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Jesse Carr, e. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corpl. March 1, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Martin Livezey, e. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to corpl. March 16, 1865; m. o. w. c.

Elihu Palmer, e. Aug. 9, 1862, as drummer; m. o. w. c.

PRIVATES.

Bain, William S. e. Aug. 8, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Brooks, William, Jr., e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Carpenter, James J. e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Crawford, John, e. Aug. 5, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Diehl, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Davis, John H. e. Aug. 11, 1862; sick at Camp Denison at m. o.

Danhauer, Elias, e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Foulke, Evan e. Aug. 6, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Gillespie, George A. e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Huffman, Godfrey E. e. Aug. 5, 1862; sick at m. o.

Hess, Alexander, e. Aug. 4, 1864; prisoner of war and killed on the steamer "Sultana."

Hart, Hiram, e. Aug. 12, 1862; died from

wounds received at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

Hoopes, Israel, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. w.

Laws, Newton, e. Aug. 9, 1862; sick at Nashville at m. o.

Livezey, Thomas S. e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Martin, William, e. Aug. 13, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Newman, George W., e. Sept. 16, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Phipps, Aaron, e. Aug. 1, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Poscy, Benjamin, e. Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. w. c.

Sands, William D., e. Aug. 11, 1862; sick Nashville, Tenn., at m. o.

Spurrier, Martin, e. Aug. 12, 1862; m. o. June 8, 1865.

Underwood, John W. e. Aug. 11, 1862; m. o. w. c.

DISCHARGED.

Sergeant Perley B. Dickerson, e. Aug. 11, 1862, as sergt.; pro. to first sergt. 1862; dis. Nov. 30, 1863, to accept second-lieutenancy, 2d regt. U. S. C. T.

Sergeant Samuel C. Gray, e. Aug. 11, 1862, dis. Jan. 31, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

Sergeant Leroy S. Holcomb, e. Aug. 11, 1862; corpl. at organization, pro. to sergt. June 23, 1864, dis. March 16, 1865, at Madison, Ind., for disa. from wounds.

Corporal Daniel Yocum, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. Feb. 13, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., for disa. from wounds.

Corporal David McVey, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. Feb. 6, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., for disa.

PRIVATES DISCHARGED.

Benjamin, Levi, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. April 10, 1863, at Columbus, O., for phys. disa.

Carnahan, Milton, e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. Nov. 3, 1864, at Columbus, O.

Carty, Nathan B., e. Aug. 4, 1862; dis. Nov. 4, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

Drake, Henry H., e. Feb. 29, 1864; dis. May 3, 1865.

Foulke, Edward, e. Aug. 1, 1862; dis. Feb. 26, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

Fisher, Thomas C., e. Aug. 5, 1862; dis. April 18, 1863, at Columbus, O.

Godfrey, Israel D., e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. Feb. 3, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

Israel, William, e. Aug. 1862; dis. Dec. 10, 1862, at Louisville, Ky., disa. from wo.

Pierpoint, Albert, e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. March 31, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

Pletcher, Samuel C., e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. March 21, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

Plummer, Robert R., e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. Jan. 17, 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.

DEATHS.

Sergeant Nathaniel Hart, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died Jan. 3, 1865, at Franklin, Tenn. from wo. rec. Nov. 30, 1864, at battle of Franklin.

Sergeant William H. Simpson, e. Aug. 8, 1862; corpl. at organization; pro. to sergt. Dec. 27, 1862; died at Kenesaw Mountain, June 23, 1864, from wo. rec. near Marietta, Ga., June 22, 1864.

Sergeant Jesse Coulson, e. Aug. 6, 1862, corpl. at organization; pro. to sergt. Nov. 1; 1863; died July 17, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn., of wo. rec. June 22, 1864, near Marietta, Ga.

Corporal Hiram Palmer, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died July 1, 1863, at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Musician James Livezey, e. Aug. 9, 1862; killed Dec. 31, 1862, at Stone River, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

Bingham, Eli, e. Aug., 1862; killed Nov. 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge, Tenn.

Buchanan, William, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died Jan. 14, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Baker, Joseph, e. Aug. 11, 1862; died July 18, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.

Brown, Leonard A. J. e. Aug. 12, 1862; killed June 22, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain.

Coyle, Stephenson H. e. Aug. 8, 1862; cap. at Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863; taken to Richmond, Va.; released Feb. 1863, and returned to co.; died June 6, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn., from wo. rec. near Adairsville, Ga., May 17, 1864.

Drake, H. H., e. Feb. 28, 1863; m. o. July 19, 1865.

Drake, Thomas J., e. Aug. 11, 1862; killed Nov. 30, 1864, at battle of Franklin, Tenn.

Deaver, David H., e. Aug. 13, 1862; died Jan. 29, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Daugherty, Jesse, e. Aug. 12, 1862; died June 24, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Foreaker, Francis M., e. Aug. 13, 1862; died March 3, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., from wo. rec. at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

Harmer, Edward T., e. Aug. 6, 1862; died Jan. 25, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Hines, Joseph, e. Aug. 11, 1862; killed Nov. 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn.

Hurd, Jacob, e. Aug. 12, 1862; died March 1, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Hannum, James, e. Aug. 12, 1862; died April 26, 1864, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., buried at Nashville.

Hammond, William H. H., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died Dec. 3, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., from wo. rec. at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

Israel, David, e. Aug. 7, 1862; died Feb. 14, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Kinzey, Benjamin, e. Aug. 5, 1862; died Jan. 31, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Lewis, John, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died March 7, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Longstreth, William D., e. Aug. 11, 1862; died Jan. 7, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Longstreth, William M., e. Aug. 13, 1862; died March 13, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Ralston, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862; died July 4, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rine, William L., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died Jan. 18, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.

Riley, Basil G., e. Aug. 4, 1862; died June 13, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sheets, John A., e. Aug. 11, 1862; died Dec. 22, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Timberlake, Lewis, e. Aug. 1, 1862; died Dec. 3, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., from wo. rec. at Mission Ridge.

Thompson, Levi, e. Aug. 6, 1862; died Dec. 11, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

Tavener, Charles H., e. Aug. 11, 1862; died May 15, 1863, at Camp Denison, O.

Warthing, Charles W., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died June 4, 1864, at Dallas, Ga., from wo. rec. at New Hope Church, Ga.

Wiseman, James, e. Aug. 5, 1862; killed June 27, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain.

TRANSFERRED.

Sands, George I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to v. r. c. March 9, 1865.

Clendemon, Lewis, e., Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to 26th O. V. V. I. June 7, 1865.

Crawford, James, e. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to v. r. c. Nov. 27, 1863; dis. e. t. s. Sept. 2, 1865.

Hoopes, Joseph, e. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to v. r. c. Aug. 5, 1863.

Hawkins, James, O., e. Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to M. B., Louisville, Ky., Jan. 13, 1863.

Lees, John W., e. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to v. r. c. Sept. 30, 1863.

McAdoo, James, e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to 2d bat. v. r. c. Sept. 30, 1863.

Palmer, Jonathan, e. Aug. 1, 1862.

Sands, John R., e. Feb., 1864.

Wiseman, Joshua, e. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to v. r. c. by order war dept. June 5, 1864; m. o. June 30, 1865.

Hess, Alexander, e. Aug. 4, 1862; taken pris. Nov. 30, 1864; exchanged and lost on the steamer "Sultana."

The following enlisted between Aug. 7 and 12, 1862, inclusive:

Craig, Oliver, C.; Deaver, Levi L.; Dewees, W. H.; Fell, Aaron; Strahl, James M.; Sarver Benjamin.

COMPANY C, 122D REGIMENT.

This company was recruited by Geo. J. Henderson and William Glenn, and on the 3d of October, 1862, was mustered into the 122d Regiment, Colonel W. H. Ball, as Company C, with Geo. J. Henderson captain, William Glenn first and J. S. Paul second lieutenant, and P. F. Power orderly sergeant.

The regiment left camp at Zanesville on the 23d of October, 1862, on the steamers "Potwin" and "Powell" for Parkersburg, W. Va. On the 5th of December, at New Creek, it was attached to a brigade in General Milroy's Division. Their first march was up the valley of the south branch of the Potomac, through a snow storm, *via* Petersburg, Hardin County, Va., and Wardensville; returning to Moorfield on the south branch by way of Romney, the regiment marched to Winchester on the 1st of January, 1863, and, with the 110th Ohio, constituted the garrison of the place under General Milroy, and was continuously engaged in marching, counter-marching and skirmishing with the enemy. On the 14th of June the regiment was engaged the entire day, and on the afternoon it was discovered that the town was surrounded by Ewell's Corps of Lee's army. At 2 a. m., of the 15th, a portion of the garrison, with the 122d in the advance, forced their way through the rebel lines, and arrived at Harper's Ferry on the same day, where they remained until the 1st of July. In this daring enterprise Company C. lost twenty-four men; one killed, one wounded, and twenty-two taken prisoners—the majority of the captured being in military

parlance, stragglers. On the 1st of July the division was ordered to Washington by the canal, and arrived there on the morning, as Captain Henderson said, "of that glorious Fourth that brought the news of the capture of Vicksburg, and the defeat of Lee's army at Gettysburg."

On the 6th the regiment went by rail to Frederick City, Md., where it was attached to the 3d Army Corps under General Meade. At that time Company C numbered thirty-five men; fourteen were sent to the hospital, and Lieutenant Glenn, with eight men, was detailed on guard duty at the commissary department, leaving fourteen for duty, who remained and went with Meade's army on the march to the Rappahannock.

In August the 122d and 110th were ordered to New York City to give attention to the rioters who were resisting the draft, and were distributed in detachments through the seditious districts. There they remained until September, when they rejoined the brigade in camp on the Rappahannock, where most of the sick and wounded returned.

At the battle of Mine Run Company C lost three killed and two wounded.

During the winter of 1863 Company C, with the regiment, was encamped on the farm of John Minor Botts, near Brandy Station, Culpepper County, Va.

In May, 1864, the company was in the 6th Corps of Grant's army, and was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, in which it lost five killed, six wounded, and nine taken prisoners.

After remaining in front at Petersburg a few weeks, the company with

the corps under General H. G. Wright, were ordered to Baltimore to check the advance of Early.

In the battle of Monocacy, in July, the company lost two killed, one wounded, and three taken prisoners. The company with the regiment was engaged in the battle of Opequan, preceding that of Winchester on the 19th of September, when the regiment may have occupied the same camping-ground so unceremoniously left nearly one year previous. At the battles of Fisher's Hill, September 22 and Cedar Creek, October 22, the company lost two killed and three wounded.

In December the regiment returned to the front at Petersburg, and was engaged in active service until Lee's surrender, when the division was ordered to Danville, Va. After Johnson's surrender to Sherman the regiment returned to Washington, and on the 25th of June, 1865, was mustered out of the service.

ORIGINAL ORGANIZATION OF COMPANY C, 122D O. V. I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, George J. Henderson, commissioned Aug. 11, 1862.

First Lieutenant, William Glenn, commissioned Aug. 11, 1862.

Second Lieutenant, J. S. Paul, commissioned Aug. 11, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant, B. F. Power,

Second Sergeant, Loren Devol.

Third Sergeant, Jacob Henderson.

Fourth Sergeant, D. C. Blondin.

Fifth Sergeant, Ellis Miller.

Corporal, C. J. Gibson.

Corporal, W. J. Devol.

Corporal, A. W. Bell.

Corporal, J. C. Mudduck.

Corporal A. Williams.

Corporal, W. D. Mercer.

Corporal, Silas Fouts.

Corporal, A. S. Purcell.

COMPANY C, 122D REGIMENT, O. V. I.

OFFICERS.

Captain, George J. Henderson, commissioned Aug. 11, 1862; dis. Feb. 14, 1865, on surg. cert. of disa.

Captain, Benjamin F. Power, e. Aug. 16, 1862, as private; pro. to first sergt., to first lieut. and trans. to Co. G., 122d; pro. to capt. and trans. to Co. C. Dec. 13, 1864.

First Lieutenant, Dewitt C. Blondin, e. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from sergt. to second lieut., and trans. to Co. H, Nov. 14, 1863, to first lieut., and assigned to Co. B., Aug. 8, 1864.

First Lieutenant, William Glenn, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. Sept. 21, 1864, on surg. cert. of disa.

Second Lieutenant, Judson S. Paul, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. by general order No. 82, to date from May 15, 1865; taken prisoner at Manchester, Va., June 15, 1863.

First Sergeant, Alex. W. Bell, e. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to first sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.

Sergeant, Loren Devol, e. Aug. 15, 1862, as sergt.

Sergeant, Jacob Henderson, m. as sergt. at organization of co. and detailed by order of Gov. of Ohio for duty in q. m. dept.

Sergeant, Silas Fouts, e. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.

Sergeant, Solomon Rowland, e. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to sergt. from corp. Feb. 6, 1865.

Sergeant, Alexander S. Purcell, e. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. from corp. to sergt. April 15, 1865.

Corporal, Robt P. McCoy, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Corporal, Joshua H. Tracy, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Corporal, John W. Mead, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Corporal, John Arrick, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Corporal, Thomas Baker, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Corporal, Alexander Young, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Browning, Benj. F., e. Aug. 16, 1862.

Bell, Ebenezer, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Beach, Daniel, e. Feb. 18, 1864.

Campbell, James, e. Aug. 22, 1864.

Conlee, John T., e. Feb. 8, 1864.

Conlee, Sardine, e. Feb. 19, 1864.

Chapman, James, e. June 11, 1864.

Downing, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Donovan, Walter L., e. Aug. 28, 1862; dis. Oct. 30, 1864, surg. cert. of disa.

Fouts, Anthony, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Fouts, Israel, e. Oct. 20, 1862.

Gregg, Gus. W. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Gregg, George W., e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Groves, Amos, e. Oct. 23, 1862.

Gilpin, Rufus, e. Nov. 5, 1863.
 Harper, Fenton, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Lawrence, William P., e. Oct. 15, 1862.
 Sealock, John W., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Sealock, John H., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Towers, W. T., e. Oct. 17, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Waller, Nathan, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Carr, Lemuel N., e. Aug. 22, 1862; captured at Cold Harbor, Va., June 13, 1864; paroled March 1, 1865.

Garrett, William A., taken prisoner at Monocacy, Md., July, 1864; paroled Feb. 21, 1865.

Thompson, George W., e. Aug. 22, 1862; captured at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; paroled Feb. 21, 1865.

Briscoe, John R., e. Aug. 22, 1862; captured at Cold Harbor, Va., June 13, 1864; died a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 21, 1864.

Richey, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862; captured at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; died in prison at Danville, Va., Sept. 18, 1864.

Sears, Ansley B., e. Aug. 22, 1862; taken prisoner June 13, 1864.

Williams, A., e. Aug. 22, 1862; captured at Wilderness Tavern May 6, 1864; died in prison Nov. 24, 1864.

SICK AT MUSTER OUT.

Henderson, William, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Hall, John N., e. Aug. 22, 1862; sick in hospital at Washington, D. C.

Murphy, David, e. Aug. 18, 1862; sick in hospital at Baltimore, Md.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Thompson, Charles W., e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.

Campbell, James W., e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Wilderness Tavern May 6, 1864.

Dempster, Hickman B., e. Aug. 9, 1862; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Aug. 19, 1864.

Ellis, Simeon, e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863.

Green, Edwin, e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Shinn, James, killed in battle of Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Greer, John H., e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.

Morling, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Outcalt, Samuel B., e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Wilderness Tavern, Va., May 6, 1864.

Phillips, William N., e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Burr, Alfred, e. Oct. 20, 1863, died June 1, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness Tavern, Va., May 6, 1864.

Hooper, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862; died Oct. 27, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

Wilson, James W., e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed June 7, 1864, at Coal Harbor, Va.

Henderson, George B., e. Sept. 30, 1862; dis. April 3, 1865; disa. from wounds received at battle of Wilderness.

DISCHARGED.

Power, Benjamin F., dis. July 12, 1864, to accept pro. as first lieutenant.

Blondin, Dewitt C., dis. Aug. 1, 1864, to accept pro. as second lieutenant.

Miller, Ellis, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. Aug. 11, 1863, for disa.

Murdock, Jackson C., e. Aug. 22, 1862; m. as fourth corpl.; pro. to sergt. Feb. 9, 1864; dis. Feb. 6, 1865; disabled from wounds received at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.

Mercer, William D., e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. April 15, 1865, for wounds received in action.

Devol, W. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. Sept. 15, 1863.

Gibson, Charles J., e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. Nov. 25, 1863, to accept pro. as second lieutenant.

Wilson, William, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. on account of wounds received Feb. 4, 1864.

Browning, Edwin P., e. Aug. 16, 1862; dis. Jan. 18, 1864, on account of disa.

Collins, William C., e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. for disa. Jan. 30, 1865.

Doniphan, Walter L., e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. for disa. Sept. 22, 1863.

Downing, David, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. for disa. Feb. 21, 1863.

Harmon, George W., e. Aug. 16, 1862; dis. for disa. Nov. 13, 1863.

Harrison, Job C., e. Aug. 23, 1862; dis. for disa. May 11, 1865.

Knox, Medill, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. April 28, 1865, for wounds received June, 1863.

Marion, Marshall, e. Feb. 18, 1864; dis. May 13, 1865; wounds received in action.

Robinson, Eldridge, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 15, 1865, for disa.

Severance, Benjamin, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. May 19, 1865, for disa.

Shinn, Charles T., e. Feb. 18, 1864; dis. May 24, 1865, for disa.

Thompson, James W., e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. Aug. 3, 1863, for disa.

Turner, John, e. Sept. 29, 1862; dis. May 13, 1865, for wounds received in action.

Carr, Ellis C., e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. May 14, 1865.

TRANSFERRED.

Patterson, John T., e. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to non-com. staff as principal musician, May 18, 1863.

Gray, Andrew J., e. Aug. 17, 1862; trans. to v. r. e. June 18, 1864.

Rickey, Andrew, e. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to v. r. e. June 18, 1864.

Miller, Stephen, e. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to q.-m. dept. March 4, 1865.

Marquart, Russell, e. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to q. r. e. April 1, 1865.

DIED.

Glenn, Benjamin F., e. Aug. 16, 1862; died Feb. 8, 1865.

Lawrence, David, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died in hospital at Winchester, Va., June 6, 1863.

Mousley, William T., e. Aug. 26, 1862; died in hospital at Washington, D. C., July 10, 1863.

Mitzel, Emanuel, e. Aug. 22, 1862; died in hospital at Martinsburg, Va., Sept. 5, 1863.

Campbell, Sherman R., e. Sept. 30, 1862; died in reg. hospital Nov. 12, 1863.

Gooden, Moses, e. Aug. 22, 1862; missing at Wildernesstown, Va., May 6, 1864.

The dates of the enlistment of the following are from August 15 to August 22, inclusive:

Dicle, George W.; Holmes, Oliver; Hastings, Adam; Moody, Bartholomew; McGrath, John L.; Needham, Henry; Jones, Peter.

COMPANY D, 9TH CAVALRY.

This company was recruited in October and November of 1862. On the 28th of November it was in camp at Zanesville, and was attached to the 9th Ohio Cavalry as Company D. E. S. Hoagland captain, Stephen R. Hill first and A. T. Hamilton second lieutenants.

In December the companies at Zanesville were ordered to Camp Demison, where they were drilled until the 1st of April, 1863, and then ordered to report for duty at Lexington, Ky., where, or in

the vicinity, they remained until the 15th of June, 1863.

Company D, rank and filed, comprised seventy-nine men. Captain Hoagland continued in command until February 11, 1863, when he was appointed chaplain to the regiment, which place he resigned August 20, 1864.

Lieutenant Hill continued in the service until 1863, when he was honorably discharged.

The data is not at hand to ascertain who of the company were their successors, with the exception of Second Lieutenant A. I. Hamilton, who was promoted to first lieutenant and to captain February, 1865, and was killed, or died of wounds, in March following. The tracing of the regiment through Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, where, although it was actively and effectively engaged, loses somewhat of its interest when the company is not apparently prominent.

COMPANY D, 9TH O. V. CAVALRY.*

OFFICERS.

Captain Ezekiel S. Hoagland.

First Lieutenant, Stephen R. Hill.

Second Lieutenant, A. I. Hamilton.

Quartermaster Sergeant, John Hill.

Com. Sergeant, William Hibler.

Sergeant, David Shafer.

Sergeant, David M. Dougherty

Sergeant, George Morrison.

Sergeant, William Ethel.

Sergeant, Finley Ryan.

Sergeant, George Walters.

Sergeant, Ralph Hoagland.

Sergeant, Augustus Fouts.

Corporal, Hiram Finley.

Corporal, Jefferson J. Stewart.

Sergeant, James M. Davis, killed on steamer Sultana.

*The publishers are indebted to Mr. J. J. Stewart for assistance rendered them in the compilation of the roster of this company, and regret that they were unable to obtain dates of enlistment, muster out, etc. The larger part of the company were recruited in October and November, 1862.

Corporal, William J. Boden.
 Veterinary Surgeon, John Hamilton.
 Blacksmiths, Pat. G. Matson, Benj. Mitchleson.
 Saddler, John F. McGowan.
 Teamster, J. T. Lyons.
 Teamster, James Singree.

PRIVATES.

Ammons, George W.	Kean, William.
Brooks, James.	Kidd, James R.
Brown, William.	Lee, Samuel.
Brown, George.	Lyons, J. T.
Barnhart, Louis.	Mautz, August.
Barnhart, Joseph.	Meune, William G. B.
Barkheimer, William.	Meune, John H.
Beatty, Bartley.	Miller, Alonzo.
Bell, Charles.	Morrison, Aaron.
Burgoon, Joseph.	Morrison, Nathaniel.
Camp, James.	McGill, William.
Collins, Lewis.	McGill, George.
Crow, William P.	McGill, Thomas.
Cass, Peter.	Peaus, Joseph F.
Cunningham, Robert.	Pettit, James.
Davis, George.	Pettit, Cornelius.
Fulton, James.	Perry, Israel.
Finney, James.	Pierce, William.
Gheen, John.	Peavy, Israel.
Haines, Davis.	Switzer, John A.
Hamilton, John.	Savage, James.
Harlan, B. H.	Sheets, William.
Harmon, Cyrus.	Smith, Joshua D.
Huffman, Samuel.	Snediker, William H.
Jackson, William R.	Stall, Bishop D.
Jewett, Daniel.	Trimble, Benton.
Jewett, Nathan.	White, John D.
Joy, Harrison W.	Woodburn, Samuel F.
Joy, Simon P.	Wells, Benjamin.
Kean, George O.	Wheeler, Joseph C.
Kean, Isaac P. M.	White, Sylvanus.

DIED.

Haines, Davis.	Shaffer, David.
Huffman, Peter.	Gable, Daniel.
Meune, William G. B.	Walters, George.

DISCHARGED.

Ethel, Henry J.	Joy, Harrison W.
Hibler, William.	Hamilton, John.
Jewett, Daniel.	Lee, Samuel.
Peairs, Joseph F.	Porter, John A.
Wells, Benjamin.	Stewart, J. J.
Wheeler, Joseph C.	

TRANSFERRED.

Herron, William A.	Moshier, Aaron.
Singree, James.	Timothy J. Lyons.
Hiram Finley.	

161ST REGIMENT OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

It will be remembered that the military organization of the county, as well as elsewhere in the State, had become unpopular, and the parades of the "Cornstalk Militia" were contemned and abandoned, that all the paraphernalia of war which the State had distributed, was, at least in our county, otherwise appropriated. And although the insufficiency of the militia law was apparent, little attention had been given to it until 1856 or 1857, after which at every session of the legislature an amendatory law was passed; the last was that of March 31, 1864, the principal features of which were the organization of the active militia of the State as a "national guard."

Under this law four companies were recruited on the west side of the river:

In Malta Township, Company B, Robert Lutton, captain; Samuel Price, first lieutenant; F. A. Daniels, second lieutenant.

In Penn Township, Company G, Eli G. Coulson, captain; James Lewis, first lieutenant; George Matson, second lieutenant.

In Marion Township, Company I (afterward K), Asa Vincent, captain John Galbreath, first lieutenant; William J. Weller, second lieutenant.

In York Township, Company —, George W. Deaver, captain.

On the 11th of August, 1863, the four companies met, organized the 43d battalion, and elected George S. Corner, lieutenant-colonel.

On the 23d of April, 1864, the adjutant-general, R. B. Cowan, called the regiment and battalion into service with orders to rendezvous at such place as the commanding officer might designate on the second of May, and to re-

port by telegraph by 4 o'clock p. m. Accordingly Colonel Corner ordered the four companies to meet in Malta at the time designated, and on Wednesday, May 4th, the battalion left for Camp Chase.

In the mustering of the battalion into the regiment the number of men rejected reduced the battalion to three companies, and Captain Deaver's company was disbanded and the accepted men distributed to other companies, retaining him as first lieutenant. The companies were then mustered into the regiment, as B, G and K, with a battalion of four companies from Tuscarawas, three from Noble and one from Hancock, as the 161st regiment O. V. I., with Colonel, O. P. Taylor, of Tuscarawas; Lieutenant-Colonel, George S. Corner, Morgan; Adjutant, W. A. Bovey, Tuscarawas; Quartermaster, M. McDaniel, Morgan.

Immediately after the organization on the 9th of May, the regiment was ordered to Cumberland, Md., where it arrived on the 12th and remained until the 28th, when it was ordered to Martinsburgh, Va.

On the 4th of June five companies, A, B, D, F and H, with other troops under Colonel Corner, were ordered to support a heavy supply train for General Hunter, supposed to be near Staunton, Va. The route was up the Shenandoah Valley, but General Hunter was not overtaken until the 11th at Lexington. The escort went with Hunter's army nearly to Lynchburg, when it was ordered back to Martinsburgh with the train, then consisting of over one hundred wagons and ambulances with many sick and wounded, one hundred and fifty prisoners, and a number of contrabands. The escort

left Hunter's army on the 17th and over hostile hills and rough roads a distance of 500 miles, reached Beverly on the 28th; after a rest of two days arrived at Webster on the 30th; thence by rail to Martinsburgh, and on the 2d of July marched out to Hainesville and rejoined the regiment at 8 p.m. But the stay was brief, the troops being ordered immediately back to Martinsburgh, where they arrived about daylight, and after remaining in line of battle until 11 a.m., commenced falling back through Shepardstown and Sharpsburgh to Maryland Heights. Skirmishing commenced on the morning of the 6th and continued for two days, in which the brigade, with the regiment, took an active part, and afterward took position in Stone Fort and assisted in the defense of the Heights until the rebels were driven from the Shenandoah Valley.

On the 25th of August the regiment was ordered to Ohio, and on the 2d day of September was mustered out of the service.

The battalion was never afterward mustered.

Captain Lutton, of Company B, 161, relates the following incident which took place while the company was in the Shenandoah Valley. He says: "I was officer of the night and, in company with Sergeant Stubbs, started out to inspect the picket posts. The moon was shining brightly and we found two of the posts readily. We had not gone far before we discovered what we supposed was another post. Just at this time the moon became slightly obscured by a cloud and Sergeant Stubbs, who was slightly in advance, thinking it to be the post we were looking for, walked up to them. The moon came from

under the cloud and I saw that Stubbs was surrounded by a squad dressed in gray. I immediately sprang back and was called upon to halt. Click went the locks of their muskets but for some inexplicable cause their guns missed fire. Had they not done so I should have been literally blown to pieces. I lost no time in getting back, but Sergeant Stubbs was a prisoner from that Saturday night until the next Tuesday, when he was paroled and caught up with the command."

COMPANY B, 161ST O. V. I.

This company was organized by Captain Robert Lutton, and was mustered into the service at Camp Chase, May 9, 1864. The company was mustered out September 2, 1864, unless otherwise specified.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Robert Lutton.
First Lieutenant, Samuel Price.
Second Lieutenant, Feuton L. Daniels.
Orderly Sergeant, Frank B. Manly.
Second Sergeant, Solomon S. Beckwith.
Third Sergeant, Henson Spurrier.
Fourth Sergeant, Perly J. Stanbery.
Fifth Sergeant, Isaac Stubbs.
Corporal, John Bailly.
Corporal, Jacob Golden.
Corporal, William H. Weitzell.
Corporal, Joel Walker.
Corporal, David C. Ray.
Corporal, Benjamin Severance.
Corporal, Jesse W. Bumgardner.
Corporal, Joseph Lent.
Musician, John R. Kirby.
Musician, William Stubbs.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Jesse.	Cowan, John.
Berry, Reese W.	Corner, William J.
Bricker, James H.	Clements, John R.
Browning, Samuel.	Cornelius, Alfred G.
Benjamin, James.	Cope, Jacob.
Bailey, James D.	Corner, Watson L.
Beckwith, Laban.	Doudna, Henry.
Berry, Joseph T.	Dolson, Charles H.
Cook, Payton.	Davidson, Mannassa.

Dunlap, William.	Pierpoint, Amos.
Ellis, Benjamin A.	Patterson, John D.
Fox, Jacob.	Price, George.
Hotchkiss, Amos.	Risen, Thomas.
Hickerson, Thronton.	Reid, George W.
Hotchkiss, Henry.	Sands, Miles.
Harrison, John W.	Scott, Andrew.
Humphrey, Benjamin.	Smith, Daniel J.
Hambleton, Benj. K.	Smith, William R.
Henry, John.	Scovell, William C.
James, Henry C.	Smith, Francis, M.
Massey, John.	Timms, James.
Martin, Isaac.	Townsend, Geo. O.
Martin, Jonathan.	Taylor, George.
McGrew, Finley B.	Tims, Henry C.
McComas, Jesse.	Updike, Richard H. L.
Marion, Daniel.	Wilds, Samuel.
Newman, David J.	Whitaker, Lyman.
Osborn, George.	Wiseman, Patrick H.
Pettitt, James.	Weston, William.
Palmer, William P.	Walker, John G.
Palmer, Joseph T.	Wetherell, Edwin.
Pennel, Abram.	

The following were sick at muster out:

Bailey, John	Scott, Andrew.
Clements, John R.	Timms, Henry C.
Massey, John.	

PROMOTIONS.

Moses MacDaniel, pro. to regt. quarter-master, May 9, 1864.

James M. Rusk, pro. to quarter-master sergt. May 9, 1864, by special order.

DIED.

John J. Briggs, at general hospital at Annapolis, Md., July 19, 1864.

Joel Walker, date not given.

COMPANY G, 161ST O. V. I.

This company was enrolled at Malta May 2, 1864, and mustered out of the service September 2, 1864, unless otherwise stated.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Eli G. Coulson.
First Lieutenant, James J. Lewis.
Second Lieutenant, George M. Matson.
First Sergeant, Dennis M. Bingham.
Sergeant, John M. Hitchcock.
Sergeant, William H. Scott.
Sergeant, William L. Wade.

Sergeant, John T. L. Naylor.
 Corporal, Alexander Bailey.
 Corporal, Lewis Tompkins.
 Corporal, George Thompson.
 Corporal, Jonathan Naylor.
 Corporal, Jerome D. Hann.
 Corporal, David P. Hann.
 Corporal, George W. Cain.
 Corporal, John Hooper.
 Musician, Allen Coulson.
 Musician, David T. Moore.

PRIVATES.

Archer, Samuel.	Moody, John F.
Bain, Addison,	McInturf, Daniel.
Baigman, Mathias.	Mendenhall, Benj. F.
Barkhurst, Charles V.	Moody, James.
Bingham, Ezra.	Morgan, Daniel.
Carver, Edward.	Mercer, Daniel.
Cook, William.	Mallet, John.
Chaney, William.	Matson, Alvertus H.
Calvert, Stewart.	Newson, William.
Crooks, Jacob.	Naylor, George W.
Doane, Robert S.	Oliver, Thomas.
Deaver, William P.	Perry, Harvey.
Ellis, Eli.	Pletcher, Israel.
Ewing, William V.	Phrush, David.
Hoops, Caleb C.	Rose, Caleb H.
Hooper, George.	Roberts, Wash. V. D.
Harris, Reason J.	Russel, Marion.
Henry, William.	Rusco, Warren.
Harkins, Levi.	Simpson, Luther B.
Hann, James W.	Sidwell, Plummer.
Harvy, Andrew S.	Shepard, William.
Helmick, C. Amos.	Thompson, Eli.
Jennings, Enos E.	Thompson, Joshua R.
Justice, James R.	Thompson, William G.
Jones, Jacob, Jr.	Woodward, Cydnor B.
Kinsey, William.	Winner, David.
Kelley, John.	Walraam, George.
Lightner, John.	Williams, Martin.
Lindsey, Thomas P.	Young, William A.
Lamasters, George W.	Wood, James.
McVey, David.	Youngblue, Jesse.

DIED.

Bingman, Ezra, died in hospital at Cumberland, Md., July 21, 1864.

COMPANY K, 161ST O. V. I.

Company K, 161st O. V. I., was mustered into the service at Camp Chase, Ohio, May 2, 1864, and was mustered out at the same place September 2, 1864.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Asa Vincent.
 First Lieutenant, John Galbreath.
 Second Lieutenant, William J. Weller.
 Orderly Sergeant, Elijah G. Lees.
 Second Sergeant, Otho Elliott.
 Third Sergeant, W. A. Rogers.
 Fourth Sergeant, Dexter G. Leroy.
 Fifth Sergeant, Robert C. McMichael.
 Corporal, Andrew Ralston.
 Corporal, Elijah Williams.
 Corporal, Lewis Andrews.
 Corporal, Ebenezer E. Law.
 Corporal, John R. Tibbles.
 Corporal, William Johnson.
 Corporal, Wallace R. Woodyard.
 Corporal, Isaac L. Simmers.

PRIVATES.

Braderick, William.	Moody, J. W.
Brown William.	Moody, Eli W.
Beasley, Sargeant.	Moody, Francis M.
Beatty, Aclison.	Moody, James W.
Bates, Abner.	Miller, Hiel D.
Clark, George E.	Newton, Joseph.
Cope, Nathan P.	Nott, Oscar B.
Doan Joseph.	Osten, James.
Danford, Robert R.	Phillips, Francis M.
Daugherty, James T.	Posey, Harrison.
Daugherty, William H.	Pletcher, Hiram.
Daugherty, Thomas.	Pletcher, Wesley A.
Daugherty, Harrison.	Pletcher Michael.
Elliott, Isaac.	Pletcher Chester.
Fell, William	Pletcher, William W.
Falconer, John.	Ralston, John.
Gardner, Joseph.	Randal, John.
Gray, Samuel C.	Steffy, Hiram.
Gray, Edgar W.	Steffy, Samuel.
Hanmond, Mordecai.	Steffy, John.
Hale, William.	Smith, Francis M.
Hutton, Jesse.	Simmers, George W.
Hazen, George A.	Simmers, Jacob.
Hivenor, Joseph.	Strahl, Isaac.
Harrison, W. Joy.	Stanberry, Jacob M.
Law, John.	Southard, Erastus M.
Lewis, Walter J.	Tryon, Ephraim.
Lunsford, Benjamin.	Tryon, William E.
Lewis, George J.	Tryon, Theodore S.
Law, John W.	Wagner, John.
Lazarns, William.	Wade, Thomas N.
Longstreth, Thomas.	Wolf, Morris D.
Mathews, John E.	Weller, Joseph A.
Mathews, Charles W.	Woodard, Carry J.
Mosier, Moses.	

DIED.

Williams, Elijah, at Cumberland, Md., July 5, 1864.

Daugherty, William, Camp Chase, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1864.

Daugherty, Harrison, at Camp Distribution, Va., Aug. 14, 1864.

COMPANY I, 1ST REGIMENT, HEAVY ARTILLERY.

In May and June of 1863, A. G. Cornelius (who had a commission from the governor for that purpose), Alexander Lewis, George Z. Dickerson, C. C. Mingus and David Foster recruited a company of 150 men, and on the 5th day of July left Malta for Columbus, where they spent the first night on the floor of the state house, and next morning were ordered to Cincinnati to organize the company.

On arriving at Cincinnati the company went into camp on Covington Heights, where, according to the following statement—which appears to be at least official—the organization was perfected: “Fort Wright, July 25, 1863. The company, commanded by Lieutenant Lewis, this day met and organized by calling P. Palmer to the chair, and appointed H. Ward and A. P. Whitaker, secretaries.

“On motion of C. C. Mingus it was unanimously resolved that Lieutenant A. Lewis be elected captain of this company, whereupon he was elected unanimously. (He left the company however at Camp Burnside and was not again in command until Nov. of 1864.)

“There being four lieutenants balloted for the following persons were elected: First lieutenant, George Z. Dickerson; second lieutenant, C. C. Mingus; third lieutenant, David Foster; fourth lieutenant, H. Shoop.”

“All of which is respectfully submitted to Colonel C. G. Hawley, commanding 1st Regiment H. A., O. V.; H. Ward and A. P. Whitaker, secretaries.”

The company was then divided into gun squads, and put into the forts and redoubts on the Heights, under the impression that Morgan in his raid would give Cincinnati a call.

In September the company was sent from Covington to Lexington, where it performed provost duty in the city until the middle of January, 1864, when it was ordered with the regiment to Knoxville, Tenn., to aid Burnside, who was surrounded in the city by Longstreet. The march was through Camp Nelson, Crab Orchard and Somerset to Camp Burnside, at the head of the Cumberland River. There the company left their wagons, and, having previously turned over their artillery were armed with Enfield rifles, started over the mountains with pack mules, 200 pounds on each mule, and after nine days' marching through snow and sleet reached Knoxville, and went into camp on Temperance Hill. During the last three days the command was on half rations of “hard tack.” While at Temperance Hill detachments of the company were in a number of skirmishes with the rebels; one with Wheeler on his raid, with eight or ten thousand cavalry between Loudon and Knoxville, and another on Strawberry Plains, where he was prevented from crossing the river, besides the capture of a 20 lb. Parrot gun. Some time in August General Vaughn, with his rebel cavalry, attacked and repulsed General Gillem at Bull's Gap. Company I and four others of the regiment were ordered to reinforce him. The combined force gave him a running fight from Strawberry Plains through Greenville, on to Jonesburg—over one hundred miles from Knoxville—to Carter's Station, on the Watanga River,

where was a fortification in which Vaughn and Debril took position and assumed the defensive. After a fight, by the efficient aid of Company I in supporting a battery, they were driven out of the fortification. After a hard march of several days the companies were at Cleveland, Tenn., where they were ordered on a train as body guard to General Schofield, and ran down to Chattanooga. At this time it was uncertain as to whether General Hood's object was Knoxville or Nashville.

On the arrival of the company at Cleveland, Captain Lewis returned and took charge of the company. Lieutenant Dickerson was detailed as adjutant of the regiment for several months, then served as quarter-master until he was placed in command of Company F, and was not again with Company I for duty.

Prior to this time the company had a number of hard marches. One was a raid made by the company into the border of North Carolina, near Ashville, during one week of which they were without rations, except fresh beef that had been driven from Ohio without feed, except what browse they could gather along the road—this, with a pint of cornmeal per day, and no salt and no complaints. At the time of the muster-out there was \$260 company fund on hand, which was placed in the custody of Lieutenant Dickerson and was by him distributed to the families of the deceased members.

The muster-out was at Camp Dennison August 1, 1865.

COMPANY I, 1ST REGIMENT O. V. (HEAVY) ARTILLERY.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Alexander Lewis, e. May 26, 1863.

First Lieutenant, George Z. Dickerson, e. May 2, 1863; pro. July 24, 1863.

First Lieutenant, Lewis Ferris, e. Feb. 8, 1865.
First Lieutenant, Calvin C. Mingus, e. June 1, 1853; res. Jan. 17, 1865.

Second Lieutenant, David Foster, e. Jan. 10, 1863; res. Nov. 20, 1863.

Second Lieutenant, Hugh Shoop, e. July 8, 1863; res. Nov. 20, 1863.

Second Lieutenant, Thomas W. Terry, e. Dec. 23, 1863; died March 3, 1864, Camp Burnside, Ky.

Second Lieutenant, William C. Cole, e. Dec. 20, 1863.

Second Lieutenant, David Snoddy, e. June 12, 1863.

First Sergeant, George A. Wetherell.

Quarter-master Sergeant, Ebenézer B. Dolson.

Sergeant, Israel R. Disbro, e. June 1, 1863, as corpl.; pro. to sergt. Aug. 10, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Sergeant, Harmon S. Benjamin, e. July 17, 1863, as private; pro. to sergt.; m. o. w. c.

Sergeant, Cyrus K. Lansley, e. June 10, 1863, as corpl.; pro. to sergt.; m. o. w. c.

Sergeant, Andrew C. Crooks, e. Dec. 27, 1863, as private; pro. to sergt.; m. o. w. c.

Sergeant, Cydnor T. Anderson, e. June 11, 1863; pro. to corpl., then to sergt. May; m. o. w. c.

Sergeant, Albert P. Whitaker, e. June 17, 1863, as corpl.; pro. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864, and m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Theodore F. Lent, e. June 13, 1863, as private; pro. to corpl.; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Wm. M. Forrest, e. July 1, 1863; pro. to corpl. Aug. 10, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Stephen B. Eveland, e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Nicholas Pletcher, e. June 5, 1863; pro. to corpl.; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, William H. Price, e. June 5, 1863; pro. to corpl.; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Jacob M. Power, e. Aug. 25, 1863; pro. to corpl.; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Peter J. Walters, e. June 24, 1863; pro. to corpl. and m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Samuel Coss, e. June 29, 1863; pro. to corpl. and m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Henry Massey, e. June 13, 1863; pro. to corpl.; m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Hiram M. Allard, e. June 5, 1863; pro. to corpl. and m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Aaron A. Price, e. June 19, 1863; pro. to corpl. and m. o. w. c.

Corporal, Luther Wetherell, e. June 7, 1863; appointed musician, Aug. 10, 1863; reduced to the ranks June 1, 1864; pro. to corpl. May 17, 1865, and m. o. w. c.

PRIVATEs.

- Archer, Jesse, e. June 2, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Allard, Ebenezer, e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Barnhouse, Moses, e. June 14, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Beor, George W., e. June 27, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Ball, William, e. June 27, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Bingman, Abram, e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Brown, Lewis, e. June 18, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Barrell, Wm. W., e. May 27, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Bullock, Lewis, e. July 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Baker, Nathaniel S., e. June 20, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Baker, Isaac A., e. June 12, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Baughman, John A., e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Benjamin, George W., e. May 20, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Benjamin, James L., e. June 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Brownell, James, e. June 18, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Bomcrots, Jacob, e. May 27, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Brooks, Joseph W., e. June 18, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Bainbridge, Justen, e. Feb. 11, 1864; m. o. w. c.
 Blunden, James W., e. Feb. 27, 1864; m. o. w. c.
 Burmaster, Henry, e. Jan. 5, 1864; m. o. w. c.
 Burley, William N., e. Oct. 12, 1864; m. o. w. c.
 Chandler, John W., e. June 18, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Carpenter, Oliver, e. June 18, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Coon, Sylvester, e. June 27, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Canady, Thomas L., e. July 4, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Cook, Henry W., e. June 5, 1863; as q-m. sergt. m. o. w. c.
 Deaver, Lloyd T., e. June 27, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Deaver, Wesley F., e. June 27, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Disbro, Ruel L., e. June 16, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Doran, Emanuel, e. June 15, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Danford, Harvey, e. June 25, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Davis, John, e. June 27, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Dille, Lewis, e. July 3, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Davidson, Aaron, e. July 4, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Donovan, William M., e. June 10, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Diselm, Robert I., e. Oct. 12, 1864; m. o. w. c.
 Evans, Amos M., e. June 6, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Engle, James, e. Nov. 11, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Easley, John W., e. Nov. 22, 1864; m. o. w. c.
 Fouts, Isaac, e. June 26, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Fitzgerald, Daniel, e. Mar. 16, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Galbreath, Samuel, e. July 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Gardner, Nelson, e. June 17, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Hall, Job, e. June 23, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Joy, Harvey H., e. June 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Joy, James H., e. June 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Jadin, Henry, e. June 27, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Johnson, Israel, e. June 8, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Kirkbride, Bartlett, e. June 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Kinder, Abram, e. June 10, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Kennedy, Edwin M., e. Oct. 12, 1864; m. o. w. c.
 Lee, Enoch M., e. June 6, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Lefever, William H., e. June 25, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 McDonald, Jabez, e. July 4, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 McClellan, Robert W., e. June 19, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Mellor, Henry L., e. June 24, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Moler, Adam, e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Mingus, Bartlett J., e. June 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 McCann, John R., e. May 26, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Musgrave, Howard, e. July 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 McElroy, James E., e. June 19, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Mahaar, George W., e. June 25, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Morin, James W., e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Maxwell, Joseph, e. June 20, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 McGuigan, Eli, e. Dec. 24, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Miller, Josiah K., e. June 5, 1863; m. o. Nov. 1, 1864.
 Newman, John H., e. June 18, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Norris, Isaac, e. June 18, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Ogburn, Samuel, e. June 13, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 O'Donald, William, e. Nov. 12, 1864; m. o. w. c.
 Pletcher, Nicholas, e. Sept., 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Phillips, Jeremiah C., e. June 7, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Pettitt, Samuel A., e. June 15, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Power, James, e. June 28, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Power, Payton C., e. June 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Price, Charles W., e. June 3, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Porter, Adoniram, e. June 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Palmer, Peter, e. June 10, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Palmer, Ephraim, C., e. Oct. 24, 1864; m. o. w. c.
 Parker, Joseph, e. Jan. 18, 1864; sick at Nashville, Tenn., at m. o.
 Risen, Timothy D., e. June 17, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Reed, John W., e. June 25, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Sands, Richard, e. June 1, 1863; taken prisoner Jan. 31, 1865.
 Smith, Wesley, e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Smith Philip, e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Smith, James, e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Shanor, James H., e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Shanor, John, e. June 6, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Southard, Samuel H., e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.
 Swingle, George S., e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Silvey, Lewis G., e. June 25, 1863; sick at hospital, at Lexington, Ky., at m. o.

Shepard, John T., e. June 22, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Scott, John, e. June 19, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Spurback, Orlando, e. June 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Shields, James, e. Oct. 12, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Tedrow, John, e. June 21, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Tibbles, John, e. June 19, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Troby, John W., e. June 11, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Thompson, John S., e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Tryon, William L., e. July 6, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Taylor, Richard, e. June 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Turner, James M., e. Oct. 12, 1864; m. o. w. c.

Van Oster, William T., e. June 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Van Oster, Daniel, e. June 25, 1863; m. o. w. c.

White, French B., e. June 22, 1863; app. artificer Aug. 10, 1863; m. o. w. c.

White, Elijah R., e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Wolf, George W., e. June 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Williams, Luther C., e. June 4, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Watson, Isaac N., e. June 1, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Worstall, Charles, e. June 6, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Woodward, Zachery, e. June 6, 1863; m. o. w. c.

Young, Francis M., e. June 5, 1863; m. o. w. c.

DIED.

Fleming, John, e. June 5, 1863; died March 6, 1864, at general hospital, Lexington, Ky.

Kinder, Lyman, e. July 4, 1863; died Jan. 20, 1864, at general hospital, Lexington, Ky.

Lavery, John, e. June 18, 1863; died at home Jan. 16, 1865.

Morrison, Wilson, e. June 5, 1863; died Nov. 6, 1863, at general hospital, Lexington, Ky.

Mahaffey, William, e. June 19, 1863; died Feb. 24, 1864, at hospital, Covington, Ky.

Rathburn, Gardiner, e. June 18, 1863; died Oct. 10, 1863, at general hospital, Lexington, Ky.

Ray, James P., e. July 8, 1863; died July 11, 1864, at hospital, Knoxville, Tenn.

Stanley, William, e. June 2, 1863; died Dec. 5, 1863, at general hospital, Lexington, Ky.

DISCHARGED.

Ashton, Henry, e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865, by order war dept.

Crolley, Jeremiah, e. Aug. 15, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865, by order war dept.

Carpenter, Thomas, e. June 18, 1863; dis. Dec. 8, 1863, on sur. cert. of disa.

Delzell, David, e. Aug. 27, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865, by order war dept.

Fitzpatrick, William, e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865, by order war dept.

Devoll, Wilson M., e. June 27, 1863; dis. July 8, 1865, by order war dept.

Griffin, John, e. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865, by order war dept.

Head, Absalom, e. July 4, 1863; dis. March 7, 1864, on surg. cert. of disa.

Hosom, Reuben W., e. June 19, 1863; dis. March 8, 1864, on surg. cert. of disa.

Holcomb, Joseph R., e. July 1, 1863; dis. May 15, 1865, by order war dept.

Henry, Lozier, e. Aug. 22, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865, by order war dept.

Miller, Reuben, e. Aug. 22, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865, by order war dept.

Power, Alexander, e. June 5, 1863; dis. April 20, 1864, for pro.

Rosebaum, William H., e. Aug. 29, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865, by order war dept.

Sweet, John, e. June 19, 1863; dis. Nov. 15, 1864, on surg. cert. of disa.

Shepard, William J., e. June 10, 1863; dis. May 12, 1865, by order war dept.

Sherrick, Abram H., e. June 13, 1863; dis. May 16, 1865, by order war dept.

Whiteleather, David, e. Aug. 9, 1864; date of dis. not given.

Wolfe, Philip, e. Sept. 5, 1864; date of dis. not given.

Wolfe, Simeon, date of e. and date of dis. not given.

TRANSFERRED.

Bell, Isaac N., e. June 10, 1863; trans. to v. r. c. March 15, 1865.

Harry, Benjamin F., e. June 27, 1863; trans. to v. r. c. March 15, 1865.

Newland, John W., e. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. E, 1st reg. O. V. H. A., Jan. 9, 1864.

Porter, James D., e. June 16, 1863; trans. to v. r. c. March 11, 1864.

Power, Joseph, e. June 5, 1863; trans. to v. r. c. July 24, 1865.

Shutt, Samuel H., e. June 13, 1863; trans. to v. r. c. Jan. 15, 1865.

Ward, Erastus, e. June 10, 1863; trans. to v. r. c. March 15, 1865.

Ward, Hanson, e. June 1, 1863; trans. to v. r. c. March 11, 1865.

COMPANY C, 182D REGIMENT.

This company was raised in July and August, 1864, subsequent to the president's call for 500,000 men for one year, and was the last company recruited in the county. It was mustered into the

service and attached to the 182d regiment as Company C at Camp Chase October 28, 1864.

On the 1st of November the regiment was ordered to Nashville, and there joined Sherman's forces and participated in the battle with Hood in December, and remained at Nashville in the performance of guard and provost duty until the 7th of July, 1865, when it was paid off and mustered out of the service at Camp Chase on the 13th of July.

COMPANY C, 182D O. V. I.

Omburns, Christopher E., e. Sept. 16, 1864; pro. to sergt. Oct. 27, 1864.

Preston, James C., e. Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. May 11, 1865.

Baker, William H. e. Sept. 17, 1864.

Clark, James H., e. Aug. 19, 1864.

Fitch, Robert, e. Aug. 25, 1864.

Keene, Francis M., e. Aug. 29, 1864.

Knox, Clement, e. Sept. 17, 1864; sick in hospital at m. o.

Sanders, Hezekiah, e. Sept. 10, 1864.

Sherman, James M., e. Aug. 29, 1864.

Stokes, James L., e. Sept. 2, 1864.

Turner, John L., e. Sept. 2, 1864.

Wells, Benjamin, e. Sept. 22, 1864.

Pierson, Henry; e. Sept. 2, 1864; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., April 11, 1865.

Hoyt, Tillman K., e. Sept. 17, 1864; dis. at Nashville, Tenn., June 25, 1865.

Harvey, William, e. Jan. 24, 1865; dis. at Louisville, Ky., June 16, 1865.

Knox, Benjamin, e. Jan. 25, 1865; joined as recruit March 16, 1865.

Lee, James, e. Jan. 24, 1865.

Rollison, Isaac, e. Sept. 25, 1864.

The following were members of the company, but their names are not recorded on muster rolls:

Christopher Andrew, William Lewis, Stillman Sanders, Conely Cady, Benjamin Sealock, John Sherman, Samuel Burrows, David Brooks, Darius Clark, Joseph Johnson, Samuel Outcalt, Charles Shinn, James Shinn, George Thompson, William F. Travis, Frank Pickering.

COMPANY D, 78TH O. V. I.

Captain, E. H. Talley.

Joy, Simeon P., second sergt., e. Dec. 13,

1861, captured at Atlanta and prisoner at Andersonville.

McCune, Wm. B. G., third sergt., Oct. 28, 1861.

Stall, Bishop D., fifth sergt., e. Nov. 9, 1861.

Beaty, Bartley, e. Dec. 4, 1861.

Coss, Peter, e. Dec. 27, 1861.

Camp, James, e. Nov. 8, 1861.

Finney, James, wounded at Champion Hills; died from effects of wounds Nov. 14, 1861.

Fulton, James.

Haines, Davis, e. Dec. 5, 1861.

Hamilton, John.

Huffman, Samuel, e. Nov. 14, 1861.

Harmon, Cyrus.

Jewett, Nathan, e. Nov. 9, 1861.

Joy, Harrison W., e. Dec. 13, 1861.

Jewett, Daniel, e. Nov. 9, 1861.

Lee, Samuel, e. Nov. 9, 1861.

McCune, Jno. H., e. Nov. 4, 1861.

Huffman, Wm. F., Oct. 29, 1861, taken prisoner at Atlanta, died while being conveyed from prison.

Woodburn, Sam'l F.

Reid, Wesley.

Collins, Lewis.

Dover, Lemuel.

Jackson, Joseph F., wounded at Champion Hills.

Cunningham, Robert.

Smith, Joshua D., wounded and captured at Atlanta.

Pears, Joseph F.

Carroll, Simon S.

Harlan, Benj. H.

Jackson, William R.

COMPANY K, 77TH O. V. I.

Preston, John, Nov. 28, 1861; pro. April 6, 1862, to sergt.; dis. March 30, 1863, sergt. cert. of disa.

Farrell, Smiley, missing.

Brabham, James, killed at battle of Shiloh.

Brabham, T. J.

Woods, J. B.

Friel, Levi J., died in southern prison.

Donaldson, Samuel, died in southern prison.

Donaldson, John.

Granstaff, Joseph, died in southern prison.

Smith, Joseph.

Smith, A. B.

Smith, James.

Smith, Alex.

Davis, David, killed April 8, 1862.

Smith, N. B.

Yarnell, Israel, died 1862.

Delaney, Wesley, died in Southern prison.
 Smith, John.
 Gregg, Archibald, died Alton, Ill.
 Fry, John, died in Tenn.
 Penroy, George, Co. G., 77th O. V. I.

U. S. SIGNAL DETACHMENT.

In the signal service were the following men from Morgan county:

C. E. Cochran,	Albert Worley,
R. H. Cheadle,	Henry Wilson,
Scott Wilson,	James McConnel,
Alfred Gaylord,	Alexander McConnel,
John Sigler (deceased),	George Tanner,
Henry Barker,	Washington Bean.

These men were on duty in different parts of the country from March, 1864, until mustered out in August, 1865.

COMPANY E 193D O. V. I.

The Morgan County men belonging to this company were recruited by Lieutenant Zedekiah Wiseman, of Malta, and attached to the Veteran Reserve Corps. They went into camp at Winchester, Va., where they did garrison duty from about March 20, 1865, until they were mustered out August 4, 1865. The company were mustered into the service March 11, 1865. Following are the members from Morgan county:

Lieutenant, Zedekiah Wiseman.
 Orderly Sergeant, John K. Anderson.
 Sergeant, George Taylor.
 Sergeant, Theo. Bell.
 Corporal, Laban Beckwith.
 Corporal, Samuel McCaughey.
 Corporal, Nelson H. Deaver.
 Corporal, John D. Patterson.
 Musician, Chas. S. Henery.

PRIVATEs.

Anmiller, Henry,	Browning, Samuel,
Clancy, Absalom H.,	Embree, William,
Henry, A. P., musician,	Fouts, Robert A.
Hambleton, Chas. F.,	Martin, Jonathan,
Martin, Joseph R.,	Newman, William,
Newton, Thomas B.,	Stutes, John,
Stubbs, Wm. W.,	Scovell, W. C.
Stutes, John D.,	Tignor, Thomas,

Wiseman, P. H.,	James, Jasper N.
Riley, George,	Robinson, Lorain L.,
	ambulance driver.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Besides the companies of which mention has already been made, there are others containing Morgan county men whose records are equally as bright, but as they contain but few representatives from this county the same classification is impracticable. Where not otherwise designated, those included in this list were members of infantry regiments:

Adrian, Ezekiel, Co. C, 36th.
 Alexander, James, Co. C, 36th.
 Adams, James, e. 75th O. V. I., Dec. 11, 1861; dis. 1862.
 Berkley, J. B., Co. B, 191st.
 Beach, Hiram, Co. B, 36th.
 Burgman, Thomas H., 194th.
 Burr, Eli, e. Sept., 1861, Co. H, 62d O. V. I.; dis. June, 1862; re-e. Co. C, 70th; m. o. w. e.
 Bole, George, Co. F, 180th.
 Clancy, Thomas, Co. D, 186th.
 Clark, James, Co. C, 184th.
 Chidester, Thomas, Co. F, 86th.
 Carter, James, Co. B, 191st.
 Cresser, Alfred.
 Cheadle, Quiney, Co. A, 194th.
 Chapman, N. C., Co. E, 184th.
 Clark, Joseph, e. Aug. 5, 1862; wo. July, 1865.
 Culver, Asa, Co. C, 78th, d. of w.
 Culver, Levi, C., Co. C, 78th.
 Culver, Lucius P., e. Nov. 11, 1863, as asst. surg. 61st O. V. I.; pro. to surg. 82d O.V.I., June 13, 1865; m. o. w. regt.
 Cyrus, James, Co. C, 78th.
 Davis, F. H., Co. B, 191st.
 Davis, George W., Co. B, 191st.
 Davis, Hiram, Co. E, 189th.
 Davis, T. J., Co. E, 193d.
 Davis, John, Co. B, 191st.
 Donovan, William, e. Co. K, 152d, 1863; killed May 7, 1864, battle Wilderness.
 Ellis, T. Jeff., 185th.
 Ellis, Ephraim, Co. B, 191st.
 Echelberry, James H., Co. C, 78th.
 Fitch, Samuel, Co. E, 189th.
 Fouts, Robert, Co. E, 193d.
 Fleming, Mack, 4th West Virginia Cav.
 Finley, James D., Co. D, 78th.

- Gornley, James, Co. I, 186th.
 Gornley, Hugh, Co. A, 15th.
 Godfrey, P. W., Co. C, 184th.
 Gatewood, James, Co. C, 78th.
 Gatewood, William, Co. B, 191st.
 Gheen, Manly, Co. D, 63d.
 Gheen, James, Co. D, 63d.
 Gheen, Isaac, Co. D, 63d.
 Geddis, Jackson, Co. C, 184th.
 Geddis, James, Co. C, 184th.
 Green, Nathaniel, e. 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va.
 Gregg, James, e. 1862; m. o. w. e.
 Hardesty, S. W., Co. C, 78th.
 Henry, A. P., Co. C, 78th.
 Henry, E. D., Co. C, 186th.
 Henry, Robert S., Co. I, 186th.
 Henry, William, Co. I, 186th.
 Hoope, James, Co. I, 186th.
 Hanson, John, Co. E, 184th.
 Hyler, Richard, Co. F, 86th.
 Huffman, John, e. Aug. 12, 1861, Co. B, 36th O. V. I.; taken pris. at battle Chickamauga; dis. May 1, 1864.
 Harper, James W., e. Feb. 22d, 1864, Co. E, 52d O. V. I.; dis. e. t. s.
 James, Cyrus E., Co. C, 78th.
 Johnson, William, Co. D, 63d.
 Johnson, James, Co. D, 63d.
 Jones, William, e. May 20, 1864, Co. E, 122d; m. o. 1865.
 James, Jasper, Co. E, 193d.
 Kean, Joseph C., Co. I, 62d.
 Kean, John T., Co. B, 191st.
 Kinsey, Oliver D., e. Aug. 1, 1861, Co. I, 62d O. V. I.; pro. to sergt.
 Kean, Perley B., Co. B, 191st.
 Kennedy, Hugh, Co. B, 36th.
 Kelley, John M., Co. K, 1st O. battery.
 King, Perley, e. 1862; killed at Chickamauga.
 Lowrey, William, died Aug. 1, 1863.
 Loehry, Freeman, 1st H. Art.
 Loehry, Edward, Co. C, 184th.
 Loehry, Isaac, Co. F, 1st O. S. S. A.
 Mattison, Wm. E., e. April, 1863, Co. E, 60th O. V. I.; died in hospital.
 Murphy, William A., e. Co. E, 75th O. V. I.; wo. at Chancellorsville, Va., m. o. w. e.
 Murphy, John W., e. Co. E, 75th O. V. I.; pro. to orderly sergt.; m. o. w. e.
 McGregor, Alexander, Co. C, 78th, d. of w.
 McSwords, James, Co. G, 1st Va. V. I.
 McVeigh, James M., Co. D, 63d.
 McVeigh, George W., Co. D, 63d.
 McVeigh, Henry, Co. D, 63d.
 McCoy, James, Co. C, 184th.
 Monroe, Elijah, Co. E, 75th; m. o. w. e.
 McSwords, John, Co. G, 43d.
 Mendenhall, John A., e. 1861, Co. E, 75th; pro. to first lieutenant; taken prisoner at Gettysburg.
 Moore, Ed., Co. D, W. Va. Cav.
 Newton, Sidney, Co. F, 180th.
 Newman, William, Co. F, 180th.
 Newton, Walter, Co. B, 191st.
 Noyes, Peter, Co. C, 32d.
 Newton, A. S., Co. C, 78th.
 Noyes, John, Co. D, 63d.
 Noland, Alfred, e. Oct. 5, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
 Ong, Oliver, e. Sept., 1861; pro. to second lieutenant; captured while guarding train; exchanged, 1864.
 Patterson, B. G., Co. B, 116th.
 Patterson, J. W., Co. I, 186th.
 Patterson, S. W., Co. I, 186th.
 Payne, Jason T., Co. I, 186th.
 Pugh, George, e. Dec. 11, 1861; wo. at Chancellorsville, Va.; m. o. w. e.
 Porter, A. J., e. 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va.
 Quigley, James, Co. I, 186th.
 Russell, Henry, died on steamer Island No. 10.
 Ramsey, Benjamin, Co. C, 184th.
 Riley, George, Co. C, 184th.
 Rainey, Jonathan, e. Aug. 19, 1861, Co. C, 18th; m. o. July 1, 1865.
 Rowland, Mordica, Co. F, 77th.
 Rowland, John, Co. F, 77th.
 Rogers, Jae., Co. F, 77th.
 Robinson, L. L., Co. D, W. Va. Cav.
 Rambo, Frank, e. April, 1863; died in hospital.
 Sells, E. S., Co. I, 187th.
 Scott, Andrew, Co. I, 186th.
 Sells, Lyman S., Co. D, 63d.
 Sheets, D., Co. D, 63d.
 Smith, Abijah, e. Aug. 9, 1861, Co. I, 62d; wo. in thigh, Nov., 1865.
 Sheridan, Wm. G., e. Co. E, 60th, April, 1863; m. o. w. e.
 Taylor, Jos. D., e. 1862, Co. K, 122d.
 Torbert, John F., e. Dec. 11, 1861, Co. E, 75th; wo. at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863; dis. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Travers, Frank, Co. D, 63d.
 Travers, David, Co. D, 63d.
 Travers, John, Co. D, 63d.
 Wilson, David, Co. D, 63d.
 Wallace, Alexander, Co. F, 122d.
 Work, Aaron, Co. C, 36th.
 Wilson, Thomas, Co. C, 184th.
 White, John Q., Co. D, 1st California Cav.

Warsham, Joseph, C. E, 75th.
 Warsham, James, Co. E, 75th.
 Warsham, Henry, Co. E, 75th.
 Watson, W. S., e. Oct. 20, 1861, Co. I, 62d;
 pro. to sergt.

Wilson, George, Co. I, 186th.
 Yarnell, George, Jr., Co. F, 122d.
 Black, Thomas, Co. C, 36th.
 Brokaw, James, Co. B, 191st.
 Black, John, Co. B, 191st.
 Birdsell, John, Co. C, 63d.
 Blonden, Joseph, Co. C, 36th.
 Henry, William, Co. I, 186th.
 Thorn, William, Co. D, 63d.
 Thorn, Lyman, Co. D, 63d.
 Patterson, H. G., Co. E, 182d.
 Huffman, James H., e. Dec. 2, 1861, Co. D,
 77th.

Kidwell, Geo. W., e. Oct. 21st, 1861, Co. D,
 77th.

Lewis, Jonathan O., e. Dec. 2, 1861, Co. D,
 77th.

Ward, James E., e. Oct. 21, 1861, Co. D, 77th.

HUGHES POST No. 285, G. A. R.

This post was organized April 17, 1883. It is so named in honor of three Morgan County soldiers by that name who lost their lives in defense of the flag.

The original members were: Jesse Timms, John S. Dunn, George S. Corner, John Rothrock, H. A. Davis, Joshua Wiseman, J. H. Dunnington, John Barrell, H. C. Timms, T. E. Dunnington, George Z. Dickerson, James C. Hughes, John Davis, John C. Gregg, Israel Hoops, Solomon M. Gillespie, John D. Palmer, J. M. Rusk, F. B. Manly, Newell Corner, L. S. Yocum, W. W. Barrell, N. S. Baker, Jacob Hutton, William Dempster.

The first officers of the post were: George Z. Dickerson, P.C.; H. A. Davis, S. V. C.; John L. Barrell, J. V. C.; J. M. Rusk, Q. M.; J. C. Hughes, Surgeon; John C. Gregg, Chaplain; Newell Corner, Adjt.; John S. Dunn, C.D.; Lindley S. Yocum, O. G.; Jesse Timms, S. M.; A. A. Coulson, Q. M. S.

Commander Dickerson was succeeded

by Jacob Adams, under whose administration the relief corps was organized. April 6, 1885, with Mrs. Janet M. Pond, president; Alice C. Whitaker, S. V. P.; Mary V. Dickerson, J. V. P.; Lucetta H. Cochran, Secy.; Effie Davis, Treas.; Lizzie T. Nott, Chaplin; Conductor, Mary M. Coulson; Jennie G. Clark, guard.

Charter Members: Julia Adams, Juliette R. Barker, Sep Beckwith, Mary E. Beckwith, Lizzie Corner, Martha Dyke, Kuzzie H. Dewees, Lib. Donahue, Lavina Dunnington, Clara V. Humphrey, Lydia Holcomb, Belle Hann, Sarah McBee, Lydia Rogers, Mary Stubbs, Sarah A. Settle, Sarah A. Spurrer, Alice Thomas, Alice Tracy, Sophie M. Travis, Elizabeth Wiseman, Lydia Wherry, Emma Worley.

Christmas week, 1885, one of the most successful Grand Army fairs ever held in Southeastern Ohio was held in McConnelsville under the auspices of Hughes Post. Contributions were solicited and received from all parts of the country; the display was imposing and the financial returns most satisfactory.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH FRANCIS SONNANSTINE.

Joseph Francis Sonnanstine was born in Columbiana County, O., September 9, 1830. In March of 1850 he started for California by the overland route, and after a perilous journey of one hundred and fifty-eight days arrived at Ringgold, Cal., on the 16th of August of that year. In July of 1852 he returned, and in 1858 came to McConnelsville, where he has since resided. At the breaking out of the war he was engaged in the oil business in West Virginia. He closed up his affairs and came to McConnelsville, where Colonel Pond and Judge Hanna

were at the time organizing a company. He joined the organization; but there being more men enlisted than required for one company, it was reduced by throwing out men of families. In June of 1861, he enlisted in a company being recruited for the 32d O. V. I., which afterward became Company C of the 65th. From a private he rose by successive promotions to first lieutenant of Company K, 65th O. V. I. He filled all the intermediate positions, and each promotion was earned and not obtained, as was often the case, through outside influence.

At the battle of Mission Ridge he had command of the company, and was seriously wounded. In the Atlanta campaign he was promoted for meritorious services to the captaincy of Company E, 65th O. V. I. While engaged in the construction of earthworks in front of Atlanta he was attacked with fever, and was sent to officer's hospital. After his recovery he was detailed as assistant provost-marshal of Chattanooga, Tenn., where he had charge of all trains coming in or leaving the city, and of the refugees, of which there was at one time about 4,000. His duties in connection with these unfortunates he says, "were the saddest of all his earthly experiences." After the battle of Nashville, Captain Sonnanstine rejoined his regiment, which moved to East Tennessee, to intercept Lee's army. From thence the company was ordered to New Orleans, where they arrived on the 27th of June. In August they were ordered to Indianola, Texas, where they were engaged in rebuilding a railroad. In this labor they were employed until Dec. 10, 1865, when orders were received for them to make out the muster-out rolls—a duty, it is needless to say,

they cheerfully performed. They then marched to Indianola, when Captain Sonnanstine embarked with his company for New Orleans, and from thence to Columbus *via* Cairo, where the company was mustered out Dec. 25, 1865. November 25, 1865, he was promoted to major of the 65th, but being disabled by sickness refused to muster. He was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing; the advance on Corinth; the march to Iuka, Tuscumbia, Decatur, Huntsville and Bridgeport. From the latter place he was sent home on recruiting service, and rejoined his regiment after the battle of Stone River; was in all engagements preceding the evacuation of Chattanooga and the final capture of Atlanta. January 13, 1853 he was married to Miss Julia C. Hackett. Seven children were the result of this union—Ada, Edward, Edwin, Anna, Emmet, Ernest and Grosvenor.

PRISON EXPERIENCES.

ANDERSONVILLE.

Andersonville prison was in Sumter County, Georgia, and contained about forty acres, inclosed by a stockade of logs set endwise in the ground, and about ten feet high. Attached to it were guard houses at intervals of about 100 feet, which overlooked what they appropriately called the "dead-line," about ten feet from the stockade on the inside. At the front of the prison were three other stockades with heavy gates. The entrance or vestibule of the pen, which prevented the escape of prisoners in either large or small bodies on the right, were earthworks, with cannon mounted ready for action. A little further to the right was the cookhouse. On the left was the hospital intended

for sick Union prisoners—but few were taken there—many dying at the gate while waiting for medicine: but the principal number died in the larger apartment. A small creek ran through the middle of the inclosure, and at an angle with it was about five acres of swamp, thus reducing our parade ground to about thirty-five acres. On one side of the stream the soil was almost entirely sand—on the other—yellow clay. In this space the 40,000 prisoners were crowded without shelter of any kind. The trees that were standing on the ground when it was first occupied were cut down and the roots dug up for fuel. The possessor of a blanket could to some extent obviate his discomfort; but without it or a substitute the prisoner could burrow in the yellow clay for a brief period preliminary to being carried to the “long trench.” Through this yellow clay there were from time to time several tunnels made under the stockade; but as far as was known all were failures. The venturer was either captured by the rebel guard or torn to pieces by the bloodhounds.

Of the victims of the “dead line,” starvation or disease, there were about 13,000 prisoners buried in a trench, a few inches deep, and wide enough for the length of the body. Thus, side by side, they braved shells or starvation. The officers of the prison extended no favors to any of the prisoners, except to Free Masons. When they were recognized in the prison the officers would generally find something for them to do on the outside; and if a Mason died he was more respectably buried.

*The narrator of this sketch volunteered in the United States signal serv-

*Albert Worley, of McConnellsville, Ohio.

ice corp at Columbus, O., and went into camp at Georgetown, D. C., and from there with a squad to General Siegel's army. He was captured by Mosby's men at Middletown, between Martinsburg and Winchester, on the 13th of May, 1864, and with about 150 prisoners was marched across the country to Gordonsville, thence to Andersonville, where his stay was until September, 1864; thence to Charleston, S. C., and from there to Florence, where he remained until March 4, 1864; from thence to Wilmington, N. C., and from there to Annapolis, Md., from which place he returned to his home.

Mr. A. Arrick furnishes the following interesting synopsis of an interview with James P. Hartzell, of company G, 78th Regiment, O. V. I., Col. M. D. Leggett:

“I was captured at Atlanta, Ga., on 22d of July, 1864, with twenty others of our regiment. About 7 p. m. the prisoners, two thousand in number, captured that day, were marched by a long detour to the rear of Atlanta. From here our officers were sent to Charleston, S. C., and we saw them no more. We remained here until the 24th, when we started and marched during that and the following two days, and arrived at Lovejoy Station, whence we took the cars to Macon, Ga.

“At Macon we were treated with great kindness by the ladies. They brought us warm biscuit, milk, wine and ham, and many other luxuries to which we had long been strangers. One, whose name I regret I cannot recall, was particularly kind to me, and talked of her own boy in the Confederate army, while the tears rolled down her cheeks. I was then only about seventeen years of age, and her

motherly kindness produced an impression which will ever be remembered. After leaving Macon we were at Andersonville at noon.

"We were marched from the station to the front of the stockade and formed in line, and we were introduced to Captain Wurz. Being in line, we were ordered to open ranks and unsling knapsacks. The guards then 'went through our traps,' appropriating everything in our possession, whether valuable or worthless, taking even our knives, forks and spoons. By some inadvertance, my blanket was left lying in front of me, and when the order 'march' was given, with a soldier's instinct, I reached for it, when a revolver was thrust into my face, and there stood the redoubtable Captain Wurz, who in broken English exclaimed, 'You tam Yankee, ven I says march I means you to go.' I went, bidding farewell to my blanket.

"We were then turned in like cattle, without tent or blanket. While looking on the scene with anxious wonder, I was accosted by G. W. Sprinkle, a member of our regiment, who had for some time been a boarder. He was an intimate friend, and his assistance and instructions were of great benefit. Twenty men of our regiment together occupied a spot of ground ten feet square, appropriated to our use, and this was our 'home.'

"The inmates were divided into detachments of 270 men, under the charge of a rebel sergeant. These were again sub-divided, forming three divisions, commanded in like manner by a sergeant. The business of the sergeants was to draw and issue rations for their respective commands. This duty was attended to every evening. The first

day it would be a half-pound of corn bread, half a pint of raw beans and about half a pound of cooked bacon. The next day we would have a half pint of raw corn meal, three spoonfuls of raw rice and a half pound of raw beef. The third day it would be our former allowance of corn bread, a half pint of 'nigger' beans cooked in the pod, and a half pint of sorghum syrup. The dead were carried away and deposited promiscuously beneath the soil, in a land they had died to continue 'a land of the free and a home of the brave'

"The 'dead line' was a mark made by stakes driven in the ground and connected by slats, and was so called because the guard was ordered to shoot any one crossing or touching it. On one occasion a famished prisoner, in his efforts to obtain a cup of water less filthy than usual, reaching under the slat, happened to touch it. No sooner than he did so, the guard fired, scattering the poor fellow's brains over some of us who stood near.

"But this lack of good water was removed by a singular phenomenon. On the elevation some distance from the stream, a spring of pure and delicious water burst forth, affording an abundant quantity, which we utilized by a sluice-way to a lower level and used there for a bathing pool, sustaining the lives of many.

"About the 17th September, 1864, an order came to muster 2,000 able bodied men for exchange. I was included in the list, as I weighed ninety-five pounds. My name was the tenth one called, to which there was at least a dozen answers; but crowding up to the gate with one who had been my comrade through all, we made good our exit.

We were not long in reaching our regiment, then at 'Rough and Ready,' near Atlanta. Oh! it was one of my happy, happy days."

LIBBY AND BELLE ISLE.

* "I was a member of Company D, 122d Regiment, O. V. I., Colonel W. H. Ball commanding. I was taken prisoner on the 14th of June, 1863, at Winchester, Va., by Lee's forces on their way to Gettysburg.

"On the second morning after our capture we were conducted up the valley on foot to Staunton. It required nearly three days to march that distance. From Staunton we were taken to Richmond by the cars, and there we were placed in a tobacco warehouse, where we remained two or three days, then were removed to the second floor of the famous Libby prison; thence, after a stay of three or four days, by way of variety, we were sent over to Belle Isle, where we were detained and entertained ten or twelve days, until July 10 or 12, when we were paroled. "Our daily bill of fare on the way up the valley, and until we reached Richmond, was two pints of flour and a little salt. Afterward, and while we were in prison at Richmond, our diet consisted of a piece of baker's bread, about two inches square, and half a pint of field-pea soup, meat and maggots all mixed together each day. While in the warehouse and Libby proper we were admonished by the guard to keep away from the grated windows or be 'mought' shoot. While I was at Belle Isle there were about 500 prisoner, at least half of them without tent or shelter, sitting or lying exposed to the rays of a July sun, on the burning hot

sand, in which the 'graybacks' were only to be distinguished by their size and capacity for locomotion.

"The water privileges were to some extent of a military order. At given intervals the entire number of prisoners were formed in line and marched to the edge of the river, each taking his drink and countermarching, many being so much exhausted as to be only able to crawl to the designated locality."

* "I was a member of Company B, 62d Regiment, O. V. I., Colonel F. B. Pond commanding, and was taken prisoner at the charge on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., on the 18th of July, 1863, with seventy-six of our brigade at the same time. We were taken to Charleston and put in jail, where we were kept for two days. In the afternoon of the 20th we were put on the cars and carried up to Columbia, and again put in jail and feasted on boiled rice (cold), one tablespoonful twice a day.

"While here we were for a short time in charge of a Captain Linn, who by the way was a Presbyterian preacher; and in justice to him I must say I think he was a gentlemen and a Christian, as he was very kind to us while he had us in charge, and I afterward heard him denounce the holding and starving of prisoners; but he was under orders, however, and could not prevent it.

"We were held at Columbia nearly two months, then sent to Richmond and put in the Libby prison. Here, for the first time, we were searched for money or anything we had, which was taken from us, from a match to an ancient penny or army relic, blankets, haversacks, canteens, pocket knives—all but the clothes we had on, and our pocket bibles. We were only kept in Libby

* C. J. Gibson, of Stockport, Ohio.

* C. H. Laughlridge, of McConnelsville, Ohio.

three days and were well searched twice in that time; then we were taken over to Belle Isle. In the inclosure in which we were confined there was no evidence that there had ever been a tree or even a blade of grass. For the first three months there was no tent or shelter of any kind to protect us from the burning sun, or storms; and being entirely destitute of blankets, or other covering, our sleeping was done in the day time, as it required as much exercise as we could take after night as the only means of keeping warm. Our beds were at any point within the 'dead line' where we might chance to be.

"About the first of January, 1864, we got tents of a very inferior quality; they were old tents that our government had condemned, and by some means had come into possession of the rebels. They would not turn rain, but only answered for a wind-break during the cold and stormy winter, for we had no fire during that entire time.

"In March they gave us the privilege of carrying wood nearly half a mile distant with the understanding that we should have all that we could carry; but if any one took a bigger load than he could carry all the way to camp without stopping to rest, he must take it to the rebel officers' tent. By this means they got all the wood they wanted, and we scarcely any, for the reason that we were feeble and could scarcely walk without the wood.

"Our camp was inclosed by a four-foot ditch and the embankment on the outside for the guards; but I wish to give further evidence of the brutal treatment we received. The ditch was

eighteen inches deep; at each corner of our enclosure there was a well, dug the depth of a barrel, in which the water must stand at the same height as that in the ditch; from these wells, or barrels, alone could we obtain our water to drink. The ditch being used as a receptacle for filth, the water from it would filter into the barrels or wells.

"The rations furnished us while on the island were bad beyond comparison. At first they gave us a piece of wheat bread about half the size of a man's fist twice a day; sometimes a little meat once a day, not more for a hundred men than ten could eat; but this did not continue. As the time lengthened the rations were abbreviated both in quantity and quality. The initial of this arrangement was bread made of wheat and pea flour, mixed in equal quantities, served without meat, but with a little pea soup—a common wooden bucket full for 100 men. Then corn bread alone, without salt and only partially baked, each man being furnished a piece an inch and a half square and half an inch thick, at first twice a day, then once a day with intervals of one or two days, and once the intermission was three days, but no increase in quantity or improvement in quality.

"During the time I was on the Isle I think there were not more than seventeen or eighteen of our boys who died on the Isle, but when death was ascertained to be certain they were started for Richmond, and they either died on the way or soon after arrival. Of those that did die on the Isle numbers were not buried, but were thrown outside the camp to be devoured by the hogs."

CHAPTER XIII.

MORGAN'S RAID.

JOHN MORGAN, THE REBEL—HIS RAID IN OHIO—HE MEETS WITH OPPOSITION AT POMEROY—THE BATTLE AT BUFFINGTON—MORGAN'S RETREAT—HE ENCAMPS IN DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP—EXPERIENCE OF THE ZANESVILLE SCOUTS—CONSTERNATION AT MCCONNELLSVILLE ON RECEIPT OF A DISPATCH, "MORGAN IS COMING"—THE CROSSING OF THE RIVER AT EAGLEPORT BY THE REBELS—THE CITIZENS ON THE DEFENSIVE—EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES BETWEEN THE REBELS AND THE MILITIA—THE SKIRMISH—A CITIZEN KILLED—CAPTURE AND IMPRISONMENT OF MORGAN—HIS ESCAPE—SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTS.

ON the 2d of July, 1863, with a force of about 3,000 men, Morgan crossed the Cumberland River at Turkey Bend, near Burksville, Ky., and thence onward to Columbia, Adair County; he crossed Green River in Hart County, proceeding thence to Campbellsville, in Taylor County, and Lebanon, Marion County, reaching the Ohio River at Bradensburg, Mead County, Ky., sixty miles below Louisville. There he crossed the Ohio into Indiana, having traversed that part of Kentucky in five days. His course in Indiana was from Harrison through the counties bordering on the Ohio River to Dearborn County. On the 13th he was at Harrison, in Hamilton County, Ohio, at 1 p. m., and on that night, with his entire force, he passed around and through the suburbs of Cincinnati, through Glendale, crossing the Little Miami Railroad at daylight in sight of Camp Dennison, eight or ten miles from Cincinnati, halted and rested and fed his horses, and at night encamped at Williamsburg, Clermont County, within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati.

On the night of the 14th at 12 o'clock he passed through or near Georgetown, Brown County. On the 15th, at the same hour, he was at West Union, Adams County, ten miles from the river; thence he went to Piketon, Pike County, Jackson, Jackson County, and into Meigs County. Near Pomeroy he met his first military obstruction, which, with difficulty and some loss, he escaped by a ride of four or five miles through a deep ravine; halted at Chester for some time, and encamped at Portland, on the bank of the river at Buffington, where he had originally intended to cross the Ohio. On Sunday morning when he made the attempt he encountered the combined forces of the gunboats and Hobson's and Judah's command, and then ensued the "Battle of Buffington," and Morgan's retreat with about 1,200 men, which number was subsequently much reduced by desertions. He turned again to Chester, thence to Millersburg, in Meigs County; then through Athens and Perry Counties, by way of Chapel Hill and Portersville, he came into

Morgan County and encamped on Deacon Wright's farm in Deerfield Township, at the headwaters of Island Run, seven miles from Malta. This was done so quietly that none were aware of his locality until the next morning.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, July 23, he was at Eagleport, on the Muskingum, where he was able, through pressing the pilot and the ferry boat into his service, to cross to the east side of the river.

After his reverse at Buffington, where he lost at least one-half of his force, including a number of his best officers, and his harassing march through Meigs County, his only object appears to have been, as at Buffington, to recross the Ohio. Thus far he had in this State eluded a militia of not less than 5,000, besides some well equipped pursuers; hence his marches by day and night were made with as much quiet as could be maintained by a body of 500 or 600 mounted men. This quiet was observed when he encamped on Deacon Wright's farm, and was previously manifested in the capture of a number of the Zanesville mounted scouts after dusk near Chapel Hill.

General Morgan was not probably aware at the time that he had in his retinue "men of choice and rarest party."

Mr. Evans was a resident lawyer of Muskingum County, and had been a resident of Morgan and at one time a judge of the court of common pleas. Mr. Fouts was a resident of Morgan County, of which he had been sheriff.

But to return to the subject of Morgan's men in this county. On Wednesday afternoon, July 22, a special messenger from Zanesville stated that Governor Tod had telegraphed there that

Morgan was at McArthur, in Vinton County; that his object was "to strike the (Ohio) river above the reach of our gunboats, and may visit your place," and requested scouts to be sent into Perry and Morgan Counties.

This dispatch produced much excitement in McConnellsville and along the river above, for it was apparent that Morgan's object was to avoid the larger places in the interior and keep as near the Ohio as practicable. And as his course tended directly to the Muskingum it was evident that his objective point was either McConnellsville or Eagleport, as there was no ford below and only one above, at Taylorsville, ten miles below Zanesville. There was a supposition (afterward confirmed) that he was fully posted as to the safer place.

The citizens gathered in consultation in crowds on the streets, rang the bells, and discussed the subject and the position in which, from injudicious official arrangements, they were placed, and proposed plans of offense and defense without having the men or means to control or effect either, or even to retard his progress, until the arrival of troops known to be below and of those expected from above. Old shotguns and old muskets were in demand, only to be used by old men and boys who, few in number, thus armed, with others with axes, started for the west side of the river to cut down trees across and guard the roads and the fording places of the river, and by Governor Tod's request to look for Morgan.

In the meantime the non-combatants were busily engaged in storing the silverware, jewelry and other valuables easy of transportation in places where they supposed Morgan's men would not

look for them. All was confusion, not unlike

"A herd of bees, that hear dismayed
The lion roaring through the midnight shade."

About the same time in the afternoon a message was received from Colonel Hill, who had that morning left Marietta on the steamer "Jonas Powell" with 500 men well armed and two brass fieldpieces, that Morgan was between Athens and McConnelsville, and after dark a report from Zanesville stated that he was at Nelsonville coming this way.

The first reliable and definite report was by S. C. Beckwith and some others of the scouting parties from McConnelsville, who stated that Morgan had that afternoon passed Millertown, Chapel Hill and near Portersville, and having come this way was then encamped at the headwaters of Island Run. This news was in a short time confirmed, making it certain that Eagleport, on the river at the mouth of the run, was his object, which he knew was unguarded.

This information was forthwith communicated to Colonel Hill (then at Windsor, nine miles below McConnelsville and seventeen miles below Eagleport) by C. L. Barker and J. E. Thomas, and subsequently during the night twice repeated. Yet although he was thus often and personally urged, and a full statement of facts presented, he refused not only to come with his command on the boat but also to permit Captain Marsh with his company to come up by land. But about 9 o'clock next day, after Morgan had crossed at Eagleport, the boat landed below town and the Colonel with his two fieldpieces and men passed through and took the Ridge Road to within two miles of

where Morgan had passed nearly two hours before.

Captain Marsh with his company continued up the River Road for three or four miles, until he learned that Morgan had crossed, and the route he had gone when he left the river, with the intention of flanking Morgan on his left or of rejoining Colonel Hill. The latter he only effected.

The steamer "Powell" awaited Colonel Hill's return and took him on board without the loss of a man or material, except a few rounds from his fieldpieces, the sound of which did not reach Morgan but produced a perceptible impression on Meloy's barn.

Early on Thursday morning, when it became certain that Morgan intended to cross at Eagleport, all the "armed" men and boys in town, with the curiosity seekers and those along the river, went on "the double quick" to meet the "fearful foe." At 8 a. m. the sound of his bugle announced his presence at the river about 200 yards below the ford, the head of his column halting at or near Devol's store in Eagleport.

The ford is close to the eastern shore, about one hundred yards below the dam, and at low-water mark, as it then was, does not exceed one hundred feet in width, with a depth for a limited space of not more than four feet. Fifty yards above the ford the river is seven hundred feet wide, varying in depth from ten to forty feet. At low water, Bald Eagle Island occupies more than three-fourths of the western side of the river, leaving dry land almost to the eastern shore, over which the road crosses to the ford. Immediately opposite the ford on the east is a deep ravine, crossed by the road, formed by a small stream, which forms a curve

and empties into the river some fifty yards below, leaving a high embankment at and within fifty or seventy-five yards of the ford, sufficient, in addition to the deep cut in the road, to have protected and enabled a small body of well-armed men to prevent its passage by any number who should hazard the attempt.

The citizen soldiers, aware of the peculiarity of the ford, and of this protective defense, were there with rifles and shotguns prepared for action.

When Morgan came to the river he had no reliable pilot for the ford, and being aware of the situation made no attempt to cross; but when the rifles and shotguns prematurely opened on him, his men, who were dismounted, responded. The latter were to some extent protected by their horses, and, with carbines that were reputed to carry one thousand yards, sprinkled their bullets freely along the entire line among those on the east side—Mr. Weaver's house receiving a proportionate share—though apparently they did not positively intend to do any serious injury to the small number of citizens who were present. But unfortunately the ferry-boat above the dam was at Morgan's command, and was immediately put in use to convey some twenty of his men over. The rifles, having opened the fight, kept up their fire, though aware that their missiles fell short of the mark, and yet confident of their service in the deep and narrow part when the ford should be attempted.

When it was supposed that a sufficient number of the cavalry had crossed, the order, in tones audible to those on both sides, was passed down the rebel lines to cease firing; they were now

ready for the charge down the river, and that charge ended the fight. Hostilities having ceased, their next desire was for a pilot across by the ford. Soon they ascertained that David Powers, the lock-tender, was well versed in the soundings, and he was induced to occupy the position, crossing and re-crossing until all were over.

Among the citizens of the west side who were at Eagleport as lookers-on was ex-sheriff Andrew Fouts, who, good-natured and credulous, was led by means of the southern urbanity and courtesy of Morgan, or some of his officers, to speak of his familiarity with the country, and specifically of the eastern portion. He was complacently informed that a horse was at his service, with the promise and penalty to

“Guide as faithful from that day

As Hesperius, that leads the sun his way,”

while his geographical attainments should be required.

As they crossed the raiders gave their attention to the collection of supplies from the several dwellings in the vicinity. At David Weaver's a fine stock of liquors was found in the cellar, and as time, as well as whisky, was of importance to them, the heads of the barrels were removed as neatly as possible with an axe, and it is said that our old friend Charles Kinsell was deputed to ladle the liquor into their canteens with as much expedition as circumstances required. He was kept active during their stay.

At Richard McElhiney's every apartment of the house was closely scrutinized, the food already prepared was soon disposed of, with all the milk in the cellar. The bedrooms and wardrobes were stripped of all that the raiders could use, clothing, hats, watches,

jewelry and cash. In addition a jug of choice liquor, kept for medical purposes, was drawn from its seclusion.

Although Hiram Winchell was in their employ he was not neglected, even losing the hat he was wearing while transporting them across the river in his ferry-boat.

After David Powers was discharged one of the officers with his staff visited his saloon, and lunched on his prepared viands, assisting digestion by use of his entire stock of beer and whisky. When the bill of fare was disposed of, the official presented Mr. Powers with \$3 "to purchase another stock."

During their stay on the west side the raiders discovered a man named Henry Kelly on the brow of the hill above the stone quarry, who, with his brother, had followed them from Nelsonville. Five of the raiders standing on Devol's store steps took deliberate aim at him; three of their shots took effect, killing him instantly. The distance is about 250 yards. The body was brought to Devol's store and a temporary coffin provided, in which, wrapped in muslin, it was placed and conveyed to his late home by Mr. Woodward.

Of the raiders one was killed and two wounded. The "Dime" Steamboat Company make a possible claim to the killing and wounding, but there is strong presumptive evidence that it was done at the river, and from the east side. The man was killed with a United States rifle, the only one in the citizen corps, by a Mr. Finley, who fired from Weaver's house. This was the cause of the special attention given the house by the carbines. Moreover, blood was found at a certain locality in Eagleport, and the trace followed to the place on

the hill above McElhiney's, where the man had been left with a pillow taken from a house near the ford under his head. Near by was found a rope, which probably had been used to tie him on his horse. The body was buried where it was found. Afterward, in consequence of a road being laid out which passed over the grave, the remains were removed a short distance. The occasion was used to ascertain the fact that the shot was made by a United States rifle, the ball entering the right hip bone and passing out above the other.

The rebel said to have been severely wounded was found on the day of the fight at the place where he was shot, about three-quarters of a mile from the river, and a short distance west of where the dead man was found. His wound in the breast was made by a ball from a squirrel rifle. When found he was speechless and insensible, with no probability of living only a short time. An individual who owned a squirrel rifle claimed the honor of sending the death-dealing bullet, but in a short time, when the wounded man was able to give his version of the transaction and charged the shooter with robbing him of his pocketbook and gold ring, he discarded the laurels. The man was carried across the river to Devol's store and cared for until he was sufficiently recovered to be sent to Columbus.

The one reported to be slightly wounded was shot from Weaver's with the United States rifle, the wound being the loss of almost his entire nose.

As in most other engagements there were prisoners as well as killed and wounded. Those taken by Morgan were citizen scouts. Those taken from Morgan were armed cavalry—scouts

on the lookout for fallen trees or other military impediments, captured while on "the lookout for Morgan" on Island Run on the night preceding his appearance at Eagleport. But the brief, unadorned relation of a feat of undaunted courage,

"Where darkness and surprise made conquest cheap,"

is best told by the principal participant in the "bloodless victory":

"I left Deavertown at 11 o'clock p. m. in company with Reeves McAdoo and James Foraker (two boys) and Eli Longstreth and Doc Longstreth. At the Baptist Church east of the village the Longstreths left us, going northeast, the other two and myself going southeast. We were soon after joined by Jacob Knopp, armed with an axe. Our equipments then for offense and defense consisted of his axe, one gun for one of the boys and one for myself. We proceeded toward the river, intending to fell trees in order to retard the progress of the raiders as much as possible. We began cutting a tree just west of Helmick's mill, but concluding it would not effect our object, abandoned it. The tree is yet standing and bears the marks of Jacob's axe. This was about 1 o'clock and it was intensely dark. Then passing on toward the river we heard Morgan's men approaching, the clank of their sabers telling us that they were soldiers. I at once called a halt in the road, and when they came up within ten or fifteen feet of us I commanded them to halt in a tone of as much authority as I could assume, and demanded an immediate surrender, at the same time ordering my boys to keep quiet and not to discharge their guns, thus giving the idea that our force was large.

"They were ordered to dismount and give up their arms, which they did with as much grace as though it were in strict conformity with army regulations. The captured consisted of Captain Williams and four men, horses and equipments. One of the five men in the rear put the spurs to his horse and escaped. With them was Michael Longstreth, whom they had captured. The prisoners were marched to the mill and guarded until morning. One escaped during the night. Soon after we entered the mill we were visited by John Laughlin, Joseph Helmick, John Bankes and N. Dietrick. The latter remained with us until morning. About an hour after the capture, and while they were with us, a party of mounted men came up and were halted. They said they were citizens from Zanesville, and passed on toward the river. About daylight a company headed by Colonel Ball came up, who received the prisoners from me.

"The horses were handed over to the authorities at Eagleport. Some days afterward a man came from Zanesville and demanded the arms. I replied to him that this was Morgan County and not Muskingum. But soon after some parties came from McConnellsville, claiming to have authority, and took the arms.

"I might add that before parting the force that captured him was presented to Captain Williams. He seemed somewhat chagrined, but recognized it as the natural consequence of war.

"Thus you have the 'Report' of our 'bloodless victory' on Island Run, which is at your service.

"Yours respectfully,

"THOMAS L. GRAY."

Morgan's stay at Eagleport and on

the east side of the river did not exceed an hour and a half, and he left with the intimation that he would leave the river at Gaysport and pass thence through Rockville. But about a mile up the steamer "Dime," from Zanesville, with part of the 86th Regiment on board, came in sight, when he returned and passed up a ravine above Weaver's, crossed McElhiney's run a mile from the river and the Zanesville Ridge Road.

When he wheeled about, his advance guard was left in sight of the troops on the boat, who landed under the impression that this was his entire force, and took a favorable position on the side of the hill in the rear of Bell's salt-furnace to await their coming. But after a convenient time the raiders put themselves out of sight of the troops, who, after a short tramp over the hill, returned to the boat and steamed for Zanesville.

After leaving the river Morgan's route led over the hill through Bloom Township, in the vicinity of McCune's and Reed's. He left Morgan County near the corner of Bloom and Bristol Townships, and of Meigs Township, Muskingum County.

He marched thence through Cumberland, Senecaville and Campbell's Station to Washington, Guernsey County. While at Washington, as his men were lying about the streets, resting, he was overtaken by Shackelford, and after some skirmishing for three or four miles was far enough in advance to burn a bridge at Hanna's Mills. He kept on through or near Flushing, Belmont County, Harrisville, Harrison County, and Jefferson, to the vicinity of Salineville, Columbiana County, and the most northern part of the State on

the Ohio River between Wellsville and Steubenville. Here, after having traversed two-thirds of the eastern part of the State, on the 26th of July, he changed his route, and with a number of his staff took boarding at the expense of the State at Columbus.

Some time during the summer or fall a slight misunderstanding occurred in reference to the sweeping of the rooms occupied by the prisoners. This, in addition to the sedentary pursuits rendered compulsory by the rules of the institution, dissatisfied them, and on the night of the 27th of November they all left.

As an addendum, illustrative of the excitement and credulity of the community in all that pertained to his movements, the following deserves notice: On the day after Morgan had passed through the county a party consisting of J. E. Hanna, James M. Gaylord, Eli Shepard, D. H. Sheets and one or two others, led by curiosity, made a trip in buggies as far as Washington, Guernsey County, following his track. After viewing the locality of the scrimmage they turned their course toward Zanesville. As they passed through Concord they observed some excitement, and that apparently more notice was taken of their appearance than the occasion warranted. This was especially observed by Mr. Shepard, who, when opportunity offered for a jocular deception, seldom let it pass unaided by his capacity for the development. Without an idea of the cause of the curious glances, they passed at a brisk trot, apparently regardless of anything unusual, but with a disposition to increase the enchantment by distance. As they were ascending the hill to Norwich an indi-

vidual, evidently much excited, approached the buggy occupied by Mr. Shepard and made some inquiries in reference to Morgan. This developed the idea; he gave an evasive answer and increased the speed of his team, as a manifestation that further interrogatories were not desirable.

A short distance from Zanesville they were met by a gentleman who informed them that there was great excitement in the city in consequence of a telegram from Concord that a squad of Morgan's men were approaching Zanesville, and that the military committee had called out Captain Marsh's company to capture them. On entering the city they found his statements verified. There was unusual commotion on the streets, and when they stopped at the Stacy House they were surrounded by the military!

But the immediate appearance of the captain disclosed the fact that instead of being John Morgan's men they were Morgan County men, but anxious, nevertheless, for a distribution of rations.

In his "Ohio in the War" the literary author, after leaving Morgan at Buffington and turning him toward Blennerhasset Island, gives him a pathetic, gloomy mention, likening him to a traveler, who, having lost his way, feels it "necessary to go onward with the hope of arriving at some point," unfriended, melancholy, slow and unobserved, "until at last he found an unguarded crossing of the Muskingum at Eagleport, above McConnelsville, and then, with an open country before him, struck out once more for the Ohio. This time Governor Tod's sagacity* was vindicated. He urged

"the shipment of troops by rail to Bellaire," and there, "by great good fortune," Colonel Way, of the 9th Michigan Cavalry, was put on "the scent" of Morgan, after his forces had been reduced to "336 men and 400 horses."**

The truth of history requires the explanation of why this crossing of the Muskingum was "unguarded."

By an act of the legislature, April, 1863, the State had been divided into military districts, and in July the sheriff of Morgan County, in accordance with the law, had organized the militia of the county into regiments and companies. The number of companies for the different townships was:

Windsor, three; Meigsville, two; Manchester, one; Bristol, two; constituting the 1st Regiment of ten companies.

Morgan, three; Bloom, one; York, one; Malta, two; Deerfield, one; constituting the 2d Regiment of eight companies.

Marion, two; Penn, two; Homer, two; Union, two; constituting the 3d Regiment, making an aggregate of 2,800 men.

On the 12th of July, 1863, at the "earnest solicitation of General Burnside," Governor Tod ordered the militia from a number of counties contiguous to the Ohio, named in his proclamation, to report immediately at camps therein designated, and "all such forces residing in the counties of Washington, Morgan, Noble, Monroe, Athens, Meigs, Perry and Hocking," were "ordered to

* A question might be raised as to the sagacity displayed in "the shipment of troops to Bellaire," where the Ohio was not fordable, and only distant a few miles from Marietta, then protected by the militia of eight counties, but where the river was fordable at very low water.

** "Ohio in the War," pp. 47-48.

report forthwith to William R. Putnam, at Camp Marietta." This order was promptly responded to the next day by Morgan, Malta and Penn, and by the other townships within three days, so that before Saturday night Morgan County was represented at Camp Putnam by 2,400 men, only 400 less than the full complement for the three regiments.

Now it will be observed that if the other seven counties responded as Morgan did—which assumption the records sustain—Colonel Putnam must have

had command of nearly 15,000 men. Yet the number of armed men is uncertain, few being armed in the companies which first responded from this county. Some of them reported, on their return, that they were kept on duty with spades and shovels, and in the transportation of hay, straw and other material to impede Morgan's progress from Harmar to Marietta; and these were only discharged two or three days after Morgan had crossed at Eagleport.

CHAPTER XIV.

LOCAL POLITICS—THE COUNTY PRESS.

POLITICS—ORIGIN OF THE "BRIMSTONE" AND "JUNTO" FACTIONS IN THE COUNTY—THEIR LEADERS—HOW THE JUNTOS TRIED TO PREVENT A BRIMSTONE FROM SERVING AS SHERIFF—A WILY POLITICIAN OVERREACHES HIMSELF—THE LOCAL PRESS—PROGRESS AND INFLUENCE OF JOURNALISM—THE MISSION OF THE COUNTY PAPER—THE FIRST PAPER—"THE MORGAN SENTINEL"—"THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY"—THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC ORGAN—THE NEWSPAPER WAR IN MCCONNELLSVILLE—DESCRIPTION OF AN EARLY COPY OF THE "SENTINEL"—"MORGAN RECORD"—"VALLEY DEMOCRAT"—"DEMOCRATIC GUARD"—"THE CHRONICLE"—"THE ENQUIRER"—"THE CONSERVATIVE"—"THE MCCONNELLSVILLE DEMOCRAT"—WHIG AND REPUBLICAN PAPERS—"THE ADVOCATE"—"THE WHIG STANDARD"—CONTENTS OF AN EARLY NUMBER—"THE INDEPENDENT"—"THE MCCONNELLSVILLE HERALD"—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

IT should be remembered that at the time our county was organized there was an entire calm in the political atmosphere of the nation, and partisan names, as previously and subsequently designated, had become obsolete, especially in isolated localities. This atmosphere pervaded our community, and as a sequence our divisions were controlled by local contingencies. Selfish and

local interests have probably a controlling influence in parties as in other matters. Hence, as before stated, our citizens were divided on the county-seat question; and being local in interest, local names were given. Those in favor of the location of the courthouse at McConnellsville were by their opponents called the "Juntos," while those who contended for the East or West had

the sobriquet of "Brimstone" bestowed upon them by the eccentric Jonathan Williams,* because of the medical use of that article by some of the members of the party, and by these names each party was known and recognized in all the elections, irrespective of county, State or national issues, and each opposed the other with as much, if not more, vindictive spirit than is now evinced by the partisan politicians of the present day. Each party had its tavern, store, mechanic, and, where practicable, a "Brimstone" or "Junto" doctor. But this "unpleasantness" became somewhat ameliorated as times and circumstances changed, until the presidential election in 1826, when the local names became less prominent. And at the celebration of the 4th of July, 1826, by all parties—including the ladies—after the viands were disposed of and the toasts responded to, the requiem of both parties was sung by L. D. Barker in an original song, "Old Uncle Sam," with the chorus:

"Let Brimstones and Juntos
Unite in good cheer,
And spend one day together
In the course of the year."

Like most other Fourth of July, the morn was cloudy, with slight showers in the evening. On that day, the fiftieth anniversary, while we were celebrating the crowning glory of their lives, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died. But their memory and their names, with those of their compatriots, adorning the brightest page of history, will live as long as the everlasting hills of this continent shall greet the morning sun, or "historic words or breathing statues rise."

* Williams was the recognized leader of the "Juntos"; his opponent, the "Brimstone" leader, was T. M. Gates, Esq.

A few items illustrative of partisan force and strategy may prove somewhat interesting.

The law of July 5, 1805, required the sheriff-elect, on the reception of his commission from the clerk of the court of common pleas, to give bond within ten days acceptable to the commissioners of the county. This law was changed February 2, 1821, and required the bond to be given to the acceptance of the court within the same period. In 1823 Jacob Adams and Edwin Corner were candidates for sheriff; the latter, of the Brimstone party, was elected, but unmindful of the change Mr. Corner executed his bond as required by the law of 1805; but as it was not, as required by the law of 1821, recorded in the clerk's book kept for that purpose, at the expiration of the ten days, the clerk (Dr. S. A. Barker, a Junto) reported to the associate judges that the sheriff-elect had not given bond, whereupon they met and declared the office vacant, and ordered a special election for sheriff to be held on the first day of January, 1824. But Mr. Corner, conscious that he had been fairly elected, was not disposed to try it over again; so when the legislature met, as it did then on the first Monday in December, he obtained the passage of a special act declaring him the sheriff of Morgan County and requiring the judges to accept his bond. They again met, accepted his bond, and passed a rescinding order for the special election. After the adjournment one of the judges inquired of the clerk what he thought of the proceedings. His reply was: "The people will pay no attention to it; another election will be held." This was the case; and the election took place on the day named

in the first order, although Corner's bond had, or should have, been recorded by the clerk. At this election there were but few votes except for Mr. Adams, who, of course, was returned as elected sheriff. But the governor refused to issue a commission, and for the time being the matter was dropped by the Juntos. Not so with the Brimstones; they felt disposed to retaliate, and for that purpose, at the next term of the court, the president judge being on the bench, charges were preferred against the clerk and his removal was effected. Amasa Piper was appointed clerk pro tem. to give time to decide as to the eligibility of another who was afterward appointed.

As it would require more space than the interest of the subject warrants to detail other skirmishes of the two parties, we propose, as old Lindley Murray did, to write a sequel.

In the case of the charges against the clerk, attorneys were engaged in the prosecution and defense, and for the prosecution Wyllys Silliman, of Zanesville, was employed. At the subsequent session of the legislature a United States senator was to be elected, for which office he was a candidate, as was also General Harrison. General Alexander McConnel was the representative from Morgan. Silliman, with a view of course to placate McConnel, said to him that the charges against the clerk were trivial and that the judges were censurable for his removal. Although this was unnecessary, it served as an additional reason with McConnel why he should support Silliman for senator, although he had not yet committed himself to the support of either. But unfortunately for himself Mr. Silliman had expressed an opinion directly

the reverse in no very polite terms to a Mr. Robinson, the representative from Coshocton County, who in the interest of Silliman related it to McConnel; this determined his course in the matter, and probably by his vote and influence Harrison was elected United States senator and placed in "the line of safe precedent," or in the current that floated him to the White House.

With the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency the local names of the political parties disappeared. The "Juntos" generally identified themselves with the democrats, and that party carried the county elections almost without exception until 1845. In that year the whigs, who controlled the legislature of the State, enlarged Morgan County by annexing to it Homer and Marion Townships, thus overthrowing democratic supremacy in county politics. In 1851 the formation of the new county of Noble took from Morgan some of her largest democratic strongholds, and since that time, as a rule, the opponents of the democrats have been in the majority.

In connection with this brief review of the political history of Morgan County the following amusing anecdote is worthy of record. After the annexation of two townships from Athens County had been consummated, the whigs, then in power, found the result had not produced the desired majority for their party in the county. The project of forming the new county of Noble was agitated, and favored by others besides the inhabitants of the "east end," as, if carried out, it would reduce the democratic strength of the county. While this scheme was being zealously discussed, David Ball, of Malta Township was nominated by the Whigs to

represent the county in the legislature. The "eastenders" favorable to the new county were desirous of knowing how the candidates stood on this question, and one of them interrogated Ball as to his position. Mr. Ball replied in the following terse Quaker language:

"MALTA, OHIO, ———, 1848.

"FRIEND MCGARRY:—I am with thee in all thy new county projects.

"I am, thine affectionately,

"DAVID BALL."

This was a comforting assurance to the friends of the measure, but the other side received it with derision, and made a by-word of it. Though Ball was elected on the strength of this promise it was not until 1851 that Noble County became a fixed fact.

NEWSPAPERS.

As an adjunct of modern civilization there is no more potent factor than the newspaper press. In nothing evincing the spirit of progress has there been greater advancement during the last half century than in American journalism. Fifty years ago the country had few newspapers that could be considered paying property; the metropolitan journals devoted about as much space to foreign as to domestic news, while country weeklies seemed to consider that which happened at home as of no importance whatever, and imitated the larger journals in style and contents. The telegraph and railroads, assisted by that enterprising spirit which is inseparably connected with successful journalistic management, have wrought most gratifying results. The weekly newspaper whose support and circulation are confined to a single county no longer ambitiously apes the city daily. It has found its place as

the chronicler of local news, the protector and defender of home interests; and recognizes the fact that its mission and that of the great journals of the day are totally distinct, separated by well-defined lines. This change has caused the country papers to be more liberally patronized, and given them a degree of influence which they never could have attained under the old method.

In the fall of 1827 John Wilkin and John Christy, young men from Cadiz, Ohio, came to McConnellsville with a small font of type, and while Edwin Corner was having an office built for them, with the assistance of a blacksmith made a printing-press on the double-lever principle, from which, October 10, 1827, was issued the first newspaper ever printed in Morgan County. The paper (which will be described further on) bore the title *The Morgan Sentinel and McConnellsville Gazette*. The *Sentinel* was a five-column folio, its pages being about twelve by twenty inches in size, and would compare favorably with the better class of country weeklies of that day. But the circulation did not increase to an extent sufficient to make the investment profitable, and after about a year the publication was suspended. The press and type passed into the hands of Isaac Pepper, who began the publication of *The Genius of Liberty*, which was continued for a year or two. The *Sentinel* had been neutral in politics; the *Genius* was decidedly partisan and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Jacksonian democracy.

A few facts relative to these early newspapers are thus detailed by Judge Gaylord in his reminiscences contributed to the *Democrat*.

"One Isaac Pepper, a political adventurer came to our village to establish and put in working order a democratic press. He met with ready encouragement and purchased from one of the partners of Wilkin & Christy his interest in the *Morgan Sentinel*. The *Sentinel* in its course undertook to run in neutral ruts, with a leaning toward whiggery; and pretending to neutrality, it scarcely pleased any one. By such a course it became obnoxious to both parties, and consequently suspended and shut up shop. Party spirit at this time was running high. The presidential contest between Adams and Jackson—bank and anti-bank—were the engrossing political topics of the day, and politicians were greatly worked up, and would fight one another at the dropping of a hat. In this memorable contest nearly every man, besides a considerable sprinkling of women and all the boys, arrayed themselves on one side or the other, and valiantly contended for what they conceived to be right.

"On a certain day Pepper repaired to the *Sentinel* office to take possession of the type, press and fixtures, and all other things thereunto belonging. The democrats and whigs lounging around, watching one another, noticing the movements of the valiant Pepper, made a rush pell-mell into the office, the one party (whigs) demanding an equal division of the type, etc., the other (democrats) objecting, and claiming all. On the running of the fighting politicians toward the office (which was a small frame building on the Mrs. Powell lot), coats were thrown, sleeves rolled up, arms offensive and defensive seized, and a war of demolition threatened by the parties against the press, if

they failed to accomplish their ends and demands. The combatants quarreled and swore terribly, and severely impeached each others' characters.

"At length an ardent whig, who saw that Pepper was likely to take the press, type and all the fixtures to himself and start a Jackson paper, proposed to compromise the difficulty—that is, to give a little and take a little. He suggested that a mixed paper, representing both parties, should be published—on one side of the sheet the cause of whiggery, Clay and the United States Bank should be advocated, while on the other side democracy, Jackson and anti-bank should be sustained and have a hearing. A no less ardent democrat present protested, and remarked that 'a paper of that kind sent out among the people would be a pretty looking thing, with democratic truth on one side and . . . on the other nothing but whig lies. They would none of it.' This last *sock-dolager*, coming so opportunely, settled the 'press war,' and Pepper bore off the spoils. In the melee this same ardent whig got hold of a large American spread-eagle type and was about to make away with it when discovered by a democrat. He was commanded to lay it down, as 'the British lion would be more appropriate and suit him and his principles, much better.'

"Pepper started his paper, earnestly advocated the claims of Andrew Jackson, resulting in a majority in the county of about 200. Then it was that the whigs, not to be outdone and baffled in this way, started up a new press and then it was 'war to the knife,' and 'the knife to the hilt,' with occasional knock-downs, some biting, gonging and scratching among the valiant politicians."

Number three of volume first of the *Morgan Sentinel and McConnelsville Gazette*, bearing the date Wednesday, October 24, 1827, has been shown to the writer. It is much the worse for wear and the ravages of time, but still legible. At the head of the first column stands the notice that "the *Morgan Sentinel and McConnelsville Gazette* will be published once a week at \$1.50 per annum, exclusive of postage, payable in advance; or \$2.00 if paid half yearly, and \$2.50 if not paid within the year.

"Country produce will be received in payment for subscriptions only at the advanced price."

The first page contains three columns of advertisements. The board of censors of the Twenty-Second Medical Society of Ohio announce a meeting at Barnesville the last Tuesday in October. Dr. John Cook Bennett follows with an advertisement over a column in length, offering his professional services to the people of McConnelsville, and in proof that he is a full-fledged M. D. publishes several recommendations, including a certificate (in Latin) from the Twelfth Medical Society of Ohio. In these days such a doctor would at once be set down either as a quack or a "crank." Sylvanus Olney announces that his wife has left him without just cause, etc. Next comes a list of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at McConnelsville, from which it will be seen that people in nearly all parts of the county were accustomed to receive their mail at the county seat. We subjoin the list *verbatim*:

Anderson, Abraham, 2	Butler, Lydia Ann
Atkinson, John M.	Blackmer, Timothy
Atkinson, John	Bailey, William
Anderson, Austin	Brewster, Nathan

Cox, Eliza	McVey, Reuben
Cooper, Mrs.	McCollum, Archibald
Coombs, James	Maxwell, John
Camp, James	Murphy, Thomas
Crow, George	McPeak, Wm.
Dodson, Thomas D.	McClure, Hannah
Davis, Israel	Nicholson, Wm.
Devin, Thomas	Newland, Eden H.
Devol, Arphaxed	Newlan, James
Dye, Vincent	Oliphant, Luseta
Ellis, Eben	Olliver, Wm.
Fouts, L.	Osburn, Jefferson
Frisby, Walker	Prouty, Daniel B.
Frisby, James	Russel, George
Gard, Lot	Smith, Catey,
Griffith, Eli	Stones, James
Hannah, John E.	Tucker, Littleton, 2
Hughes, John	Timberlake, Warren
Harman, William	Tison, Andrew
Hambleton, John	Vanhorn, William
Hedges, Martha	Williams, Jacob
King, Hiram	Winchel, Enoch
Lawrence, Zachariah	Worrel, Charles
Morehead, Alexander	

JACOB ADAMS, P. M.

Corner & Stone advertise "new and cheap goods," which they will exchange for cash or produce. Among the latter are mentioned flaxseed, flax, feathers, beeswax, flannel, cotton-wool and linsey cloth, hides, deerskins, furs, whiskey, flour, shoe-thread, etc. A. Simpson & Co. also offer a general assortment of goods on similar terms. Next follows a legal notice relative to "Jesse Gause, absconding debtor." Notice is given that a petition will be presented at the next session of the general assembly for a State road from Marietta to Zanesville, making McConnelsville and Waterford leading points on the route. The remaining two columns are taken up by selections, the first a facetious anecdote detailing the "cause of the late war with Great Britain." "From the Democratic Press" is the caption of the following sarcastic bit:

"We have the honor and pleasure to announce that by the late arrivals from

England, the retailers, tailors and others have received direct from the manufacturer a large quantity of *English* cloths, cassimeres, etc., and some very highly finished, well wrought, double gilt buttons, with the words, 'ANDREW JACKSON, 4TH OF MARCH, 1829.' impressed upon them. Those who intend to wear *the livery*, buttons and all, and thus at once, and at all times, and in all places, make known their devotion to General Jackson, their hostility to the American system, and their *preference* of British manufactures, would do well to get them made up with as little delay as possible.

"LOOK TO IT."

"Effects of Gambling," and "Progress of Mathematical Improvement" are the headings of the two remaining articles on the first page.

The second page is nearly all occupied by the "Constitution and By-laws of the Washington Benevolent General Society of Washington County, Ohio," a charitable organization. "Latest from Greece," "British Reciprocity," "Conventions with England," a few brief notes relating to elections in Philadelphia, Delaware and Maryland, a few miscellaneous selections, and a continued story, occupying the whole of the fourth page, comprise the remainder of the literary contents of this number. There are only three brief advertisements on the third page, and to fill out the remaining space, evidently intended for advertising, the editors have put in a few humorous anecdotes, printed in the very largest size of primer type. The advertisements are interesting. Here is one which shows that an enterprising spirit was abroad among the inhabitants of the Muskingum Valley away back in 1827:

"NOTICE.

"A petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Ohio for the passage of an act to incorporate a company with authority to raise by subscription the necessary funds to improve the navigation of the Muskingum River by dams and locks for the passage of steamboats from Marietta (at the mouth of the Muskingum) to the point where the Ohio Canal connects with the Muskingum River, near the town of Dresden.

"MANY CITIZENS.

"October 18, 1827."

John James advertises that he will pay thirty-seven and a-half cents per bushel, "in salt or store goods," for all merchantable flaxseed delivered at his oil mill, three miles up the river from Malta, on Oil Spring Run.

Under the head of "Six Cents Reward" Bolser Keith advertises for the return of Adam Keith, an apprentice to the blacksmith business, who ran away from the advertiser in Manchester Township, on the 15th of September. "Any person securing him so that I may get him again shall receive the above reward, but no thanks or charges."

Three later numbers of the *Sentinel* are still in existence—numbers 6, 8 and 9 of volume first. In these the first page is nearly all covered with advertisements. Francis A. Barker, county auditor, submits a report for the year ending June 4, 1826, of receipts and expenditures of the county; from which it appears that the former were \$2,480.26 $\frac{1}{4}$ and the latter \$2,002.23. Number 6, dated November 14, 1827, contains the first annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and *mirabile dictu!* a few local notes.

We copy them to show what were the "topics of the time" at that day:

"We learn that the engineer with his company, employed in examining the Muskingum River, arrived at Marietta on Monday, the 12th inst., having completed the survey in eighteen days. The distance from Zanesville to Marietta is a little over seventy-five miles; the fall from the dam at the former place to low-water mark in the Ohio is 116.29 feet, viz: from the dam at Zanesville to the foot of Deadman's Ripple, 27.00; from Deadman's Ripple to the foot of McConnel's Ripple, 18.58; from McConnel's Ripple to Luke's Chute, 24.70; from Luke's Chute to Wright's Ripple, 29.64; from Wright's Ripple to the Ohio, 16.41. By the present calculation there will be thirteen dams, including the one at Zanesville."

"CASUALTY.—On Saturday last, as three men were crossing the river about six miles above this place, one of them, Mr. Adam Bankus, fell overboard and was drowned. His body has not been found."

Under the head of "Administration Meeting" "Many Citizens" issue a call for a meeting of citizens friendly to the reelection of John Q. Adams to the presidency, to be held at the courthouse, Saturday, the 24th of November.

Then comes the following, evidently the work of some enterprising local reporter:

"(COMMUNICATED.)

"STEAMBOAT.

"On the 11th inst., a little before daylight, our citizens were aroused by the unexpected noise of the steamboat 'Speedwell,' Captain Reading, on her way to Zanesville. Notwithstanding

the early hour of her arrival, a considerable number of our townspeople had collected in time to welcome her by exchanging salutes. After discharging some lading for this place, and taking on board a considerable number of passengers, she proceeded and was greeted on her arrival at Zanesville by the citizens with gaping and gazing! We hope for the credit of the place, should a similar opportunity offer, they will manifest the spirit of the times in a more appropriate manner. Captain R. informed us that it was his intention to run the 'Speedwell' between Pittsburgh and Zanesville when the water will admit of it."

In 1834, from the old press and material used in the publication of the *Sentinel*, and afterward of the *Genius of Liberty*, C. Weirick issued the *Morgan Record*, which was continued a year or two.

In 1836 Hiram H. Robinson, afterward county treasurer, took the office and published the paper, changing its name to the *Muskingum Valley Democrat*. His editorial career was longer than that of any of his predecessors. He continued in the chair until 1841, when the paper, retaining the same name, passed into the hands of T. C. Cake, who engaged Elijah Hayward to edit it. The editor was a man of eminent ability as a lawyer and politician, and among other official positions had been one of the judges of the supreme court of the state.

In 1844 W. N. Watson came into possession of the office and issued the *Ohio Democratic Guard*. The *Independent* of April 12, 1844 (James A. Adair, editor), noted the appearance of the new paper in the following words:

"OHIO DEMOCRATIC GUARD.—This is

the title of a paper published in this place, the first number of which appeared last Wednesday. It is the continuation of the *Valley Democrat*, which has been suspended for a few months. The *Guard* is conducted by W. N. Watson who is partially known to our citizens, having formerly published a paper here some years ago. As the name imports he claims to be the organ of the democracy of our county, and as such says: 'We fearlessly launch our barque upon the boisterous ocean of political strife.' The want of time has prevented us from giving his salutatory more than a hasty perusal, but we saw sufficient to satisfy us that he goes the full length of the hard-money doctrine. He flings his banner to the breeze inscribed with the names of VanBuren, Johnson and Todd."

In 1845 Watson sold out to A. T. Clark, who—as was said by some under the impression that a part of the name seemed to confine the scintillations of his pen to a too limited sphere—issued the paper as the *Democratic Guard*, which under his management continued to sparkle for two years, until January, 1848. With a change of owners came a change of name, and the *Morgan County Chronicle* appeared with F. A. Porter and Silas H. Davis, publishers, and Daniel B. Linn editor. Mr. Linn was a lawyer and a very able writer. Under his control the paper attained to a high degree of excellence. This was an exciting period politically—the Cass and Taylor campaign occurring in that year—and the paper had a good support and was read with satisfaction and approval by members of the party from which it received its chief support. At the end of the year Mr. Linn ceased to act as editor. The *Chronicle* was

continued a while longer by the same publishers.

June 1, 1854, appeared the first number of the *Enquirer*, which proved one of the best papers the county ever had. It was a large seven-column folio of neat typographical appearance, and devoted more space to the discussion of local affairs than had hitherto been the custom with the county press. The *Enquirer* was edited and published by D. B. Linn, a gentleman whose educational training and natural capabilities rendered him well fitted for the editorial chair. He devoted his paper to the interests of Morgan County, first, last, and all the time; and though it was a political sheet (democratic) it was by no means "offensively partisan." Under his management the circulation ran up to over 800, which was good for those days. The "know-nothing" excitement was then at its height, and the *Enquirer* discussed this and other leading questions of the day in an intelligent and capable manner.

In 1859 Linn sold the *Enquirer* to Cyrus McGlashan, who continued its publication until March, 1864, several of the later numbers being half sheets only. Charles H. Bean next secured the press and material and published the *Valley Democrat* from April to November. The publication was then suspended and the material taken in charge by the Democratic Press Association.

July 20, 1866, there appeared the first number of the *Conservative*, democratic in politics, issued from the press formerly owned by Linn. William Glenn was the editor and publisher. After publishing the paper about three months, in the thirteenth number he announced: "This will be the last

number for four weeks." The suspension was for financial reasons, and he did not resume the publication. But on the 2d of November, 1866, the paper again appeared, published by Moore & Kelly. It was continued by them until January 26, 1867, when Moore's name was dropped and Joseph A. Kelly became editor and publisher. He continued the paper until March, 1871. April 7, 1871, he issued the first number of the *Independent*, which was published in McConnelsville until November following, when he removed the office to Malta, where the *Independent* survived a year or two longer. It aimed at neutrality in politics, as was indicated by its name, but its editor was a democrat and finally turned it into a prohibitionist paper. Mr. Kelly has since been engaged in journalism in Missouri, and is now connected with the *Republican*, the leading democratic paper of St. Louis.

In 1870 J. A. Kelly's paper, the *Conservative*, hitherto the democratic organ of Morgan County, became a prohibition journal, and the democratic party in the county was consequently without a local paper. Many leading democrats, not favoring the change, withdrew their support from the *Conservative*, and began to look around for some one to start a new paper that should be faithful to the time-honored principles of the democracy. The matter was much discussed in the councils of the party in the fall of 1870 and the winter of 1870-71, but for some time no one was found willing to take the lead in the new enterprise. Some time in May, Francis A. Davis, by reason of failing health, caused by exposure in the army, was out of employment, having been obliged to give up

his occupation—that of a steamboatman. He had had some experience in the printing business, having worked in his father's office when a boy, and was induced to enter the journalistic field and start the much-desired democratic paper. On the 1st of July Mr. Davis started for Cincinnati, where he purchased a press and a full outfit of new type and fixtures, paying cash for the same out of his own funds. In due time the material for the new office arrived in McConnelsville, and on Friday, July 15, 1871, the first number of the *Democrat* was issued. At that time the subscription list contained the names of fifty-seven paying subscribers. After the appearance of the first number the circulation rapidly increased to about five hundred copies, remaining at this figure during the first year of the paper's existence. When the people began to see that the *Democrat* had come to stay, the list gradually increased, reaching its present circulation. The *Democrat* now has between 1,300 and 1,400 *bona fide* subscribers. Its course has been such as to commend it to the party and the citizens generally. Mr. Davis' editorial career has been longer and—we venture the opinion—more successful than that of any other democratic editor in Morgan County. The *Democrat*, which started as an eight column folio, is now a six-column quarto.

Francis Asbury Davis was born near Uniontown, Perry County, Ohio, October 8, 1834. He received a limited common school education. He learned the trade of a printer in the office of his father, who published a paper in Somerset, Ohio. In 1849 he left home and came to McConnelsville, where for seventeen years he led the life of a boat-

man. In June, 1861, Mr. Davis took an active part in raising in Morgan County a company of volunteers, which was mustered into the service as Company H of the 25th Regiment O. V. I. He was elected first lieutenant, and for six months was the acting captain of the company. The hardships and exposures impaired his health, and in September, 1862, he was discharged on account of disability.

In 1871 Mr. Davis started the *Democrat*, which he has since edited and published. The paper has been very successful under his management.

He was married July 14, 1861, to Miss Virginia Watkins, daughter of James Watkins, Esq., of McConnellsville. They have four children, Charles M., Ralph C., Francis A. and Virginia E.

Having thus traced the rise and progress of the local democratic organs of the county, let us turn to the other side and narrate the origin and growth of the whig and republican journals.

The first of the whig papers in the county was the *People's Advocate*. It was published by John White and M. Brister. The first number was issued some time in the year 1836, and the paper was continued for two years and three months. No copies of this paper are known to be in existence at the present time.

Early in the year 1839, from the same press which had printed the *Advocate*, John Teesdale issued *The Ohio Whig Standard and Morgan County Democrat*. No. 40 of volume 1, bearing the date September 27, 1839, has been shown to the writer. Under the somewhat lengthy title of the journal—which is printed in heavy black capitals—there appears the motto,

“VERITE SANS PEUR,” sandwiched between the following: “J. TEESDALE, PUBLISHER, OPPOSITE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.”

The *Standard* was a remarkably good-looking paper, much larger than the average country journal of that time, and neat in typographical appearance, barring the occasional appearance of an italic capital where a roman would have been expected. The paper contained four six-column pages, each about 15x21 inches in size. The subscription price was \$2 per year if paid within three months, \$2.50 within the year, \$3 after the lapse of one year.

The *Standard* was evidently a thoroughly partisan paper. On the first page, under the head of “Office-holders, or Locofoco Nominations,” the purposes of the Democrats are set forth tersely and in no very complimentary language, the opening paragraphs reading as follows:

“To run up the expenses of the government from thirteen to forty millions.”

“Selection of none but partisans for office.”

And much more to the same purport. Then follows an article headed “Whig Nominations,” wherein the whigs, of course, promise to do everything that is good. Next follows over two columns, taken from the *Ohio State Journal*, relating to official rascality, sub-treasurer's defalcations, etc., all of which has such a familiar, modern sound that one could fancy himself reading yesterday's paper but for the recurrence of the word whig and other now obsolete names. A column and a half is taken up with extracts from legislative proceedings at Harrisburg, Pa., during an investigation into the causes of a conspiracy or fancied

plot against the State troops. Under the head "Ohio in 1788" appears a copy of an article originally published in the Salem, Mass., *Mercury*, relating to the Marietta colony. The "Farmers' Department," occupying the last column of the first page, and extending over on the next page, contains selections on various topics. Next comes a selection from the *Cincinnati Gazette* relating to foreign affairs.

At the head of the editorial columns appears a cut, bearing the coat of arms of Ohio. After the name of the paper and the editor, next comes

"Whig candidate for President United States, William H. Harrison:

"Subject to a national convention.

"A single term for the presidency, and the office administered for the whole people, and not for a party."

A paragraph announces the formation of a society called the McConnelsville Lyceum, to meet "on Tuesday next at Mr. Gage's schoolroom, at early candle-lighting, when the following question will be discussed:

"Is a republican form of government more conducive to the progress of literature than a monarchical?"

William H. Peugh, of Union Township, is announced as a candidate for the next legislature. An article a little over a column in length discusses the river improvement then in progress. In three separate articles are announced bank failures at Cincinnati, Gallipolis and Canton. In a communication "One Who Knows" complains that the citizens of Morgan County living west of the Muskingum have not received a proportionate share of the local offices, and submits two tables showing that the inhabitants of the east side of the river have held seventy-eight offices,

all told, while the other side have held but thirteen—hence his complaints. In another column "No Monopolist" complains of the grant to General McConnel of a mill privilege in connection with the dam and lock at McConnelsville. The second page, as will be seen, consisted largely of original matter, much of which was of local interest.

The third page contained but two columns of reading matter, the remainder, like all of the fourth page, being filled with advertisements, chiefly local. Under the head of "Late from Europe," news is given from London papers of September 2, twenty-five days previous. The market quotations show that flour was \$4.50 per barrel at Cincinnati and Zanesville, and wheat seventy-five cents per bushel.

Having thus summarized the literary contents of the paper, let us glance at the advertisements. James Weeks offers for sale a two-horse carriage; Robert Kirby, Pennsville, a tavern stand for sale; a cut representing a very prim soldier calls attention to the following:

"ATTENTION GUARDS!

"The Morgan Guards will parade at the Center Square, McConnelsville, in full uniform, white pantaloons, on Saturday, the 12th October, at 10 o'clock a. m.

"By order of Captain Cornelius.

"J. McLAUGHLIN, O. S."

William Sherwood announces a public vendue. Corner & Davis, Malta, under the caption, "Hear the voice of the needy," call upon their creditors to settle. Converse & Bailey wish to exchange copper kettles for wheat. Simpson & Seaman, Malta, offer dry goods, stoves, etc. D. W. Hanna, sole

leather. John Lansley wants to exchange salt for wheat. Simpson & Seaman make a "reasonable request" that their customers settle. Samuel A. Barker has for sale plows, groceries, drugs, whisky, and many other articles.

The same dignified corporal (or an intimate relative) who calls attention to the parade of the Morgan Guards stands guard over the following quaint announcement:

"PARADE! PARADE! *First Platoon!*
Make ready:

"L. D. Barker sells forty mackerel for \$1, cash in hand, as large as they could grow before they were caught."

E. Corner says, "I, too, want money, and my wants are becoming to grievous to be borne long." G. Buckingham, H. Dover, W. W. McGrath & Co., E. Corner, J. B. Stone & Co. and Collum & Wilkin each offer a variety of commodities. Dr. C. Robertson and Dr. L. K. McLaughlin offer their professional services to the citizens of McConnelsville. Dr. Evans' medicines are advertised to the extent of nearly two columns, and Dr. Moffat's pills and bitters nearly one column. George Morris advertises a "wholesale and retail copper, tin, and sheet-iron manufactory," and announces that all kinds of marketable country produce will be taken in exchange for ware. A. B. Scott wants 500 bushels of oats, for which he will pay cash. Benjamin Nott, under the head of "Muskingum Valley House," announces that he is "again in possession of his old tavern stand, lately kept by G. F. Hayward, on Center street, near the river." James Watkins and William H. Bozman advertise a dissolution of copartnership in the saddlery and harness business. Rich & Bascom, lawyers,

insert a modest card. John Scott and William Robinson, McConnelsville, each offer to make and sell hats "low for cash." There are also a few other advertisements not of especial interest at this late day.

From the appearance of this number we should judge that the *Whig Standard* was a far better paper than the average country weekly of that period, and that the merchants of McConnelsville and Malta were fully alive to its importance as an advertising medium.

Mr. Teesdale continued the publication of the *Standard* until October, 1843, when the paper ceased to be. During the exciting political contest when Dr. S. A. Barker, democrat, and Dr. Perley B. Johnson, whig, both of McConnelsville, were candidates for congress, the *Whig Standard* contributed its part toward making the race exciting. The editorials are said to have been remarkably vigorous and strong. Mr. Teesdale was an able editor, but he was not an astute financier, consequently his publishing business did not pay. He came to McConnelsville from Wheeling, and was a practical printer. His editorship of the *Standard* gave him some notoriety, and from Morgan County he went to Columbus, where for some years he was connected with the management of a whig paper—the predecessor of the present *State Journal*. He removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he published a paper for a time. He next became an employe in a government office at Washington, and died in that city.

January 19, 1844, appeared number one of volume first of *The Independent*, James A. Adair, editor and publisher, office over the postoffice. The motto at the head of the title page is: "Justice

to all men and inviolability of public faith." The first page is devoted to selected miscellany. On the second page appears the editor's salutatory, from which the following extract is taken:

"Pursuant to intimations given to a portion of the citizens of this county some two or three weeks since, the undersigned this day revives the publication of the *Ohio Whig Standard* under the title of the *Independent*."

The editor then goes on to state that he commences with a small subscription list, much less than it ought to be, but engages in the work "with the determination to succeed if industry and perseverance can accomplish that object. If our friends give us the aid and co-operation which we expect, we shall place on a firm basis the whig organ of Morgan County."

The *Independent* was a six-column folio, of good print. The first number contained not a line of local news and only about six columns of advertisements. During the memorable presidential contest of Van Buren versus Clay it steadily advocated the election of the latter. The first volume of the *Independent* is on file in the county auditor's office. October 24, 1845, Mr. Adair enlarged the paper to seven columns and changed its name to the *Morgan Herald*. The earliest copy of the *Herald* on file is that for the year beginning April 1, 1853, which bears the imprint, "volume 11, number 1,"—though why the *eleventh* volume is a mystery, as the *Independent*, the predecessor of the *Herald*, was not begun until 1844. The *Herald* in 1853 was still published by Mr. Adair, who had his office "on Center street, opposite the clerk's office." The heading is

printed in black capitals, and underneath it are the words, "Devoted to Politics, Sound Principles, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Science, etc." The first page of the first number of the volume mentioned, contains miscellaneous and selected matter, and the first and second pages have three columns of "Laws of Ohio." The discussion of railroad matters then, as later, occupied a prominent place among the editorial matter. At the head of the editorial page appear the names of the whig candidates for State offices, the gubernatorial candidate, Nelson Barrere, of Richland County, heading the list. There are two columns of advertisements on the second page, five on the third and nearly six on the fourth. To a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the McConnellsville office the name of D. C. Pinkerton, postmaster, is appended, and in the local columns the appointment of Henry S. Whissen to the same office is noted. Local notes are not numerous or remarkably interesting. The editor copies with comments a paragraph from a correspondent of the *Zanesville Gazette* who had visited McConnellsville and stated that he "had opportunities, from conversation with some of the citizens, to ascertain that things were flourishing with them. Considerable improvement in the way of building is to be done in the course of the season, and everything indicated that McConnellsville was to be a large recipient of the general prosperity of the valley. They deserve their success, and we heartily wish them a continuance and an increase of it."

"That is all true," remarks the editor, "and we hope to show more than the realization of that within the next year."

Everything gives indications of a new impetus to the business and the growth of our town. We are likely to get in the current of the railroad spirit of the age, and if once fairly on that wave we expect that the determined spirit and energy of our people will put us up even with the times and with our neighbors."

What a pity that after the lapse of more than thirty years the editor's prediction as to prosperity to be brought by means of a railroad should still remain unfulfilled! In this connection an advertisement on the local page of the same paper deserves notice. It is illustrated by a cut of an engine drawing what appears to be two omnibusses, and is headed, "clear the track—the Iron Horse must come through!" and announces a grand rally (at the courthouse) of the citizens of Morgan and adjoining counties friendly to the construction of a railroad, to be held on Friday, April 8, 1853. The advertisement is signed by William Hawkins and E. E. Evans, committee.

About this time the *Herald* devotes considerable space to the discussion of the Nebraska bill, and to the subject of abolition. Volume 12th, number 1, the paper appears with a new heading and the motto, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." The editor also congratulates himself on having "a larger subscription and better patronage" than at any time since the paper came under his control. He also changes his price from \$1.50 to \$2 per year, and announces that his patrons must pay in advance or else pay \$3 per year. Mr. Adair subsequently enlarged the *Herald* to eight columns, but there was not a proportionate increase in the amount of local news. From May, 1854, to August,

1856, Mr. Adair published a tri-weekly *Herald* in addition to the regular weekly edition. Mr. Adair's editorial career of twenty years entitles him to rank as the Nestor of Morgan County journalism. He is still living in McConnelsville, at a ripe old age.

In January, 1864, Robert C. Brown assumed control of the *Herald* and continued as its editor and publisher until April 10, 1868, assisted during a portion of the time by Will W. Pyle, local editor. During this time the *Herald* changed but little in appearance or character. There was a trifle more of local and editorial matter than when Mr. Adair edited it. Mr. Brown sold out to Andrew Kahler, and his son, C. E. Kahler, and Will W. Pyle took the editorial chair. During this year (1868) the publishers advertised their circulation as 1,300. During their administration the name of the paper, which had become the *Morgan County Herald*, was changed to the *McConnelsville Herald*. July 29, 1870, W. W. Pyle announces his retirement from editorial connection with the paper, he having purchased the *Zanesville City Times*. He made the *Herald* a good paper.

November 4, 1870, the names of James M. Rusk and C. E. Kahler appear as editors, A. Kahler & Son still continuing the publishers. April 21, 1871, there was another change in the editorial board, and the names of J. M. Rusk and A. Kahler were placed at the head of the editorial columns, C. E. Kahler having severed his connection with the paper. October 20, 1871, Jesse R. Foulke took Rusk's place, and edited the *Herald* until August, 1872, when J. R. Foulke & Co. became editors and proprietors. The paper was published

by this firm, which consisted of J. R. Foulke and his brother, William Foulke, until February, 1883. J. R. Foulke was then sole proprietor until April 1886, when Charles S. Sprague, became editor and proprietor. Mr. Sprague is an energetic and active young man, a recent graduate of the college at Granville, and well qualified for his present position.

Soon after Mr. Foulke became proprietor of the paper he began to urge the importance of providing a home for the poor and friendless children of the county. Agitation of the question continued until at length, through the *Herald's* efforts, it was brought before the people, and to the surprise of all the measure was carried by a vote of over 3,300 in its favor and only about 500 opposed. The Morgan County Children's Home is the result.

In the issue of April 30, 1886, there appears as editor and proprietor, the name of Charles S. Sprague, son of Hon. Wm. P. Sprague.

Mr. Sprague is perhaps the youngest editor and publisher in Ohio, being but twenty-one years of age.

When but a boy of twelve, young Sprague exhibited his predilection for the printing business, in publishing two amateur journals,—*The Budget*, and *McConnelsville Enterprise*; and later, during his college career, he edited and published the *Denison Weekly News* and the *Denison Collegian*, the latter being a college monthly magazine.

After graduating at the college Mr. Sprague returned to his native town and assumed control of the *Herald*. From this time the paper thrived with renewed vigor, and within in these few months its circulation has increased several hundred, and the *Herald* now

stands among the foremost county papers of the State.

The *Herald* has always strongly favored all public improvements and sought to promote the best interests of the people. As an expositor of the principles of the republican party its course has been such as to commend it to republicans generally. It is edited with ability, and that its worth is appreciated is shown by the fact that its subscription list has nearly doubled in the last ten years. January 1, 1884, the *Herald* changed its form from an eight-column folio to a seven-column quarto, and is now one of the largest country papers in the State. The paper has had a successful career and its office is well equipped both for newspaper and job work.

The account of miscellaneous publications is quickly told. In 1845 the *Peer-Out* was published by George Poor, a boy who worked in the *Herald's* office. The *Peer-Out* was a paper of juvenile size, which gave the local gossip and the effusions of the unfledged *literati*, much of which now finds its way into papers of a larger growth.

In 1847 John S. Dye, who had previously dealt in counterfeit detectors, published for a short time a half-size sheet called the *Workingman's Advocate*.

In 1854 Ellis Ballou published the *Western Newsboy* in Malta, and deserved a better patronage than he received.

With three exceptions, all the papers thus far published in the county have been issued from the county-seat. Two of the exceptions, the *Newsboy* and the *Independent* of Malta, have already been noticed. There remains one more to be mentioned, which from its size and character might aptly be termed a *lusus nature* in journalism. This was

the *Copperhead Ventilator*, the first number of which appeared, issued at Windsor some time in May, 1863, James Brannan, editor and proprietor. The *Ventilator* was called into existence by the war and aimed to thoroughly ventilate the aims and motives of the anti-unionists. It was thor-

oughly Union in its sentiments, and dealt in the strongest of sarcasm, ridicule and invective, using forcible if not elegant English. It was a four column folio, published monthly at the price of 25 cents per year. It was issued, but not regularly, until near the close of the war.

CHAPTER XV.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF MORGAN COUNTY.

THE FIRST COURTS—THE PRIMITIVE COURT HOUSE—THE EARLY COURTS AND LAWYERS—JOHN DOLAND, THE FIRST ATTORNEY—HON. JOHN E. HANNA—JAMES L. GAGE, AND OTHER EARLY LAWYERS—HON. J. M. GAYLORD—HON. ELIAH HAYWARD—HON. E. E. EVANS—COLONEL MELVIN CLARKE—HON. ISAAC PARRISH—HON. C. B. TOMPKINS—JUDGE F. W. WOOD—ROYAL T. SPRAGUE—GENERAL F. B. POND—BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT BAR—NEWELL CORNER, HON. E. M. STANBURY, J. A. IVERS, W. B. CREW, AND OTHERS—REMINISCENCES.

THE first term of court held in Morgan County began April 5, 1819, in a log cabin situated on lot fifty-one, south Main street, McConnelsville. The bench of justice was borrowed from a carpenter, and in dimension was ample for the accommodation of the usual number of judges. It, however, was occupied only by the three associates, the president judge (Hon. Ezra Osborn, of Portsmouth, was the judge of this judicial district) failing to attend. The lawyers and litigants occupied a small area in front, while the jury were seated on two benches of less elevation than the judges' seat. The witnesses and spectators appropriated the residue of the available space, or attended to the adjustment of other matters on the outside.

The following are the "Minutes of a court of common pleas held in McConnelsville in and for the County of Morgan, State of Ohio:

"Be it remembered that on this fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and of the State the eighteenth, William Rannells, Sherebiah

Clark and William B. Young presented commissions from his excellency, Ethan Allen Brown, governor of the State of Ohio, appointing each of them associate judges of the County of Morgan. Also certificates on their several commissions that they and each of them had taken the oath of allegiance and office. Whereupon a court of common pleas was holden for the County of Morgan at the court room in the town of McConnelsville, the seat of justice for said county. Present, Hon. William B. Young* and Sherebiah Clark, associates, and William Rannells, presiding judge.

"Court adjourned to nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

"WILLIAM RANNELLS,

"Presiding Judge."

At this term of court Nathan Dearborn, coroner, acted as sheriff. On the first day, Dr. Samuel A. Barker was appointed clerk, John Doland prosecuting attorney, and Timothy Gaylord

*William B. Young lived within the present limits of Malta Township, Sherebiah Clark in Olive Township, and William Rannells in Brookfield Township, (now) Noble County.

recorder *pro tem*. The first judgment entered by the court was in favor of General Isaac VanHorn, of Zanesville, against John Dodds, for the sum of \$114.34 and costs. The term lasted two days.

At a called court held May 20, 1819, the first letters of administration were granted to Dr. Samuel Martin upon the estate of Thomas Martin deceased. Thomas Martin was a brother of Dr. Martin, and was drowned in attempting to cross the river a short distance above McConnelsville.

The second regular term of court began July 5, 1819, in a cabin located on lot 19, in McConnelsville. Nathan Dearborn, of Windsor Township, was the coroner and acting sheriff. The following were summoned as the first grand jury of the county:

William M. Dawes, foreman, Joseph Devereaux, A. Devol, Zadock Dickerson, Sylvanus Newton, Gilbert Olney, Isaac Hedges, Simeon Morgneridge, Samuel Henry, Asa Emerson, Nathaniel Shepard, Rufus P. Stone, Alexander McConnel, Archibald McCollum, and Richard Cheadle.

The first indictment presented by the grand jury was against Enoch Loper for assault and battery on James Frisby. Frisby was afterward a justice of the peace and a prominent citizen of Bloom Township. To the indictment Loper pleaded "not guilty," and for the trial the first petit jury was impaneled, viz.: T. M. Gates, Benjamin Johnson, William Murphy, William Lewis, Micah Adams, Philip Kahler, Benjamin Witham, Elijah Witham, Abraham Hews, John Seaman, Samuel White and B. W. Talbot.

The jury retired outside of the log court room in charge of a sworn officer, who was duly instructed "not to permit

the jury to have anything to eat or drink (water excepted) until they agreed upon a verdict." They soon agreed, finding Loper* guilty. He was assessed a fine of \$3 and costs.

The October term of court, 1819, began on the 4th of the month. At this term James Reed was the first person naturalized. He was an Irishman, residing on Duck Creek, now in Noble County.

The first slander suit in the county was tried at this term—Ezekiel Hyatt *vs.* Philip Moore. Moore charged Hyatt with having sworn to a lie on the trial of a case before a justice of the peace. The jury who tried the case were Levi Davis, John B. Perry, Phineas Coburn, Simeon Blake, James Whitaker, William Silvey, James Harris, Jared Andrews, Levi Ellis, Levi Deaver, John Shutt and Jonathan Porter.

The jury found Hyatt guilty, and he was fined \$17. Evidently slander suits were not very profitable at that day.

At the March term, 1820, the president judge, Hon. E. Osborn, made his first appearance at McConnelsville in his official capacity. Up to that time the associate judges had managed the judicial affairs of the county.

Under the first constitution of the State (1802) the court of common pleas was constituted of a president judge and three associates elected by the legislature for a term of seven years. The president judge was a lawyer and held court in the different counties composing his judicial district† The associate

*At the March term, 1820, Loper's name again figured on the records. He was then indicted for assault and battery on John Hull, and John Hull was indicted for a similar offense against Loper. Hull pleaded "guilty," and was fined \$1. The case against Loper was *nolle prosequi*ed.

†At the time of organization Morgan County was in the fourth judicial district, but on February 21, 1820, was placed in the eighth.

judges were citizens of the county, and, with one exception in Morgan County, were not lawyers. "They were," says Judge Gaylord, "generally honest, substantial gentlemen of sound judgment and good appearance, of fair ability and of general information; without prejudice, hatred or ill-will toward any one. In some instances, however, there were failures in all or a part of these important qualifications. If there should be any such it was set down as a mistake by the judge-makers and patiently borne with, for in those days impeachment was seldom resorted to. The wags about the court-house and court-room would have their fun at the expense of the honorable judiciary, and occasionally indulged in pretty rough remarks. They would declare that there were 1,000 judges upon the bench. . . . To reach this arithmetical conclusion they made the president judge to represent the figure one, and the three associates three ciphers."

Morgan County is small, both in territory and in population; the people are of a peaceful disposition and averse to litigation, consequently there has never been a large amount of legal business. Yet the county has had, and still has, a bar of more than average ability. The record of the lawyers is in general a record of able, honorable men. Several Morgan County attorneys have distinguished themselves as legislators, jurists and military officers. In this chapter the writer has sought to include the name of every lawyer of prominence who ever resided in the county, giving biographical sketches wherever such were obtainable.

At the time the first courts were held in Morgan County there were no resident lawyers in McConnelsville. The

attorneys who attended to the small amount of legal business brought before the courts were chiefly residents of Muskingum, and among them were several men of high standing in the legal profession. A glance at some of the earliest court journals reveals the names of S. W. Culbertson, General Herrick, Charles B. Goddard, Wyllys Silliman, Appleton Downer, Alexander Harper, Richard Stillwell and John Doland.

JOHN DOLAND became the first resident attorney, and put out a sign notifying the public that he was an "attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery in Morgan and adjacent counties." He had but little legal business, and for a livelihood he betook himself to teaching the village school. He had talent, but was intemperate and dissipated, and of little account as a lawyer.

HON. JOHN E. HANNA is not only the oldest member of the Morgan County bar, but also one of the oldest lawyers of Southern Ohio. He has resided and practiced his profession in McConnelsville for sixty years. The county has no citizen who is better known or more highly esteemed. Full of years and honors, Judge Hanna is passing the evening of his life among the people of Morgan County, to which he came when on the threshold of man's estate. He has witnessed most of the changes which time and progressive industry have wrought in the county since its organization, and his own influence has always been cast in favor of every public measure calculated to promote the best interests of the people. The merchants, doctors, county officials and lawyers of McConnelsville in 1826—where are they?

"They are no longer here; they all are gone
 Into the land of shadows—all save one.
 Honor and reverence, and the good repute
 That follows faithful service as its fruit,
 Be unto him, whom living we salute."

John E. Hanna is descended from a family of pioneers. His grandfather, John Hanna, was a pioneer settler west of the Alleghanies, and was the founder of Hannastown on the Loyalhanna, the first county seat of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, which was burned by the Indians and the proprietor of the town and his wife taken prisoners. John Hanna, the father of Judge Hanna, learned the saddler's trade, and established himself in business in Greensburg, where he married Ann Leonard, a niece of Governor Finley. John Hanna and wife lived in Greensburg until after three children were born, then bought a farm on the Youghiogheny River, in Rostover Township, Westmoreland County, three miles above Robbstown. There, on the 19th of December, 1805, John E. Hanna was born. In 1815 the family removed to Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was reared and educated. The father of Judge Hanna was the first auditor of Harrison County, and afterward held the office of associate judge. John E. Hanna read law under Hon. Chauncey Dewey, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio September 25, 1825, although then less than twenty years of age.

In the spring of 1826 he came to McConnelsville, where his home has been ever since. June 7, 1826, he married Susan Robertson, a sister of Dr. Robertson. Mrs. Hanna died April 15, 1865, and the Judge afterward married Sarah S., daughter of Rev. William Swazey.

In 1826 he was appointed as aid upon the staff of General Alexander McConnell, and in the following year brigade major. He held the latter position until 1834, and was then chosen brigadier-general of militia, in which capacity he served until 1840. In the spring of 1831 he was appointed prosecuting attorney, and on the 12th of October, in the same year, postmaster of McConnelsville. In 1833 the office of prosecuting attorney was made elective and postmasters became ineligibile. He therefore resigned the postmastership and was elected prosecuting attorney. He continued to serve in that office until 1838, and in the fall of that year was elected representative to the legislature from Morgan County. He was re-elected the following year and served another term.

In February, 1840, he was elected president judge of the eighth judicial circuit of the court of common pleas, embracing the counties of Morgan, Washington, Athens, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto. In this important office he served with honor for seven years, and doubtless would have been re-elected but for the fact that the legislature was anti-democratic. In 1854, Judge Stillwell having resigned as president judge, Judge Hanna was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the opening of the rebellion he espoused the cause of the Union with warmth, and took an active part in raising troops for the army. He was offered the position of lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Regiment, but declined on account of the ill health of his wife. Governor Foster appointed him one of the trustees of the Athens Asylum for the Insane, and through his influence Dr. Agnes Johnson was appointed physician

to minister to the wants of the female patients. This was the first appointment of a female physician in any of the State institutions, and experience has shown the wisdom of the experiment. In November, 1855, Judge Hanna was appointed postmaster at McConnelsville, and entered upon his duties in January following. He has been a life-long Democrat.

JAMES L. GAGE located in McConnelsville in 1827. He was originally from New York State, but came here from Lucas County, Ohio. He served two terms as prosecuting attorney, and in 1844-7 was one of the associate judges of the county. During his stay he established a foundry in McConnelsville, which did a good business for a time, but finally resulted unsuccessfully. After more than twenty years' residence in Morgan County he removed to the northern part of the State, where he died. He was a lawyer of fair ability.

HON. JAMES MADISON GAYLORD. This gentleman, an able and honored citizen, was born in Zanesville May 29, 1811, and died in McConnelsville June 14, 1874. He came with his parents to McConnelsville in 1818, and resided in the village until his death. He was a man of good ability, and though his educational opportunities were not great his self-acquired knowledge thoroughly fitted him for the practical duties of life. He attended the village schools, and for one year was a pupil of the university at Athens. In 1833-4 he read law in the office of Judge Hanna, but did not complete his legal studies. In 1834 he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, also clerk of the supreme court (now the district court), which positions he filled until 1849. In 1850 he was elected to congress from the

thirteenth district, which then included Morgan County. At the expiration of his term he was elected probate judge, and held the office during one term. In 1860 he was deputy United States Marshal, and took the census of the county. In 1865 he was elected justice of the peace, and by successive reëlections was continued in that office until his death. He was a staunch democrat, always active in politics, and one of the best stump speakers the county ever had. For twenty years he was a member of the county central committee of his party. In 1836 he married Roxa, daughter of N. Shepard. Three sons survived him, and two of his sons were sacrificed on the altar of his country. In all his official positions, as well as in private and social life, his conduct was marked by the strictest integrity and uprightness, and his genial affability and sterling worth won the highest appreciation and respect. He was a very pleasing writer, and in 1872-3 contributed to the *Democrat*, under the signature of "Antiquarian," a series of remarkably interesting articles on the local history of the county, from which the editors of this volume have freely drawn, especially in the preparation of the histories of the several townships.

HON. ELIJAH HAYWARD, aged seventy-eight, died at his residence in McConnelsville September 24, 1864. He was a native of the town of Bridgewater, Mass., and was mainly self-educated. He read law under Chief-Justice Parsons of Massachusetts, and in 1818 traveled in Europe. In 1819 he came west, reaching Cincinnati in December. There he engaged in the practice of law, and for a time edited a democratic newspaper known as *Liberty Hall*. For four years (1825 to 1829) he represented

Hamilton County in the legislature, and in 1830 was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio. In the next year President Jackson appointed him commissioner of the general land office, which position he held until 1835. He then resigned and removed to McConnelsville, whither his son Fred, still a resident of the town, had preceded him. During his residence here he practiced law, and for a time was editor of one of the local papers. He did not seek business, and consequently his practice was not large. During the later years of his life he devoted much of his time to the preparation of genealogical histories of the Massachusetts families represented in southern Ohio. After his death his manuscripts went to the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was a life-long democrat, and was a Roman Catholic in religious faith, though reared a Protestant. He was an intimate personal friend of Andrew Jackson, and is said to have had considerable influence over him at one time. Judge Hayward was a man of great force of character, and of extensive and varied attainments.

HON. EZRA E. EVANS, ex-judge of the eighth judicial district, was a resident attorney of Morgan County for nearly a score of years. He was born near Belmont Station, in Belmont County, Ohio, March 5, 1816, and educated in the common schools. He read law in Cambridge, Guernsey County, under his brother, Nathan Evans, and was admitted to the bar April 17, 1837, in Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio. After practicing a short time in Toledo he returned to Cambridge, where he practiced from December, 1838, until March, 1840. He then moved to McConnelsville, and in 1851 was elected

probate judge, which office he held two years. In 1858 he removed to Zanesville, here he still resides and practices his profession. In 1861 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, and held that office one term. He was married in 1843 to Mary F. Lawrence, widow of John R. Lawrence, and daughter of Colonel Benjamin W. Talbot. Judge Evans was formerly a whig, and is now a republican.

MELVIN CLARKE, for ten years a practicing attorney of McConnelsville, was descended from Puritan ancestors, and was born in Ashfield, Mass., November 15, 1818. He was educated in the schools of his native state, and in 1838 came west. For several years he was engaged in teaching in Kentucky, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio. Devoting himself to the study of law in his spare time he gained admission to the bar in 1843, and began the practice of his profession in Morgan County. He had a clear analytical mind, and was a cogent reasoner and an able lawyer. In 1853 he removed to Marietta, where he practiced law until the outbreak of the rebellion. He was one of the organizers of the 36th Regiment O. V. I., and served as lieutenant-colonel of that organization until killed by a shot from a ten-pound shell at the battle of Antietam September 17, 1862. He was buried at Marietta with military honors, and a monument was erected to his memory by his comrades in arms and by his associates at the bar. Col. Clarke was twice married, first to Miss Doreas Dana of Newport, and second to Miss Sophia Brown of Belpre, Ohio. By his first marriage he had one son, Joseph D. Clarke, who was killed in the war at City Point, Va., in 1864.

HON. ISAAC PARRISH was a member of the Morgan County bar for several years, and represented this district in congress. He was admitted to the bar prior to 1840, and located in Guernsey County, where he was an unsuccessful candidate for congressional honors; but after moving to Morgan County he sought and obtained a nomination; was elected, and served in the congress of 1845-7. He was a democrat—a man of considerable ability—but his arguments were always conspicuous for that fault known to rhetoricians as “arguing in a circle.” He embarked in the milling business at Sharon, then in Morgan County, and while there originated a project known as the Sharon Railroad, which a few years later was merged into the famous “Calico” line. After the failure of his visionary enterprise he was one of the chief projectors and organizers of Noble County. He moved west, and engaged in law business at Guthrie Center, Iowa, where he was drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

HON. DANIEL B. LINN, now a resident of Zanesville, passed his early life and began his professional career in Morgan County. He was born in Muskingum County, in 1819, and in 1820 moved to Center Township, Morgan County. His father, Joseph C. Linn, was a man of prominence in that township; held the office of justice of the peace, and was an associate judge of the county. The subject of this notice was educated at Granville and Marietta Colleges, graduating from the latter institution after a six years’ course in 1840. He then taught in an academy at Belpre, meantime studying medicine, and afterward civil engineering. He next began the study of law, and in 1840 was admitted to the bar at Bucyrus.

He began practice in McConnellsville in the office of Judge Hanna, and was afterward associated with him in practice for two years. In 1848 he edited the *Morgan County Chronicle*, and in 1854 established the *Enquirer*, a democratic newspaper, which he edited until 1859, at the same time carrying on his law business and taking an active part in politics. In 1860 he removed to Zanesville. Since leaving Morgan County Mr. Linn has devoted himself to the practice of law and to railroad matters. In 1866-7 and 1868-9 he represented Muskingum and Perry Counties in the State senate, and in 1870-1 represented the same district on the State board of equalization.

HON. CYDOR B. TOMPKINS was a native of Belmont County. With his father’s family he came to Morgan County at an early day. He was a graduate of the Ohio University and read law with George James at Zanesville, after which he opened an office in McConnellsville. He was subsequently elected prosecuting attorney, and was a member of Congress from 1857 to 1861. Possessed of a tenacious memory, he seldom if ever forgot anything he read or that came under his observation. He was an able advocate, and eloquent speaker, of ardent temperament, a warm, personal friend and genial companion. He died in McConnellsville July 22, 1862.

HON. FREDERICK W. WOOD, ex-judge of the eighth district, was for many years one of the prominent lawyers of the Morgan County bar. He passed his early life in Manchester township, this county, where his father, Frederick Wood, settled in 1832. Judge Wood was educated at Marietta and Granville. He studied law in McConnells-

ville under W. T. Bascom, and also attended the Cincinnati law school. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar and settled at McConnelsville, where he practiced until his removal to Columbus in 1876. He served as captain in the 86th Regiment O. V. I. in 1862, and was a member of the legislature of 1863-4. In 1864 he was a presidential elector, and in 1868 a delegate to the Chicago convention. He was elected judge in 1869 and served upon the bench five years.

ROYAL T. SPRAGUE came to McConnelsville from Muskingum County "along in the forties," and remained three or four years, practicing in partnership with C. C. Covey. He was a man of excellent ability. In 1849 he went to California and he has since served as chief justice of that state.

DAVID B. SHIVEL, a native of McConnelsville, was county recorder in 1852-55. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar, but practiced very little. He became a teacher and died while following that profession.

JOSEPH GASTON, now a successful lawyer of Portland, Oregon, was reared and educated in Morgan County. He read law and about 1860 located in McConnelsville for a short time. He then went to the Pacific slope, where he has become prominent as a railroad man and lawyer.

R. D. HOPPER studied law in the office of Hon. C. B. Tompkins, and practiced in McConnelsville for ten or twelve years. He went to St. Louis some time during the war; returned to this state and died.

WILLIAM W. PYLE, a native of Morgan County, and for several years a compositor in the *Herald* office, was admitted to the bar in September, 1865.

He never had much practice here. For a time he was local editor of the *Herald*. He now resides in Zanesville.

GENERAL FRANCIS BATES POND was born at Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York, August 19, 1825, and died at Malta, Morgan County, O., November 2, 1883. He was the eldest in the family of Rev. Charles B. and Abbey (Russell Bates) Pond, which consisted of eight children. His family was of English extraction, and their record can be traced back to Samuel Pond, "Gentleman," in the year 1642. That he came of loyal, patriotic stock, is evidenced in the fact that his grandfather, Major Barnabas Pond, served with distinction under General Lafayette in the war of the revolution, while Admiral Foote was a lineal descendant of one of his ancestors.

The boyhood of General Pond was spent at his father's home, or at work upon neighboring farms until he attained his sixteenth year. At this time he experienced his first great sorrow—the death of his mother—a lady of rare excellence of character, and whose influence contributed largely to the success that crowned his efforts in after life. Shortly after the death of his mother, which occurred in July, 1841, he entered Oberlin College in this State. He soon evidenced the possession of those qualities that subsequently made everyone who came in contact with him his friend. He was possessed of a remarkably retentive memory, which in a degree lessened his scholastic labors. His college life was filled with deprivations and struggles. He was without means, and he literally worked his way through the five years' course. One of the salient points of his character then, as in after years, was his

thorough appreciation of the humorous. Life to him always had a bright side, and he loved to look upon it. This element in his character enabled him to pass through ordeals which would have disheartened many young men of his age. He graduated with honors in the class of 1846, and spent the succeeding three years at Kent, O. One year was occupied in teaching and two as book-keeper for the firm of Charles and Marvin Kent of that place. In the spring of 1850 he came to Harmar, O., and was employed as a teacher of the classics in the Harmar Academy, taught by his uncle, Henry Bates.

During his senior year at college the question as to which profession he should adopt as his life's vocation—law or theology—agitated his mind. His father, a Congregational clergyman, and a gentleman of marked ability as a minister, was quite desirous that he should choose the former. To make the choice involved a severe struggle extending through a period of three years. He finally became convinced, however, that he was not called to the ministry, and wrote his father that he had decided to become a lawyer. These years of indecision he regarded as the most unprofitable of his life. In 1849 he commenced the study of the law in an office at Cleveland, Ohio, and subsequently studied in the office of Darwin E. Gardiner, of Marietta, Ohio. At the solicitation of Hon. Henry Dowes he came to Malta November 2, 1850, and during the winter, and succeeding one was engaged in teaching, at the same time pursuing his legal studies in the office of Colonel Melvin Clarke. March 10, 1852, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon the active practice of his

profession. In 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney and served two terms with credit and distinction; during this time he was engaged in the trial of a number of important cases that gave him more than a local reputation as a rising lawyer.

In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in what was subsequently known as Company H of the 17th O. V. I., and was unanimously elected its captain, and upon the organization of the regiment was made its lieutenant colonel and served in that capacity under General Rosecrans in an active campaign in West Virginia. In October, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel with L. P. Marsh as colonel to recruit the 62d regiment. Colonel Marsh resigned in January, 1862, and General Pond was promoted to the colonelcy and ordered to the front. He served under Generals Lander and Shields in the campaign of 1862 in the Shenandoah Valley. From the 1st of July, 1862, he served with General McClellan on the peninsula where his command remained until the General fell back to Hampton, and thence to Suffolk under Generals Mansfield and Peck. In January, 1863, he moved with his regiment to Newbern, N. C., and thence by ocean transports to Port Royal harbor. He led the advance in the capture of Folly Island, participated in the attack on Morris Island, where his command was terribly cut to pieces. In the winter of 1863-4 his regiment veteranized, and after a furlough of one month he returned to the front and was assigned to the command of General Butler, and during the campaign of 1864 he commanded the 1st Brigade 1st Division 10th Army Corps. The campaign was a severe



L. B. Poud

one, and from 2,400 strong in the spring his command was reduced to 1,100 in November, nearly all killed and wounded. He had one horse shot from under him, and was, as it was thought at the time, slightly wounded in the temple. In December, 1864, he resigned his commission on account of ill health and returned to his home. He was made brigadier general by brevet in 1864.

After his return to McConnellsville the General again entered upon the practice of the law, and in 1867 was elected a member of the house of representatives of Ohio. At the expiration of his term he was elected attorney general of the State (1870) and served two terms. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873. His official life closed with his second term in the State senate in 1883. While a member of that body he introduced and secured the passage of the law known as the "Pond Bill," an act to "more effectually provide against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors," and which proposed taxation, as a practical and restrictive policy, under the peculiar provisions of the State constitution relating to the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Throughout his entire legislative career his ability as a lawyer was recognized, and while a member of the senate he was chairman of the judiciary committee. His views upon all questions were sound and comprehensive, and he was regarded as a discreet and prudent legislator, a safe counsellor, an efficient executive officer and a faithful guardian of every trust committed to his hands. In his political affiliation he was a republican. In religious belief he was through life an adherent of the early teachings of his father; and the corner-

stone of his creed was, "To do good to his fellowmen."

General Pond was first married to Miss Eliza A., daughter of George L. Corner, Esq., of Malta, in 1854. She died January 13, 1866. May 21, 1867, he married Miss Emma, a sister of his first wife. She died March 18, 1870. In 1876 he was married to Miss Janet, daughter of Andrew Alexander, of Washington County, Pa. By the first marriage there were two children, Mary Blanche, now Mrs. W. F. Smith, of Barnesville, Ohio, and George Charles, now residing at St. Paul, Minn. By the second, a son, Francis Newell, who died in infancy.

At the close of his legislative services, General Pond returned to his home, but it was only for the purpose of battling as a gallant soldier with the "Grim Destroyer." The wound in the right temple, which was received in an engagement at Deep Run, Va., August 16, 1864, developed into a malignant cancer, which terminated his life after nineteen years of suffering, which he endured without a murmur.

The character of General Pond seemed to be a strange mingling of manly sternness and womanly tenderness. Kind and gentle almost to a fault, yet he was possessed of iron nerve and an invincible will. In his life and aims he was more the philanthropist than the philosopher. In social life he was noted for his hospitality and genial affability. He possessed in a rare degree that quality of bearing and manner, united with a comeliness of person and a fine presence, which not only impressed the stranger, but endeared him to all who enjoyed his society, and nowhere was his death more regretted than in Morgan County.

HENRY MOORE DAVIS, for many years a member of the bar of Ohio, died at his home in Malta Township, September 20, 1882, aged 91 years. He was born near Hagerstown, Md., December 7, 1791. In the year 1802 he moved with his parents to the vicinity of East Rushville, Fairfield County, O. In February, 1821, he married Elizabeth Ruth, of Knox County, O., who died March 24, 1877. They reared eight children—one daughter and seven sons; all still living save two sons. In the war of 1812 Mr. Davis joined Captain Adam Binckley's company in a Kentucky regiment and served under General Harrison in his memorable campaigns. From 1836 to 1842 he edited and published a paper called the *Democrat and Advertiser* at Somerset, Perry County, O. He began the study of law under John B. Orton at Somerset in 1842, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. Mr. Davis resided in Perry County until 1851, when he removed to Morgan County, where he resided until his death. He was a man of moral habits and strict integrity. He joined the Methodist Church when young, and remained a consistent Christian as long as he lived. He joined the Masonic order at Lancaster in 1826, and was among the oldest Masons in Ohio.

CAUTIUS C. COVEY was another lawyer who came to McConnelsville in 1840, and was prosecuting attorney in 1844-47. He removed to Marietta, and while living there was a candidate for State senator for the district composed of Washington and Morgan Counties. His opponent, Edwin Corner, of Morgan County, was declared elected, but on the election being contested by Covey, the seat was given to the latter. In November, 1852, while on his way

to Columbus, he was killed by a boiler explosion on the steamer "Buckeye Belle," near Beverly. Mr. Covey was an able man.

HON. E. M. STANBERY is a leading member of the bar, and the most prominent and best known business man of Morgan County. His history, therefore, is an essential part of the history of the county, though Mr. Stanbery very reluctantly yielded his consent to the appearance in this chapter of a personal mention of himself.

Elias Millen Stanbery, son of Jacob W. and Eliza (Jones) Stanbery, was born on the farm now owned by David Frash, one mile north of Triadelphia, in Deerfield Township, Morgan County, April 20, 1833. He received his early education in the primitive log school houses of pioneer days, with their slab benches, high writing desks and other uncomfortable appointments. He was a quick and diligent pupil, and, as many of his old schoolmates remember, a leader in boyish sports. In the summer of 1853 he attended the high school at McConnelsville, then under the superintendency of Daniel T. Johnson; and in the following fall and winter taught school at Big Bottom and Locust Grove. In the spring of 1854 our subject entered the Ohio University at Athens, where he took an exceptionally high rank in his studies, and graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1857. He attended the Cincinnati Law School the following winter and graduated from that institution with the degree of LL.B. in 1858. The next year was spent in Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, but becoming convinced that the West at that time had more than a sufficient number of lawyers, he returned to his native county and in October, 1859,

opened a law office in McConnelsville, where he has since resided. He entered upon his professional career with the industry and earnestness which have been characteristic of all of his undertakings, and soon rose to prominence. He made it a rule to refuse all cases that he believed to be without merit; but when he accepted employment, he gave his best skill and most earnest efforts to the cause of his client and was usually successful. From 1862 his law practice was large and profitable, and aside from this he dealt in real estate, and the loaning of money. In 1875 he came into possession, and later became sole owner of the McConnel mill, and since that time he has given most of his time to his large business interests, having retired (but not wholly) from the practice of law.

To the management of his business Mr. Stanbery brought the same industry and perseverance with which he had entered upon the practice of the law; and his business enterprise and good judgment have rendered him abundantly successful. The records of Morgan County show that he has owned and conveyed more real estate and now pays more taxes than any other person now or heretofore living in the county. He takes a commendable interest in all that tends to advance the best interests of the town and county; and every worthy public enterprise finds in him an earnest advocate and a warm supporter. He gave his assistance and support to the founding of the First National Bank in McConnelsville, to the erection of the bridge across the river at that place, and to the establishing and upbuilding of the Brown-Manly Plow Company of Malta. For fifteen years he has worked zeal-

ously to secure a railroad through the county and to the county seat, and has spent much time and money with that object in view. After subscribing to no less than ten different railroad projects, it gives the writer pleasure to note that the final success of the efforts of Mr. Stanbery, and those of other public-spirited citizens, now seems near at hand.

In 1883 and 1884 Mr. Stanbery erected in McConnelsville a dwelling house and a business block, that if not destroyed, will attest his energy, enterprise and public spirit long after he has passed from off the stage of life forever.

Mr. Stanbery is a republican and takes a deep interest both in local and national politics. He has also been honored with some offices, in which he discharged his duties most satisfactorily to the people who gave him their votes, and to citizens generally, even though they might differ with him in politics. In 1862 he was elected prosecuting attorney; reelected in 1864 and 1866. He performed the duties of his position without fear or favor. In 1880 he was elected to represent his district in the State board of equalization. In 1881 he was elected representative from Morgan County to the 65th General Assembly, and by reelection served in the 66th Assembly. He distinguished himself as one of the "working members" of the legislature and was identified with several prominent measures. During his membership of the assembly, large appropriations were secured for the repair and improvement of the Muskingum River. He supported amendments to the general appropriation bills for the distribution of fish in the inland waters of the State; and was among the foremost of those favoring

appropriations for the extension and improvement of the Ohio and the Ohio State Universities, and all State benevolent institutions. In general, his representation was useful to the State and county, and honorable to himself. He secured the passage of a road law, applicable to Morgan County, for the purpose of building up an improved system of roads. Though he knew at the time that the measure would probably prove unpopular at first, he acted upon the principle that it is better to be right than to hold office, following the dictates of his judgment, and willing to submit the decision of the matter to time and experiment.

Through life he has been generous with his friends and charitable toward the worthy poor. He has never refused aid to the distressed, if he believed them worthy. He has taken pleasure in assisting deserving young men to start in business, and in helping those who have been unfortunate, if he believed that their misfortunes were without their own fault.

Mr. Staubery was married February 28, 1861, to Miss Kate M. Miller. Of this union two children have been born—Lizzie and Lelia.

VIRTULON RICH, a native of Vermont, came to McConnellsville about 1838. He was a lawyer of common ability, and never had a large practice. He served as justice of the peace one or two terms. He left McConnellsville in 1857, and now resides near Detroit, Mich.

HENRY R. HUGHES, a native of Malta, read law with Melvin Clarke, and practiced in Malta and McConnellsville a few years, beginning in 1856. During the war he removed to Perry County.

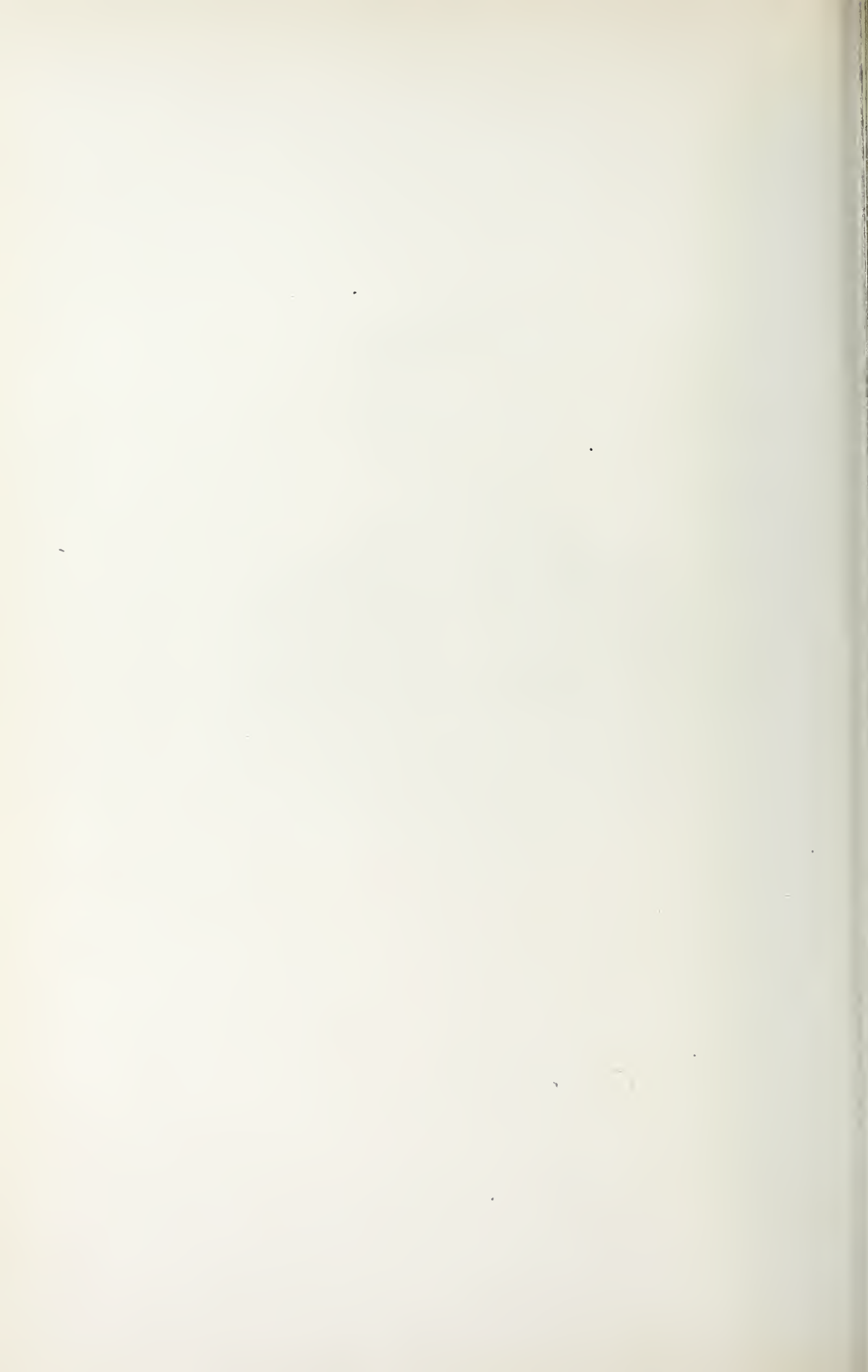
NEWELL CORNER, probate judge, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Morgan County, within the present limits of which his father, George L. Corner, was born in 1797. The subject of this notice was born in Malta, March 2, 1841. He was educated in the schools of this county, and after attending Delaware College for a short time began the study of law in the office of Wood & Pond. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1867, and began practice in Malta; afterward he was a partner in the firm of Pond, Corner & Foulke, and next of the firm of Pond & Corner until 1876. He was then elected probate judge, and is now serving his fourth term in that position. No other evidence is necessary to show the popularity and esteem in which Judge Corner is held by the citizens of the county. But few men of his age have been more closely identified with the affairs of the county or have watched its development with greater interest. Every enterprise devoted to its advancement finds in Judge Corner a warm friend and an able advocate. In his religious and political affiliations he is a Methodist and a republican.

HON. THOMAS W. TIPTON, one of the first United States senators from the State of Nebraska, was a McConnellsville lawyer for about three years, commencing some time during the war. He was the son of a Methodist preacher, Rev. William Tipton, and was admitted to the bar in Guernsey County. He was somewhat noted as a temperance lecturer. From this county he went to Nebraska, where he soon rose to prominence as a lawyer and politician.

HON. LEMEN FOUTS, ex-probate judge, died at his home in McConnellsville,



E. M. Stauber



June 25, 1876. He was born in Brooks County, Va., December 11, 1800, and in 1815 came to Morgan County, settling with his parents on Meigs Creek, a mile from any neighbor. Here he endured the hardships of pioneer life until 1824. In that year he married Elizabeth Jennings, of Marietta, and came to McConnelsville to live. He worked at the carpenter's trade, and with the exception of a few years at the home of his only son, Rev. J. W. Fouts, in Beverly, resided in the town until his death. He was elected probate judge in 1854, and filled that office to the entire satisfaction of the public for six years. He was a member of the Methodist Church for fifty-four years, and was prominent in church matter. He was a good man, a worthy citizen, and always on the right side of every moral question.

HENRY M. DAWES, a man of excellent ability, though never an attorney in Morgan County, was, nevertheless, one of the many promising men the county has produced. He was born in Malta in 1832, and was the son of the late Henry Dawes, an influential citizen. He was educated at Marietta College, and after his admission to the bar practiced in Washington County until his decease in 1860. He was possessed of a strong mind, was a good reasoner, and, had he lived, no doubt his talents would have won for him distinction and honor.

BARCLAY & BERRY was the name of a law firm in McConnelsville about 1862-63. Charles R. Barclay had practiced at Beverly for six or seven years, and had served as prosecuting attorney of Washington County. James L. Berry was admitted to the bar in Morgan County. He was mayor of

McConnelsville in 1863. Soon after the two went west and Barclay settled in Missouri.

JOSEPH ARTHUR KELLY, a son of the late Joseph Kelly, of McConnelsville, was born about 1843, and was educated at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar of Morgan County in September, 1865, but practiced law but little, as he engaged in newspaper work soon after his admission to the bar and followed that business chiefly during his stay in McConnelsville. In 1873 he removed to Savannah, Mo., where he edited a democratic paper several years. From Savannah he went to St. Louis, where he is now connected with the *St. Louis Republican*.

W. T. BASCOM came from Vermont. He was a cousin of V. Rich and practiced law in partnership with him. He was afterward in Columbus and there edited the *Ohio State Journal* several years. He moved to Mount Vernon, Ohio, and died there a few years ago.

WM. J. RAMSEY, a native of Washington, Pa., and a graduate of the college at that place, came to McConnelsville between 1835 and 1840. He was a young man of good ability, and served as prosecuting attorney in 1841-44. He died in McConnelsville in October, 1844.

HENRY S. ROBERTSON, son of Dr. Charles Robertson, was a native of Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio, born June 2, 1824, and came to McConnelsville when about two years of age. His education was in the primitive semi-occasional schools of the early days of the town—with the exception of one year at the McConnelsville Academy. He read law with J. E. Hanna and was in partnership with him for several years; was prosecuting attorney and prominent as a politician.

member of and chairman of the whig central committee, and writer for the *Herald* during the years 1846-47-48. He was also an earnest advocate of the temperance question. He died after a lingering illness March 30, 1856.

JAMES A. ADAIR is a member of the bar, and as such is mentioned here although he has never practiced his profession. He was born in Adams County, Pa., March 25, 1814, and passed his early life in that county, being for a time a teacher in the town of Gettysburg. In 1836 he went to Virginia and taught two years in London and Jefferson Counties. He was married in Jefferson County, and moved thence to Muskingum County, Ohio, where he remained about five years, during which he taught in Zanesville three years. He studied law under Franklin Gale and was admitted to the bar at Wooster in the fall of 1843. In January, 1844, he came to McConnellsville, where for twenty years he edited and published the *McConnellsville Herald*. During this time he served four years as county auditor. He has been mayor of McConnellsville and served in other local offices. For some years he has been engaged in the pension business. Three of his sons—John S., Henry H. (deceased) and Addison A.—were in the service in the late war.

A. W. STEWART was born in Belmont County, Ohio, January 24, 1831. He received a common school education and read law under Tompkins & Hopper. November 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 78th O. V. I., and directly after the regiment reached camp was made orderly sergeant of the company. In February, 1863, he was made second lieutenant, and by the death of the commanding officer of Company

K in the battle of Champion Hills was given command of that company, which he retained until the reorganization of the regiment. After this time he was placed on the staff of General Leggett and participated in all the battles in which the 17th Army Corps was engaged. In March, 1865, he was promoted to first lieutenant. After the close of the war he returned to his home and shortly after resumed his law studies with Evans & Jones, and in 1872 was admitted to practice and established himself in his profession in McConnellsville. Mr. Stewart was married in 1857 to Sarah E. Metcalf. She died in 1876, having borne five children, of whom four are living.

JESSE A. IVERS was born in Athens County, Ohio, January 5, 1851. He was educated in the common and graded schools of his native county, and for ten years followed teaching. He read law under Stanbery & Wood, of McConnellsville, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1877, and has since practiced his profession very successfully. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1878, and held that office one term. From the spring of 1878 to June, 1879, he was a member of the firm of Henderson & Ivers; in July of the same year he formed a partnership with W. B. Crew, the firm being Crew & Ivers, which lasted until January, 1885. He is at present a member of the law firm of Ball & Ivers, Hon. W. H. Ball, of Muskingum County, being his partner. Mr. Ivers is a democrat and takes an active part in politics. From 1879 to 1884, inclusive, he was chairman of the county central committee, and in 1884 and 1885 member of the State central committee from the congressional district in which Mor-

gan County is included. He was married in 1877 to Malvina McDonald, of Athens County.

WILLIAM B. CREW, a prominent lawyer of the Morgan County bar, is a son of Fleming Crew, of Chester Hill, Morgan County, and was born at that village April 1, 1852. He received his collegiate education at a Friends' boarding school at Westtown, near Philadelphia. He read law in the office of Hon. M. M. Granger, of Zanesville, and in 1873 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court at Columbus, and in the following year was admitted to practice in the United States courts. He then went to Cleveland, where for two years he filled the chair of elementary law in the Cleveland Law College. He then returned to Morgan County and began practice in McConnelsville. Soon after he was elected prosecuting attorney, and held the office one term. From July, 1879, to January, 1885, he was associated in his practice with J. A. Ivers. Mr. Crew is a republican and takes an active part in political campaigns. In 1876 he married Lizzie P. Worrall, of Morgan County. They have two children. As a lawyer Mr. Crew is thoroughly posted, and though young his talents have already secured for him a leading place at the bar.

JOSHUA T. CREW, son of Thomas and Ann (Andrews) Crew, was born at Chester Hill, Morgan County, October 5, 1844. He read law in the office of Hon. M. D. Follett, at Marietta, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and commenced practice at Marietta in partnership with Mr. Follett. In 1869 he removed to McConnelsville, and in 1876 to Zanesville.

EUGENE J. BROWN was born in Belmont County, Ohio, October 4, 1849,

but came to Morgan County with his parents when a child. He was educated at the University of Michigan and at the Columbia Law School, Washington city, graduating from the last-named institution in 1872. He began the practice of law in Zanesville, whence he removed to McConnelsville in 1876. He has held the office of mayor of the village, is a republican and takes an active part in politics.

BENJAMIN F. POWER, now of Zanesville, is a native of this county, where he was educated and admitted to the bar. He went into the army, and after the close of the war practiced a short time in McConnelsville. He moved to Muskingum County, where he is now (1885) serving his second term as prosecuting attorney.

CHARLES A. BAIRD, a native of Perry County, now a resident of Zanesville, read law in McConnelsville under Colonel Pond; went to California, returned and practiced in Morgan County a few years. He is regarded as a good lawyer.

HIRAM L. JONES, son of James K. and Mary Jones, was born in Deerfield Township, Morgan County, May 2, 1845. He was educated at home until sixteen years of age, when he entered the Ohio University at Athens, where he remained three years. He next entered the law department of Yale College, Connecticut, where he graduated in June, 1866, at the age of twenty-one years and two months. In September of the same year he was admitted to the bar of Ohio in McConnelsville, where he entered upon the practice of law. April 2, 1868, he was married to Miss Nelia E. Woodruff, daughter of Dr. Curtis and Mary A. Woodruff, of Morgan County. Two daughters,

Georgia and Mabel, were born of this union. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1868, and held the office one term. In November, 1874, Mr. Jones removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he resided until his death, July 9, 1882.

THOMAS McDERMOTT, now of the law firm of Hollingsworth & McDermott, Zanesville, was born in Morgan County, read law under Colonel Pond, and attended the Cincinnati Law School. After a few months' practice in McConnellsville he removed to Muskingum County, where he is now successfully engaged in practice.

FRANK F. METCALF, an able young lawyer, was born in Morgan County in the year 1854. He was educated in the schools of McConnellsville, and read law under William Foulke; was admitted to the bar, and from 1877 to 1885 was a member of the firm of Stewart & Metcalf. For five years he held the position of prosecuting attorney. He is at this time practicing his profession in McConnellsville in company with Geo. W. Berry, under the firm name of Metcalf & Berry.

G. W. BERRY was born in Athens County, Ohio, August 27, 1852, and came to Morgan County with his parents when a child. He passed his boyhood on a farm, and taught school several years. He read law under Pond & Foulke; was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1879, and has since practiced in the courts of Morgan County. He was in partnership with A. W. Stewart for a time, and from April, 1882, a member of the law firm of McElhiney & Berry. He is at present associated with F. F. Metcalf under the firm name of Metcalf & Berry.

JESSE R. FOULKE was born in Penns-

ville, Morgan County, in 1838. He studied law with Judge F. W. Wood, and in September, 1867, was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession in Morgan County until October, 1871, when he became proprietor of the *Herald* which he edited and published until the spring of 1886, when he removed to St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Foulke was married in 1871 to Anna Brownell, daughter of Charles Brownell, and is the father of two children—Ethel and Mabel.

WILLIAM FOULKE was born in Penn Township, Morgan County, January 1, 1843. He read law with Judge Wood and was admitted to the bar at the same time with his brother above mentioned. In 1869 he removed to Malta and became a member of the law firm of Pond, Corner & Foulke. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney. This office he held two terms, and during this period was in partnership with Hon. M. M. Granger. Afterward he was partner in the firm of Pond & Foulke, which relation existed until June, 1883. Mr. Foulke then moved to St. Paul, Minn., where he became the partner of W. C. Sprague. He was married in 1865 to Margaret J. Dewees, daughter of Aaron P. Dewees, of Pennsville. From this union were born three children—Walter, deceased, and Edith and Elsie, living.

JAMES W. McELHINEY was born at Rokeby, in Bloom township, Morgan County, October 9, 1848, and educated in this county. He was reared on a farm and for several years followed teaching. He read law with Henderson & Ivers and Crew & Ivers, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1881, and has since practiced in McConnellsville. He was elected mayor of the village in

1883, and still holds that office. In politics he is a democrat. He was married in 1882 to Martha E. Weber, of this county.

MARION E. DANFORD was born in Homer Township, Morgan County, Ohio, February 10, 1859. He received an academic education and for five years was engaged in teaching. Having decided to make the law his profession he began its study with the Hon. Emmet Tompkins, and later under the supervision of James C. Headley, Esq., of the Athens bar. In 1882 he entered the senior class of the Cincinnati Law School, from which institution he graduated with honor in January, 1883. Soon after his graduation he commenced the practice, and in 1883 formed a co-partnership with his former preceptor, James C. Headley. Locating in McConnelsville he found it impracticable to continue this relation, and the co-partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. In 1885 he received the nomination for prosecuting attorney from the republican convention, and was elected by a handsome majority. He seems destined to make his mark in his profession.

THOMAS J. WILLIAMS was a Quaker and farmer, who lived in Chesterfield. He was nominally a member of the bar, but had little legal business. He represented Morgan County in the legislature in 1866-68; afterward went west and died in Oregon in 1885.

FRED W. MOORE was a young lawyer who practiced in McConnelsville a short time, about 1872. He removed to Caldwell, where he died.

WILLIAM ISAAC HENDERSON, son of Captain George J. Henderson, was born in Bristol Township, November 12, 1853. He was reared on a farm

and attended the common schools, and for a short time was a student at Lebanon, Ohio. He taught schools, several terms. He read law in the office of Pond & Foulke, and was admitted to the bar September 7, 1877, at Cadiz, Ohio, and began practice in McConnelsville, first alone and afterward in partnership with Jesse A. Ivers. He began with good prospects, but in January, 1879, was compelled to give up business on account of failing health, and returning to his home he died October 29, 1879. He was an estimable young man, of agreeable social qualities.

R. W. P. MUSE was a young lawyer of moderate ability who came to McConnelsville about 1846, and practiced in the county about ten years. During this period he was prosecuting attorney for one term. He then removed to Zanesville, where he was afterward elected probate judge. He was in the West at last accounts.

JOHN S. TORBERT, now a farmer in Union Township, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Morgan County about 1879. After practicing a short time in partnership with Judge Hama he removed to a farm in Windsor Township whence he recently moved to Union.

JOHN ARTHUR was one of the early lawyers of the county. He came to McConnelsville about 1830, and remained a few years. He became a Presbyterian preacher.

CHARLES T. GRUBB, from the State of Delaware, came about the same time with Arthur, and soon removed, in search of a more promising field. Legal business at that time was very light.

LOUIS J. WEBER, son of Theobald Weber, was born in Bloom Township, Morgan County, November 13, 1857.

He was educated in the county, taught school, and in 1882 began the study of law under Crew & Ivers. In October, 1884, he was admitted to the senior class of the Law School of the Cincinnati College, and graduating May 27, 1885, was admitted to the bar on the following day.

E. M. KENNEDY was born in Morgan County October 25, 1847. Studied law under Evans & Jones, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. In 1875 he was elected prosecuting attorney and served one term. Mr. Kennedy is a democrat and takes an active part in politics.

He is a graceful and forcible writer and a frequent contributor to the local press.

J. W. ROGERS, one of the young attorneys of Morgan County, was born in Malta October 2, 1852. He was educated in the public schools, graduated from the Law Department of the Cincinnati College in the class of 1883-84, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio by the supreme court in May, 1884.

CURTIS V. HARRIS, the youngest member of the Morgan County bar, was born in Penn Township in 1864. Studied law with McElhiney & Berry, and was admitted to practice February 2, 1886.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PHYSICIAN'S VOCATION—THE FIRST PHYSICIAN—DR. DAVID MCGARRY AT OLIVE BEFORE THE FORMATION OF MORGAN COUNTY—DR. ZIBA ADAMS—OTHER EARLY DOCTORS—DR. SAMUEL A. BARKER—HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES—DR. P. B. JOHNSON—HIS INFLUENCE AND PROMINENCE AS A POLITICIAN—DR. CHARLES ROBERTSON—PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION IN MCCONNELLSVILLE AND MALTA—OTHER PHYSICIANS, EARLY AND LATE IN THE TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES OF THE COUNTY.

WHEREVER frail man has lived and suffered, in the earliest times as well as to-day, the vocation of the physician has ranked among the most important of human pursuits. Who is more eagerly welcomed than he, when the pale messenger casts his shadow over the household? But experience teaches, and the opinion will prevail, that

"God and the doctor we alike adore
Just on the brink of danger—not before;
The danger past, both are alike requited;
God is forgotten, and the doctor slighted."

Before the formation of the county, Dr. David McGarry, an Edinburgh graduate, was located on Duck Creek, at what was afterward Olive.

DR. ZIBA ADAMS was probably the first physician within the present limits of the county. He first settled about four miles above Malta, on the river. While living there he had a severe illness, and after his recovery removed to Malta. He practiced in that town and in McConnellsville three years or more. He was a man of good education and ability. But becoming dissatisfied with



Samuel A. Barker

his limited field of labor, and the small income to be derived from practice in a new country, he removed to the East.

The next physician was Dr. S. A. Barker, who came to McConnellsville in 1811. Dr. Samuel Martin, from England, came to the county in 1819, and resided one year (1825) in McConnellsville. Dr. P. B. Johnson came to McConnellsville in 1823, and Dr. Charles Robertson in 1826. In 1827 Dr. John Cook Bennett located in McConnellsville and remained a short time. Dr. A. E. McConnell, who was reared and educated in Washington, Pa., came in 1834. He remained but a short time, removing to the West. Dr. Clapp came about 1835, and remained about one year. Other early physicians, who located at the county seat, each making a brief stay, were Dr. Thompson, Dr. Ball and Dr. Hull. With the exceptions of Dr. Barker, Dr. Johnson and Dr. Robertson, McConnellsville had no physicians who remained long until 1850.

DR. SAMUEL AUGUSTUS BARKER was the first physician who permanently located in McConnellsville, and for many years was one of the most prominent citizens of the town and county. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., August 12, 1795, and was the son of Samuel A. Barker, an officer in the revolutionary war. The subject of this notice received a classical education, read medicine in Poughkeepsie, and graduated from a medical college in New York city. During the war of 1812 he served for a time as surgeon. After the close of the war he came West, first stopping at Williamsburg, opposite Marietta, where he engaged in teaching for a short time; thence he came, in 1818, to the infant town of

McConnellsville, where he continued teaching until the increase of his medical practice compelled him to abandon the work. His talents attracted general attention and he soon became prominent in local politics and in county affairs. His name is stamped on nearly all the initial events in the history of McConnellsville. He was the first county auditor in 1819-21; the first clerk of court, 1819-24; sheriff, 1825-29, and the first postmaster. He represented the county in the legislature two terms, 1829-30, 1830-31, where he was regarded as one of the leaders of his party. In 1832 he was appointed by President Jackson register of the land office at Zanesville. In 1843 he was the democratic candidate for representative in congress, but defeated as his party was not then on the winning side. He came to McConnellsville a single man and made his home with Mr. Pinkerton. In 1822 he married Eliza B. Shugert, who is still living, and is one of the few surviving early settlers of McConnellsville. Mrs. Barker is a most estimable lady, highly respected by a very extensive circle of acquaintances. She was born in Washington, Pa., March 20, 1805. She has a vivid recollection of a pioneer experience and of her journey to the west. When a young girl she came to Marietta with her widowed mother, taking passage on a flat-bottomed boat, loaded with apples and flour and bound for New Orleans. After a short stay in Marietta she went to Zanesville, thence to McConnellsville, where she made her home with her sister, the wife of Jacob Adams.

Dr. Barker was a gentleman of the old school, of dignified appearance and courtly manners. He was a man of marked social qualities, a warm friend,

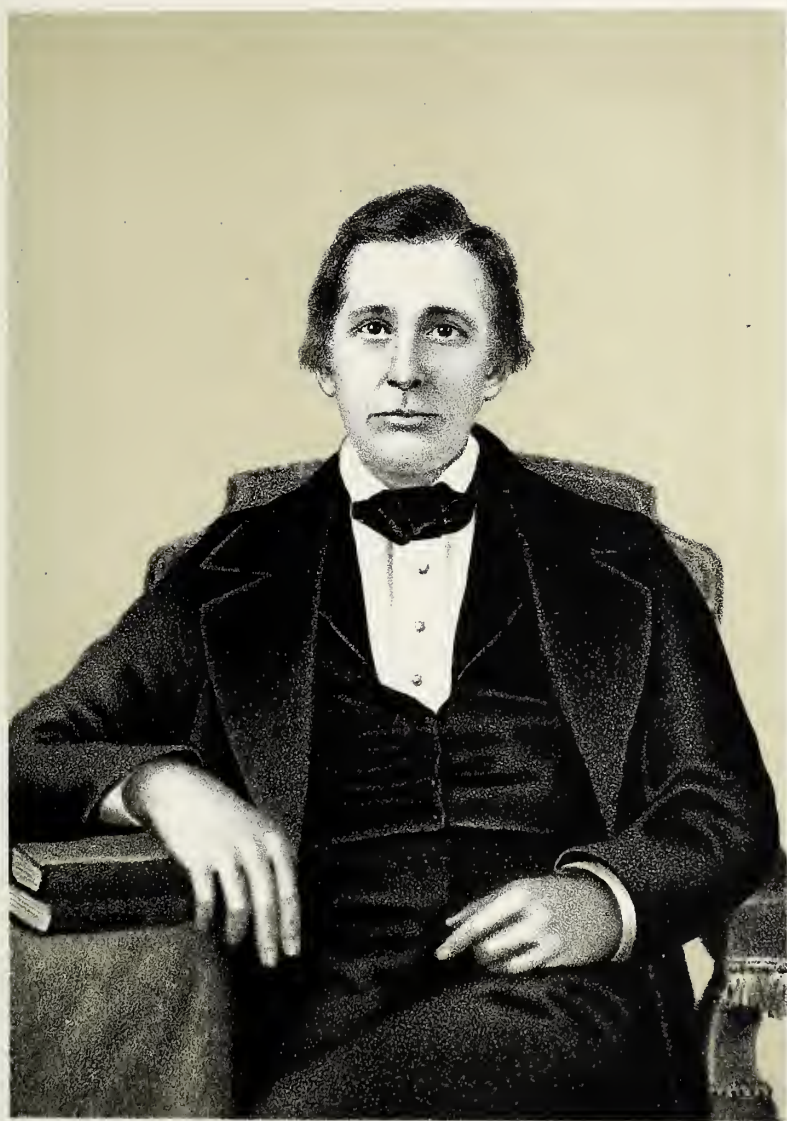
and very popular among both old and young. Some idea of the esteem in which he was held may be formed from the record of the various offices filled by him. In all the relations of life, whether public or private, he was upright and honest, doing his part faithfully and well. He was successful in his medical practice and stood high professionally. He died in McConnelsville May 12, 1852. He was a democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in religious belief.

DR. SAMUEL MARTIN was one of the pioneer physicians of the country, coming as early as 1819. He died in Zanesville May 25, 1873, aged 78 years. For a short time he was associated in the practice of his profession with Dr. S. A. Barker, at McConnelsville, then, retiring to his farm on the river in Bloom Township, he devoted himself principally to agriculture and saltnaking. He married Sarah, daughter of William Montgomery, an early settler. He removed to Zanesville about 1865. He was a highly educated gentleman, much beloved and respected by those who knew him.

DR. PERLEY BROWN JOHNSON* was among the first physicians who permanently located in the county, and for many years was an influential and honored citizen. He was well educated, courteous and agreeable, and made friends among all classes. He was born in the block-house at Marietta, that memorable relic of pioneer days, September 18, 1798, and died at the residence of his son-in-law, the Hon. F. W. Wood, in McConnelsville, in Febru-

ary, 1870. He read medicine under Dr. John Cotton in Marietta, and began practice with him in 1822. In 1823 he located in McConnelsville, where he practiced his profession and rose to great prominence as a political leader. December 6, 1825, he married Miss Mary Manchester Dodge. Of this union five children were born, four of whom survived him. A son, Perley B. Johnson, Jr., lost his life at the charge on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. Dr. Johnson was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas in 1825, and soon after became the acknowledged leader of the whig party in the county. He served as a member of the State legislature in 1833-34 and 1834-35, and in 1840 was one of the presidential electors who cast their votes for President Harrison. In 1842 he was elected representative to congress over Dr. Samuel A. Barker, the democratic nominee. At the expiration of his term he was re-nominated but defeated by Isaac Parrish, also of Morgan County. In 1847 he was attacked with paralysis, which rendered the remaining years of his life almost a blank. He had five of these attacks, and from 1849 until the end of his life was so incapacitated, both mentally and physically, as to be unable to transact any business. Until impaired by disease he was regarded as the ablest exponent of whig principles in the county. Even his political opponents were constrained to acknowledge his ability and influence. He had an enviable reputation as a public speaker, and "old-line whigs" were accustomed to sound his praises, ranking him with Thomas Corwin and other great men of a former generation. The secret of his popularity was his agreeable manners and

*Dr. Johnson has more namesakes in Morgan County than any other man and perhaps more than all others who ever lived here. In copying any list of names it is surprising how often the name "Perley B." occurs.



P. B. Stinson

his frank, polite ways. His name deserves a high place upon the roll of worthy and distinguished citizens of Morgan County.

DR. CHARLES ROBERTSON lived and practiced his profession in McConnellsville nearly sixty years. During this long period he stood among the foremost men in his profession, and as a citizen his character for integrity, faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to right caused him to be widely known and respected. On his father's side Dr. Robertson was descended from Scottish ancestry; his grandfather, John Robertson, a native of Edinburgh, died in this country in 1870. His mother, whose maiden name was Stanley, was the daughter of Zachariah Stanley, a Virginian and a Quaker. The subject of this notice was born eight miles from Leesburg, in Loudon County, Virginia, on the 13th of July, 1799. Shortly after his birth his parents moved to a farm near Wythe Court House, Va. There, in the backwoods, in a log cabin, the family lived in true pioneer style. In 1805 the family returned to the farm in Loudon County on which Dr. Robertson was born. After a year or two on this place they removed to the town of Leesburg, where our subject, then seven or eight years old, first went to school. When about ten years of age he went to work in the printing office at Leesburg, where he remained about a year. Often during this time he was obliged to work at the case all night in order that the paper might be issued on time. About the time he entered the printing office, or shortly before, his father engaged in the mercantile business, starting a small store which his wife attended to, but the venture was a failure, and he was

obliged to sell his house and lot to pay his debts. Soon after this misfortune the family were visited by John Stanley, brother of Mrs. Robertson, who then lived in Belmont County, Ohio. He advised them to move west, and Mr. Robertson finally decided to do so. Accordingly, with only sufficient money to defray their necessary expenses to St. Clairsville, Belmont County, the whole family started. Their conveyance, hired for the occasion, was a common road wagon, drawn by four horses, and carrying Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, their daughters, Maria and Susan, and their sons, Charles, John and Stanley. On their way they received news of the battle of Tippecanoe, fought by Harrison with the Indians, November 7, 1811, and many well-meaning but ignorant people, believing that they were going into the Indian country, urged them back.

Although so young when he left his native state Dr. Robertson never forgot the scenes of his childhood. He witnessed the workings of that peculiar institution, slavery, and the impression left upon his mind was such as caused him in after years warmly to espouse the cause of freedom for the colored race. After reaching St. Clairsville the family took up their abode for the winter. Charles, exploring the town in boyish fashion, soon after his arrival found his way into the office of the Belmont *Repository*, where he was soon after set to work as a printer. But the work did not last long and the wages were very low. Some years later his mother died. Her death was a heavy blow to the boy. She was a noble woman; he loved her well and remembered her with true filial affection. Toward the close of the war of

1812-15 Charles' father enlisted in a St. Clairsville company, in which he served several months. After his return Charles became junior apprentice in the office of the *Repository*. He remained in the office until nearly twenty years of age, being regularly indentured and leading the life of an apprentice. During the time he obtained a few months' schooling—all that he ever had. During the winter months, in the long evenings and in the spare time, the apprentice made good use of the limited library of the editor and of such other reading matter as came within his reach. When he had but nine months more to serve before attaining his majority, at his own request and by consent of his employer, young Robertson was allowed to leave the printing office (forfeiting, of course, the customary suit of clothes, at a time, too, when his own wardrobe was exceedingly scant) to take a clerkship or serve as deputy postmaster. This place he held about a year, and at the end of that time, through the influence of several prominent citizens, among them Mr. Ellis, the retiring postmaster, Hon. James Caldwell, an ex-member of congress, and Hon. Benjamin Ruggles, then United States senator, he received the appointment of postmaster at St. Clairsville. This event, according to the Doctor's own testimony, was the turning-point of his life. He was postmaster, but the income from the office was small; he had plenty of spare time, and therefore cast about for something to add to his business. About this time Dr. W. Wood, a Baltimore graduate, came to the town and suggested to Robertson that he should study medicine. After due reflection the young man concluded to do so, and in the summer after he was of

age commenced reading under Dr. Wood's tuition. He studied diligently for three years, then decided to begin practice. Choosing Barnesville, Belmont County, as his location, with his wife, whom he had recently married, he removed thither in the fall of 1823. He was not yet a legally qualified M. D., but on attending a meeting and passing an examination before the censors of the Fifteenth District Medical Society (July 1, 1824) he was admitted to membership in the society and thus became a licensed physician. He continued in Barnesville until December, 1824, having a small and unprofitable practice. He then removed to Woodsfield, Monroe County. There for six months he practiced in partnership with Dr. Mott, who had been a short time established there and was carrying on the mercantile business in addition to his practice. Dr. Robertson then took up his practice alone. But he was not entirely satisfied with his location and was readily induced to change it for McConnelsville.

While living at Barnesville, Dr. Robertson had visited the county seat of Morgan County and had conversed with Dr. Barker, who gave such a gloomy account of the place and business that it seemed unwise for a young physician to think of locating here. But in January, 1826, Dr. Robertson received a letter from Dr. Barker, inviting him to come to McConnelsville and offering him a partnership if he wished. This offer was at once accepted. Dr. Robertson came to McConnelsville and found that the two physicians then here—Dr. Barker and Dr. Johnson—were both serving in public offices, the former as sheriff and the latter as clerk of court. He formed a partnership with Dr. Bar-

ker for two years. February 20th he brought his family to their new home. Soon his skill and competency as a physician became known and he had all the practice he could attend to. In 1827 Wilkin & Christy started the *Morgan Sentinel*—a name which Dr. Robertson suggested—and the Doctor in his spare moments was wont to resume the occupation of his boyhood in their office, both to oblige his neighbors and to amuse himself. For many long years, “in summer’s heat and winter’s snow,” Dr. Robertson rode weary miles over the hills and rough roads of Morgan County, leading the arduous life of a country physician, his best efforts sometimes received most ungratefully, and on the whole poorly paid, even in thanks. In 1840 the Morgan County Medical Society was organized. He served as its first president and was one of its leading members until his death. In the same year he first attended a meeting of the Ohio Medical Association, and in 1846 assisted in organizing the Ohio State Medical Society at Columbus. In 1856 he was a delegate from the society to the American Medical Association. In 1849–50 he attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and received a diploma from that institution. This he had long desired. “Whether or not it was appreciated by the community I could not say, but it was to me a source of satisfaction,” says he in the MSS. from which we have already quoted. In 1862 he was appointed enrolling surgeon of the first military district of Ohio, which position he held until the close of the war. In 1876 Dr. Robertson began writing the history of Morgan County, first simply for a public address, but

afterward with a view toward publishing it. That work will in after years be regarded as his greatest service to the people among whom he lived so long and labored so faithfully, and will remain a perpetual monument to his memory. Dr. Robertson was twice married. His first wife was Miss Eveline S. Foulke. She died and in 1862 he married Miss Dessie Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pa. By the first marriage there were four children, only one of whom (Mrs. Samuel Sprague) is living; by the last, one daughter, Dessie B.

DR. JOHN EWING is among the oldest physicians of McConnelsville and among the leading representatives of the profession in the county. He was born in Harford County, Md., in 1825, the son of William and Elizabeth (Russell) Ewing. He was brought up on a farm and received an academical education. In 1852 he commenced the study of medicine under Drs. Thomas Treadwell and T. M. Elliott, both eminent physicians of Havre de Grace, Md. In 1857 he graduated from the University of Maryland, and in the same year began the practice of his profession in McConnelsville, in partnership with Dr. Amos Ewing. He has resided here ever since and has enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Morgan County Medical Society. For several years he has carried on the drug business in addition to his professional work, and is now senior member of the firm of Ewing & Bingham.

TAYLOR J. BINGHAM, M. D., was born in Penn Township, Morgan County, November 19, 1849. He was reared on a farm and received an academical education. He read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. L. S. Holcomb, of Pennsville. For a number of years

he taught school, at the same time pursuing his medical studies, and in this way obtained money to enable him to pursue his medical education. He graduated from the Columbus Medical College in January, 1880, and established himself at Malta. His practice became so large that he was unable to attend to its demands, and in 1884 he removed to McConnellsville, where he has since been engaged in the drug business in partnership with Dr. Ewing. Dr. Bingham was married in 1873 to Mary Parsons, of Union Township, whose grandfather, George Parsons, was one of the pioneers of the county. He is a member of the Morgan County Medical Society, of which he is acting president; also, vice-president of the District Medical Society, composed of the physicians of Morgan, Muskingum, Guernsey, Perry, Licking and Belmont Counties. In May, 1886, the Doctor was appointed a member of the board of pension examiners for Morgan County. He is a contributor to the following medical periodicals: *New York Medical Recorder*, *Therapeutical Gazette* and the *Medical Age*.

JOSHUA H. BROWN, M. D., is the oldest resident physician of McConnellsville. He was born of Quaker parentage, in Belmont, Ohio, October 6, 1883. His parents were Joseph and Lydia (Hoge) Brown, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. The subject of this notice, after receiving a common school education, read medicine under the tuition of Dr. Nathan Johnson, of Belmont, and in 1848 graduated from the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio. In 1850 he came to McConnellsville, where he has since resided. He is a successful physician and a worthy citizen. Dr. Brown

was married in 1838 to Elizabeth A. Grove, of Belmont, Ohio, and is the father of three children—William A., Joseph E. and Eugene J. William A. and Joseph E. are physicians and Eugene J. a lawyer. Dr. W. A. Brown was a surgeon in the army in the late war. Dr. Joseph E. Brown studied medicine with his father and is associated with him in practice. He is a graduate of the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati.

DR. JOHN ALEXANDER is one of the old and prominent physicians of the county. He has practiced his profession and carried on the drug business in McConnellsville since 1854. He was born near St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, March 9, 1819; educated at Franklin College, Ohio, and Washington College, Pa.; read medicine under Dr. John Alexander, of St. Clairsville; began practice in Belmont County, removing thence to Morgan County in 1847, and to McConnellsville in 1854.

W. R. KELLY, M. D., is a son of Joseph and Electa B. Kelly. He was born in McConnellsville, December 10, 1837, and educated in the common schools and at Ohio State University. He studied medicine under the late Dr. Robertson, of McConnellsville, and attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in March, 1863. Prior to his graduation he served from May, 1861, to October, 1862, as assistant contract surgeon in hospital service at Philadelphia, Washington and Frederick City. Since 1863 he has practiced his profession principally in his native place. Dr. Kelly was married in 1863 to Sarah A. Johnson, of Morgan County, and is the father of three children.

DR. HIRAM L. TRUE is the only phy-

sician of the eclectic school in the county. He received an academical education and studied medicine under Thomas W. Sparrow, M. D., of Athens, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1870.

DR. MICAH ADAMS proffered his skill in the healing art to the dwellers in Malta in 1822 or '23, and attained popularity sufficient to be elected treasurer of Norgan Township. But in a brief time after being reelected business called him abroad, and so urgent was the call that it was attended to between two days, or at early dawn on Sunday, the township funds probably being sufficient to enable him and family to reach an unknown locality.

In 1827, in a lengthy announcement of superior professional attainments, Doctor John Cook Bennett informed the public (in the first number of the *Morgan Sentinel*) that he had "it in contemplation to practice Physic and Surgery, with all its collateral branches, in McConnellsville and vicinity." The advertisement was accompanied with a certificate from a prominent M. D. of his good character, and "that the religious impressions he had received will add a virtue to every act of his life." In addition to the eminent professional acquirements he claimed his "religious impressions" gave him the right to another title, and he wrote "Rev. Doctor John Cook Bennett," and occasionally, when not otherwise engaged, gave practical exhibitions of his theological eloquence. But a Malta critic whispers, you have the Rev. Doctor in the wrong pew. Not so; he only gave McConnellsville the benefit of his varied talent for five or six months, when he domiciled his family in the Redman House, and after a time took passage for Nauvoo, bearing

the title of Major-General of the Mormon legion. The resident physicians, after the exit of Adams and Bennett, are given in the list of members of the Morgan County Medical Society. In the order of residence was Dr. Grinnell, Dr. Shock, Dr. Dover, Dr. John Ewing, Dr. Woods, Dr. Rusk and Dr. Bingham. Dr. Rusk still resides in the village.*

DR. DANIEL RUSK was born in Clayton Township, Perry County, Ohio, January 23, 1819, and came to Morgan County about 1828. Both his paternal and his maternal grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, serving from its outbreak till the declaration of peace. They were among the early settlers of Perry County; they were poor, but with fixed religious principles, and energy sufficient to find a way or make one. Daniel Rusk, the father of the subject of this sketch, was married to Jane Falkner, who survived her husband nearly a third of a century. They reared a family of nine children—John, Annie, James, Reuel, Daniel, Elizabeth, Jane, Allen and Jeremiah. John, Reuel and James have been dead many years. Allen is a farmer in Wisconsin; he has been honored by his fellow-citizens with two terms in the legislature and other responsible positions. Jeremiah is serving his second term as governor of Wisconsin. Dr. Rusk was reared on a farm. From the time he was nine years old till he was thirteen he attended school three months each winter. The year he was nineteen a "High School" was opened at Deavertown, and this he attended. No further opportunities offered for secular education. It had been, however, his good fortune to have

*Written by Prof. J. M. Rusk, Malta:

the best and strictest of religious training, as his parents were Presbyterians of the Scotch Covenanter faith, and lived fully up to their privileges. In 1840 he was married to Matilda Deaver, daughter of Levi Deaver, the founder of the village in this county bearing his name. The next few years are full of the struggles of a man who had both capacity and longings for a life which would bring him nearer his fellow-men. He farmed in the summer, taught school in the winter, was a good neighbor and citizen, and probably would never have changed his vocation had not the infirmities induced by hard work admonished him that his days for toil of that kind were numbered. Providence seems to have guided him in the choice of a profession. The aptitude or appetite for treating diseases lay undeveloped and unknown to himself until called out by the suffering of those near to him and the desire to alleviate it. When eighteen years old he saw his father tortured by a "Steam Doctor," and to use his own vigorous phraseology he would have hustled the doctor out of the house had he not been restrained by respect for the feelings and opinions of his parents. When a student of medicine, the northwest part of this county underwent a scourge from typhoid fever, in the treatment of which the most of the physicians of the county made such failures that many families refused to send for a physician. Dr. Rusk's father was stricken down and died. The present governor of Wisconsin was pulled through by his student brother. He treated four or five patients besides his brother, all of whom recovered. He did all the necessary preliminary work before beginning to read medicine, unaided, without

much encouragement, and with no sympathy. Chemistry he studied in this way, as well as physics. Then he read three years with his brother James, and two years with William H. Reeves, of Deavertown, practicing with the latter two years. In the fall of 1847 he removed to Rosseau, living there until the death of his wife, in 1858. He then, with his two boys, James M. Rusk, present superintendent of the public schools, Malta, and W. A. Rusk, moved to Malta, where he has since been, save one year, from the fall of 1862 to 1863, during which time he resided in Amesville, Athens County, Ohio. In 1859 he was married to his present wife, a daughter of the late Ezekiel Lynn, and the widow of the late Warner Harrison, of Union Township, this county. He was appointed United States examining surgeon for Morgan County in 1875, continuing in office until 1885. Such, in brief, are the annals of a life now drawing near the allotted age of man—three score years and ten. In his professional career Dr. Rusk has been a close student and a patient, painstaking observer, basing much of his practice on a knowledge of temperament and tendencies peculiar to the individual. He is fully in sympathy with the advanced thought of the day and seems to recognize the lines along which further advances are to be made. In the practical methods he employs where methods are not prescribed; in the bold expedients adopted when death seems to lay claim to its victims; in the calm demeanor amidst the distractions of excited throngs or the lamentations of stricken friends; in the suppression of sentiment when treating one of his own flesh and blood, or battling himself with the cruel attacks of the destroyer, his

presence of mind and strength of will never desert him. His life has been unobtrusive and unostentatious; but it has cast sunshine on landscape of misery. His life of activity and exertion is an example to be imitated. His trust in God, his firm stand on the side of right, his intense desire to promote happiness and alleviate misery, make him the center toward which kindly expressions and tender sentiments flow from every quarter, from the high and the low, from the rich and the poor, in continually increasing volume.

JOSEPH B. HUMPHREY, M. D., was born in Malta, April 2, 1848. He received an academical education, studied medicine under Henry Day, M. D., of Brownsville, Ohio, and graduated from the University of New York City in 1876. The same year he established himself in the practice of his profession at Brownsville, Ohio, whence he came to Malta, where he is now successfully engaged. He is a contributor to the New York *Medical Record* and a member of both the Morgan and Washington County medical societies.

HIRAM JUDSON NOYES, M. D., is of New England birth and education. He was the son of Cyrus and Mary (Page) Noyes, and was born in Haverhill, Mass., April 8, 1834. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Amesbury, and after four years' residence there, to Andover. His father was superintendent of an almshouse in Andover and was accidentally killed. After his death Hiram returned to Haverhill, where he worked for his board and attended school for one year. He then worked for five years in a woolen mill owned by the late Hon. E. J. M. Hale. From August, 1849, to November, 1850, he

attended the Washington Street Grammar School, then entered the high school, where he remained one term. He next worked a short time in a shoestore, then went to Atkinson, N. H., where he took care of twenty-four head of cattle for Rev. Jesse Page, President of Atkinson Academy, at the same time attending the academy, under the preceptorship of Hon. Wm. C. Todd and Chase Prescott Parsons, where he was prepared for college. He was a student of Amherst College in 1855, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. John Crowell at Haverhill, and attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College, N. H., in 1856. From 1856 to 1861 he was engaged in teaching. In the spring of 1858, while on his way from Philadelphia to Boston, Dr. Noyes lost many valuable books and narrowly escaped losing his life. He was a passenger on the steamer "Palmetto," which was wrecked by striking on a rock near Block Island, seven miles from shore. The boat broke in two in the middle, and the passengers, taking to the lifeboats, all reached the shore in safety, though several of them lost nearly all their worldly possessions. In 1862 he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Noyes served in the Fairfax Seminary Hospital from August, 1862, until April, 1863; was hospital steward and regimental postmaster of the 33d Regiment of Pennsylvania militia from June 26, 1863, to August 4, 1863; hospital steward of the 34th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry from August, 1863, to July, 1864; first assistant surgeon of the 4th Regiment of United States C. H. A. from July, 1864, to February, 1866. During the

latter period he had charge of the medical department of the regiment several months, and was acting surgeon-in-chief of the post at Columbus, Ky., in the summer of 1865. In 1866 Dr. Noyes located at Meigsville, Morgan County, Ohio, where he has since resided and practiced his profession, taking a high rank as a physician and a citizen. He served as president of the Morgan County Medical Society in 1877; was treasurer of that society in 1881, vice-president in 1882, and one of the censors in 1885. From 1877 to 1881 he was a member of the Zanesville Academy of Medicine, and is now a member of the Muskingum Valley District Medical Society. He is also a permanent member of the American Medical Association. 1884-5 he was president of the board of education of Meigsville Township. Since 1871 he has been an elder in the Presbyterian church and superintendent of the Sunday school; was president of the Meigsville Township Sunday School Association in 1880; is a member of the National Institute of Pharmacy, a life member of the Ohio State Sunday School Union, and served as district secretary of that body from 1882 to 1886. He is a life member of the Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Noyes received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Amherst College in 1881. He has contributed many articles to the press and has written articles on "The Circulation of the Blood," "The Functions of the Spleen," "Venesection and Its Substitutes," etc. He was married December 16, 1864, to Mrs. Margaret Stewart, widow of T. L. Stewart, who served as a sergeant in Company H, 92d regiment, O. V. I.

Of this union one child has been born, a daughter, Mary Nettie, who was married in 1885 to Rev. T. C. Petty, Ph. B., of the East Ohio Conference.

The first resident physician of Deavertown was Dr. Baldwin, who came in the year 1827. Previous to that time Dr. Little had prescribed for the "ills that flesh is heir to." Dr. Baldwin remained but a short time and in 1829 Dr. Mercer, of Chandlersville, came. He had the practice for five years, when he left. In 1833 Dr. Lytle established himself in Deavertown, and did an extensive business until 1845, when he disposed of his business to Dr. William H. Reeves, who was in active practice for about ten years. About 1845 Dr. U. K. Hurd, an able physician and an excellent gentleman, commenced the practice. He remained nineteen years, leaving in 1864. He removed to Odin, Illinois, where he now resides. Dr. Philip Kennedy came in 1853 and remained until his decease, in 1882. In 1867 Dr. J. C. Devol came. He practiced his profession in Deavertown and vicinity until his death, which occurred in 1872. Dr. J. R. Bell succeeded to his practice.

PHILIP KENNEDY, M. D.—One of the prominent characters of this county in medical circles was Dr. Philip Kennedy, of Deavertown, York Township. An Irishman by birth, his parents came to this country when he was an infant and located at Somerset, Perry County, where his mother is buried. While living at Somerset he acquired a good common school education, but it was acquired under difficulties that would have daunted one less determined than himself. On arriving at majority and while following his trade, that of a cabinet maker, he determined to read medi-



H. J. Voyes M.D.

cine. His preceptor was Dr. Jonathan Axline, of Uniontown, Muskingum County, Ohio. He graduated with honor at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, and established himself in practice at Uniontown in 1851 in connection with his preceptor. Two years after he came to Deavertown and entered upon the practice of his profession under very adverse circumstances. In a few years, however, he succeeded by means of that indomitable energy and untiring industry that always characterized him in building up an extensive and lucrative practice, which he held until his death, which occurred in 1882. This is largely to be attributed to the fact that he was a hard student and a conscientious and successful practitioner. In addition to his professional duties the doctor took an active interest in politics. An ardent republican, he received the nomination in 1859 for representative at the hands of his party, and after an active and earnest canvass was elected by a handsome majority over his opponent, Hon. James Moore. At the expiration of his term, two years after, he resumed the practice of his profession and followed it continuously with the exception of a short time spent in caring for the wounded soldiers after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, a service he was requested to perform by Governor Tod. The doctor was a charter member of the Morgan County Medical Society, also of the Zanesville Academy of Medicine and of the Perry County Medical Society, and for many years it was his custom to entertain once a year the members of these societies at his pleasant home. Dr. Kennedy married Elizabeth, daughter of Lisle Fulton, of Uniontown, who survives him. Ten children were born to

them, nine of whom grew up to be men and women. Dr. Kennedy was emphatically a self-made man. His early life was one of poverty and hardships, and whatever he accomplished he did alone and unaided. Perhaps no man in Southern Ohio was held in closer esteem by his medical brethren and the community in which he resided for more than a quarter of a century.

Dr. DILTZ, a native of Muskingum County, and a graduate of the Starling Medical College, came to Deavertown about 1883. He had previously been located at other points in the county. He is a young man of more than average ability and is rapidly obtaining a prominent place in the profession. He is a member of the Morgan County Medical Society.

LUCIUS P. CULVER, M. D., was born in Watertown, Washington County, August 17th, 1837. He received an academical education and began the study of medicine in 1858 in the office of P. H. Kelley, M. D. of Waterford, Ohio. He graduated with honor from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, March 9, 1861, and after a year spent in a reviewing course under the direction of his preceptor, began the practice of his profession at Reinersville, Morgan County, Ohio, in the spring of 1862, where, by his eminent skill as a physician, his honorable character and genial qualities as a man, his energy and strict attention to business, he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He holds a foremost position among the medical profession of the county. November 10, 1863, Dr. Culver entered the army as assistant surgeon of the 61st Regiment, O. V. I.; by the consolidation of the regiment with the 82d O. V. I. he became

assistant surgeon of the 82d. June 13, 1865, he was promoted to surgeon of the 82d, which position he filled with credit until the discharge of the regiment, July 24, 1865. He participated in the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., the campaign for the relief of Knoxville, Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and siege of Atlanta, the Savannah campaign and siege of Savannah, campaign of the Carolinas, the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, with many other engagements of less importance. After his return from the army he resumed his practice at Reinersville, where he now resides.

The first physicians in Stockport were Drs. William and David H. Berry, who came from Belmont County about 1840. The former remained here but a few months, but Dr. D. H. Berry remained and practiced several years. His health failing he returned to Belmont County, where he died. Sickness was quite prevalent for several years after the slackwater improvement, and Dr. Berry's practice was quite extensive. He was moderately successful.

After Dr. Berry, Dr. George Moncton was the principal physician for several years. He studied medicine in Waterford, under Dr. Bowman, and practiced in Stockport from 1843 to 1850, when he went to California.

Dr. JOHN S. ABBOTT was born in Washington County, Ohio, April 10th, 1824, and was educated in the common schools. He came to Morgan County in 1840 and began the study of medicine under Dr. James H. Berry and finished under Dr. James Bell, of Windsor township. He established himself in the practice of his profession in Stockport

in 1846 and has since been a useful and esteemed member of his profession. He was admitted to membership in the Morgan County Medical Society the same year, and is the oldest living member of that body. Dr. Abbott has served as president and vice-president and on the board of censors of the society. He is a democrat in politics and a Universalist in religious belief; a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years. Dr. Abbott was married April 22, 1847, to Lucretia White, of Morgan County. Their children are Henrietta, Henry, Louisa, John Q., May Bell, Jesse R. and Arthur, living. James B. was drowned when six years old.

Dr. JASON ROBERTS practiced for some years in this place in partnership with Dr. White. He came from McConnellsville, where he had studied medicine under the tuition of Dr. J. Alexander. From here he emigrated to Iowa. After his departure Dr. Abbott was for some time the only physician in the town.

Dr. J. W. WHITE was for many years one of the leading medical practitioners of Morgan County, and one of the most popular and influential citizens. He was born in Marietta November 3, 1819. In 1825 his parents settled on Big Bottom, in Windsor Township. He was educated at Oberlin College, read medicine under Dr. James Bell and graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1848. He settled at Windsor, where his practice soon became very large, and so continued until 1867, when he retired from active practice. Dr. White was a prominent member of the Masonic order and a republican in politics. He died February 2, 1875.

WESLEY EMMET GATEWOOD, M. D., son of Thomas and Esther Connel Gate-



W. Emmet Galtwood M.A.



wood, was born in Windsor Township, Morgan County, Ohio, October 23, 1845.

Like most farmer's boys of that period his summer's work upon the farm was alternated by a term at the district school in winter. In the primitive log schoolhouse with slab seats he received, despite the meager facilities afforded, the foundation for an excellent education. Here his ambition and aggressive energy made him the easy and acknowledged leader of a school of proud fame and enduring memory. By hard study, both at home and at school, aided by a retentive memory, he prepared himself for teaching, and at the age of nineteen we find him thus engaged. He continued teaching till 1869 with a record unexcelled. His love for the higher mathematics was dominant and carried him from algebra to the calculus without a teacher. His collection of problems in the higher mathematics with his original solutions, one of which required seven years, is believed to be the finest in the county.

In 1867 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Hiram Judson Noyes, M. D., of Unionville, Morgan County, Ohio. In the autumn of 1874 he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. In August, 1875, he entered the Dartmouth Medical College, New Hampshire, and was graduated from that venerable seat of learning, on the 3d of November, 1875. Returning to New York he re-entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and on the 21st of February, 1876, was graduated from that institution.

In June, 1876, he began to practice his profession in Stockport, and being

impressed with the importance of his vocation, he devoted himself to it with the utmost zeal and an indomitable energy and "courage that could not be battered down." In a short time his practice became so extensive as that it taxed the utmost power of a will and endurance that scorned the elements. No storm has ever stopped him — no, opposition has broken his purpose. He has traveled a rough road to results and built it with his own hands. The following are the names of those who studied medicine under his preceptorship: H. E. Bozman, M. D., T. J. Lyne, M. D., P. B. McSwords, M. D., J. B. Naylor, M. D., John S. Milner, Hiram Hart, Charles H. Harris, and John M. Gatewood.

He is a member of no society and a disciple of no man. Self-reliant, imperious and persistent, with an aggressive nature and a hereditary fixity of purpose that tolerates no intervention; the austerity of his nature is softened by warm and generous impulses—by sincere self-sacrifice and kindness of heart—by his charity and public spirit.

Among the salient points of his character are vigor of thought, energy of action, a native force and peculiar style of expression and a severe independence almost oppressive. Sensitive to injustice, injury or ingratitude, strong and earnest in his convictions, he regards a compromise as the left hand of weakness—asks and makes no concessions, and when compelled to break off friendships tears up the bridge to prevent its return. His friendship and his hostility need no certificate. His individuality is positive and strong and he keeps it under his own hat. He concedes and demands the largest personal freedom and contemplates a defeat as a mere adjourn-

ment in a death race for dominion Fertile in resource, careful in method, thoughtful, diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties he has been eminently successful in his profession. In possession of the most extensive, difficult and laborious practice ever controlled by one man in the history of the county, measured by the most exacting standard he is a living monument of earned success and usefulness. His ambition to earn and hold a useful position in the community in which he was reared has been amply gratified. The young men of the county may well emulate the example set by this "proud son of a proud mother." He is a hard student, a progressive thinker and a frequent contributor to the press. His writings are characterized by accuracy of method, originality and vigor of thought, clearness and force of expression. A cheerful conversationalist of fertile fancy, vigorous imagination and fair memory; a severe, unsparing satirist, indulging an unfortunate fondness for scathing sarcasm or keenest irony; he is a devoted admirer of the genius of language whatever its office in fact or fancy—the fate of an empire or the fall of a tear.

He is a monotheist, with a profound and enduring faith in the civilization that is built on the Book. In habit, manner, taste and dress he is natural and unassuming. Long devotion to scientific pursuits has developed a contemplative and severely analytic quality of mind, which finds contentment in the study of the immutable beauties of order and law. His convictions are the result of contemplation and are vigorously maintained under all circumstances. Democratic in sentiment, he concedes the largest liberty to others,

while any interference with his own is resented with prompt and prodigious energy.

In scorching sun—in winter's driving steel
His cheek was to the storm—but still
He kept his mother's pride—her iron will,
And earned the people's love—a priceless fame,
He watched the cradle, and the couch of pain
Relieved. Bright eyes grew brighter when he came.

DR. JAMES BELL practiced in Windsor several years, then moved to McConnelsville, where he remained a few years, then sold out to Dr. Brown. He was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College and was regarded as a capable physician. He went to Indiana and died in Terre Haute.

JAMES B. NAYLOR, M. D., one of the young physicians of the county, was born in Penn Township, Morgan County, Ohio, October 4, 1860. He received an academical education, which he made practically useful to himself and others by teaching. In 1882 he began the study of medicine with W. Emmet Gatewood, M. D., of Stockport, graduating from the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, in the class of 1886; was married to Miss Myrta, daughter of Captain C. J. Gibson, of Windsor, March 28, 1886.

The first medical practitioners in Chester Hill and vicinity were the physicians of Pennsville and Plymouth, and occasionally Dr. Johnson and others from McConnelsville. Dr. Jesse Foulke was in the place a short time prior to 1837. Dr. Isaac Huestis, who located here in 1837, was the first settled physician, and for years his practice was extensive.

Dr. John Boswell, not then a graduate, though he received a degree later, was in Chester Hill for a time about 1840, but never practiced much.

DR. ISAAC HUESTIS, a member of the religious Society of Friends, and the first resident physician of Chesterfield, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1810. In his early life he followed the vocation of a teacher. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Sylvanus Fisher, and established himself in the practice of his profession at Chesterfield in the summer of 1837. For many years he had a large and lucrative practice; he was frequently called in consultations and performed some very important and difficult surgical operations. It is said by physicians who know him intimately that as a surgeon and diagnostician he had few equals in this part of the State. He graduated from the Starling Medical College in 1848, and the following year was made a member of the Ohio State Medical Society. In 1856 he was a delegate to the American Medical Association, at Detroit, Michigan, and in 1858 was a delegate to a meeting of that body held in Washington, D. C. In 1867 he again attended as a member of that association a meeting held in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was elected an honorary member of the Morgan County Medical Society in 1881. But few men in the profession have a more enviable record as a physician and citizen or stand higher in the public esteem than Dr. Isaac Huestis.

DR. GEORGE MICHENER, a member of the religious Society of Friends, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in the year 1812. In early life he was engaged in farming and teaching. He studied medicine under Dr. Barack Michener, of Massillon, Ohio, and located at Chesterfield about the year 1840, where for some twenty years he was extensively and reputably engaged in the practice

of his profession. He removed to Cedar County, Iowa, in the year 1861, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine about three years. He died in the year 1864. Dr. George Michener was well esteemed as a citizen and member of society, and as a physician he had the confidence of the community in which he practiced.

SMITH BRANSON, M. D.—No physician, perhaps, is better or more favorably known in the southwestern part of Morgan County than Dr. Smith Branson, of Chesterfield. Born in 1822 in Belmont County, Ohio, he received a common school and academic education, though alike in character and kind. In 1841 he removed with his parents from Belmont to Washington County, Ohio, remaining there until 1847, when he went to Chesterfield and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. George Michener, one of the pioneer physicians of that section of the county. His course of reading was to some extent interrupted by other duties devolving on him, and it was not until 1852 that he graduated with honors at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. Immediately following his graduation he returned to Chesterfield and at once entered upon active practice. From the outset his professional qualifications were recognized, and he at once entered upon a lucrative practice that has continued to grow with each succeeding year. The doctor was a leading member of "The Washington, Morgan and Athens Medical Society" from its formation to its dissolution, and for some years was a member of the State and National Medical Association. In October, 1845, Dr. Branson was married to Miss Eliza Van Law. Three children were born to them, of whom two daugh-

ters, both married, are still living. Lelia E., married to Reece Larkin, Esq., is a resident of Bennett, Nebraska, and Eleanor is the wife of Dr. N. Wright, a practicing physician at Mountville, Morgan County, Ohio. In 1853, Dr. Branson was a candidate for representative from Morgan County on the free-soil ticket. Upon the organization of the prohibition party he became one of its most active and influential members, receiving successively the nomination for State senator from the 14th district, member of the State constitutional convention from Morgan County, and member of congress from the 15th district. Although his party has always been in the minority the doctor has not lost faith in its principles, and next to his chosen profession it has received the best thoughts of a cultured intellect.

DR. ISAAC PARKER located at Chesterfield in June, 1845, and has been a resident of the village and engaged in active practice ever since. The Doctor was born at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, August 15, 1815. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and as a consequence he received a good education, graduating at Friends' Seminary, Mount Pleasant, in 1836. The same year he began the study of medicine with Dr. William Farmer of Salineville, Columbiana County, and continued to read under his tuition the ensuing three years. Then, in order to pay his preceptor, he assisted him in his practice for one year. Dr. Parker was too poor to attend lectures at any medical college, but received his certificate to practice from the Columbiana Medical Society in March, 1840. Some time after he formed a partnership with Dr. Stille, at

Somerton, Belmont County, and practiced with him at that point for the ensuing two years. At this time his health failed him and he did not resume the active practice of his profession again until after his removal to Chesterfield. In 1847 he was married to Miss Frances C. Hodgins. Three children were born to them, only one of whom is now living—Dr. A. J. Parker. For a number of years the Doctor was a member of and a portion of the time president of "The Morgan, Washington and Athens Medical Society," a regular auxiliary of the State Medical Society, and represented by two delegates in the National Medical Association. Dr. Parker has always taken an active interest in politics and has usually held radical views upon any question he espoused. In 1847 he was elected mayor of Chesterfield, serving two terms, and in 1875 was a candidate for congress on the prohibition ticket in the 15th district. He is now an ardent republican. The Doctor is still in the professional business and enjoys a lucrative practice.

ANDERSON JUDKINS PARKER, M. D.—One of the rising young physicians of Morgan County is Dr. Anderson Judkins Parker, of Chesterfield. He was born at Chesterfield in 1856, and after a thorough academic course began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. N. Wright, of that place. He graduated from Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, in 1881, and immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession at his birthplace, where he has since remained. For some years he has been an active and leading member of Morgan County and Muskingum Valley District Medical Societies. In 1876 the Doctor was mar-



Charles Robbison

ried to Miss Mintie Patterson, of Chestersfield, and one child, a son, has been the result of the union. Dr. Parker is an accomplished physician, as his large and steadily growing practice testifies. He takes great interest in educational matters and for some years past has officiated as president of the school board of his native village. That he has a bright future before him those who know him best are most ready to assert.

DR. E. G. COULSON, of Pennsville, was born in the village of Georgetown, Harrison County, Ohio, August 18, 1821, and came to Morgan County in 1841. He received a thorough academical education, and at the age of seventeen commenced teaching, which avocation he followed for some years. He pursued a thorough course of study in medicine under several preceptors, more for the love of the science than with any view of future practice. In 1853 this part of the country was visited with a very malignant type of dysentery, which prevailed as an epidemic, and at the urgent solicitation of his friends he was induced to enter upon the active practice of his profession. His success was such that he obtained an extensive and lucrative practice at the outset; in fact, it was only limited by his powers of endurance. He is now rapidly approaching the sunset of life, and is still devotedly following the calling in which he has been engaged for more than one-third of a century. No one has enjoyed to a greater extent than he the confidence of his patrons; no one has had a larger share of the public esteem or the courtesies of the profession. He is one of the pioneer members of the Morgan County Medical Society. In 1875 he

was a delegate to the State Medical Society, and by it appointed a delegate to the American Medical Association in Philadelphia in 1876. In the antebellum days the Doctor was a pronounced anti-slavery man and one of the projectors of the Underground Railroad in Morgan County. At the break-out of the war he threw his whole soul into the cause, and entered the army in 1861, and served as private, nurse, hospital steward, surgeon by detail, and came out as captain of volunteers in 1864. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, Siegel's retreat from Martinsburg, and other minor engagements.

In 1854 the Doctor was married to Miss L. M. White, of Maryland, a very estimable lady. She was the mother of thirteen children. Her decease occurred September 29, 1884. In his religion the Doctor is liberal. His creed is embraced in one word—Charity.

It is not necessary to say that he affiliates with the republican party.

LEROY S. HOLCOMB, M. D., the present representative of Morgan County in the State legislature, was born in Deaverton, Ohio, September 21, 1839. His father, Robert Holcomb, was a native of New Jersey, and came to Perry County, this State, in 1816, from thence to Deaverton, where he married Miss Margaret Dodds. He reared a family of five children, Leroy S. being the eldest. He passed his boyhood in Deaverton and received an academical education. For a time he engaged in teaching, but this avocation not proving congenial he came to McConnelsville and entered the employ of J. B. Stone, one of the prominent merchants of the place. During the time Company D, 97th O. V. I., was recruited,

and he was one of the first to connect himself with that organization. He was in the battles of Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Franklin, Tenn. In the latter engagement he was seriously wounded, and on account of physical disability was discharged from the service. He returned to his home, and the following year commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Philip Kennedy, of his native town. He graduated in 1869 from the Ohio Medical College, and the following year he established himself in the practice of his profession at Pennsville, Ohio, where he has since remained. In 1885 he received the nomination for representative, and was elected by a handsome majority. The Doctor is prominently connected with the order of "Odd Fellows," and is deputy grand master of Morgan County.

Dr. Holcomb has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Anna, daughter of William Foulke. She died in May of 1871, and in 1872 he was again married to Miss Eliza Scott, of Pennsville, who died in 1885, leaving three children, Anna M., Herold C. and Edith D. The Doctor is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and a gentleman highly esteemed, not only as a physician but as a citizen and neighbor.

NEHEMIAS WRIGHT, one of the rising young physicians of the county, was born at Chesterfield, Ohio, December 25, 1849. He received a liberal common school education, and graduated from the Miami Medical College in 1876. From 1875 to 1876 he served as a resident physician in the Cincinnati Hospital, and shortly after commenced practice in Chesterfield. In 1880 he removed to Mountville, where he is now located.

Dr. Wright evidences many of the qualifications of the successful practitioner, and is rapidly attaining a foremost position among the physicians of the county. He has been a member of the Morgan Medical Society since 1876.

MILES B. DAVIS, M.D., was born in Union Township, Morgan County, Ohio, October 7, 1849. His parents died when he was a child, and at the age of eleven years he was thrown upon his own resources. Through the kindness of an uncle he was sent to school, and so well did he improve his opportunities that at the age of seventeen he commenced teaching, an occupation he followed for fourteen years. His vacations were spent in select schools and at the National Normal at Lebanon, and in this way obtained an academical education. In 1869 he began the study of medicine with Drs. Storer and Priest, of Millerstown, Ohio. He completed his preparatory course, however, with James Davis, M.D., of Ringgold, Ohio, and graduated with honors from the Starling Medical College in February of 1882. In May following he established himself in the practice of his profession at Rosseau, where he has built up an extensive and lucrative business. He is a member of the Morgan County Medical Society, and has already obtained a prominent place among the younger members of the profession. The Doctor is emphatically a "self-made man." From early youth he has been dependent upon his own exertions, not only for his education, but for everything else. His career is one which young men should emulate.

DR. JAMES DAVIS.—The subject of this notice was born near Ringgold, March 26, 1827, and passed his early life on a farm, attending the common

schools until he was competent to teach and afterward engaging in that occupation winters. He also learned carpentry and worked at that business till about 1854, meantime devoting his leisure hours to the study of medicine. His medical preceptor was Dr. Daniel Rusk of Malta. Dr. Davis began active practice about 1859 and has since pursued his profession in Ringgold and vicinity, where he is much honored and respected as a citizen and a useful member of his profession. He became a member of the Morgan County Medical Society in 1875. He married, first, Nancy Chapple; and after her death, Frances Reese, and is the father of four sons and two daughters living—five of the children being those of the second marriage. His oldest son, John D. Davis, is the present county surveyor.

DR. E. W. HALL, a native of Muskingum County, studied medicine under Dr. J. F. Leeper, of Rural Dale, graduated at the Starling Medical College in Columbus and began practice in Bristol in 1885.

MORGAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a medical society at the office of Johnson & Dawes, in McConnellsville, on the 23d of November, 1839; present, Drs. Samuel Martin, Perley B. Johnson, J. C. Clark, Edward Dawes, Lyman Little, H. H. Little and Charles Robertson. At this meeting a constitution, drafted by Drs. Johnson, Clark and L. Little, was adopted, and the following officers were chosen: Charles Robertson, president; Edward Dawes, secretary; Samuel Martin, treasurer; John C. Clark, Lyman Little and P. B. Johnson, censors.

The constitution prescribes that only

such persons as have a license or diploma from some medical society or college, or have passed a satisfactory examination before the censors, shall be eligible to membership in the society.

The society was formally organized in 1840 and incorporated in 1842. The presidents of the society have been Charles Robertson, who served several terms, P. B. Johnson, Lyman Little, J. H. Brown, J. S. Reeves, J. S. Abbott, Daniel Rusk, H. J. Noyes, Philip Kennedy, J. Alexander, L. S. Holcomb and perhaps others.

The following list contains the names and date of admission of all who have been admitted to membership in the society. Those whose names are marked with a * are deceased.

Charles Robertson,* Edward Dawes,* Perley B. Johnson,* Samuel Martin,* John C. Clark,* Lyman Little, H. H. Little, H. C. Grimmel, 1840; Dearman Williams,* James Rusk,* C. B. Large, R. G. McLane, David R. Berry, Wm. H. Berry, J. G. Shoch, 1842; Custis Woodruff,* Isaac T. Shartle,* 1843; Nathaniel McNichols, James Little, P. A. Heitz, U. K. Hurd, 1844; Hiram Dover,* John Hull,* Wm. H. Reeves, James Bell,* John S. Abbott,* Aaron Plumly, 1846; Wm. F. Grubb,* Daniel Rusk, 1847; Arthur Taggart, Wm. W. Wood, 1848; James S. Reeves, 1849; J. W. White,* James Hull,* J. H. Brown, Wm. C. Lenhart, John Alexander, 1855; Philip Kennedy,* E. G. Tracy, 1856; James McMurray,* 1857; M. McConnell,* 1859; Walter Moore, 1861; John Ewing, Wm. B. Hedges, W. R. Kelly, 1867; Joseph E. Brown, Hiram J. Noyes, Leroy S. Holcomb, L. P. Culver, 1871; E. G. Coulson, James Davis, James Tracy, 1874; Orin W. Ward, D. M. Thurston, James O'Far-

nell, 1875; N. Wright, 1876; T. J. Bingham, 1880; J. E. Leeper, N. J. Piper,* A. J. Parker, 1881; G. L. Kennedy, Miles B. Davis, 1882.

Members now residing in the county; J. S. Abbott, Stockport; John Alexander, J. H. Brown, J. E. Brown, John Ewing, W. R. Kelly, T. J. Bingham, McConnellsville; Daniel Rusk, Malta; L. P. Culver, Reinersville; L. S. Holcomb, E. G. Coulson, Pennsville; G. L. Kennedy, Deavertown; H. J. Noyes, Unionville; James Davis, Ringgold; N. Wright, Mountville; Isaac Huestis, A. J. Parker, Chester Hill; E. G. Tracy, Morganville; M. B. Davis, Rosseau.

The records of this society are too voluminous and technical to be of general interest, one extract, however, of more than ordinary interest is given below:

February 21, 1874, at the time when the "Women's Crusade" temperance movement was in progress, the society unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions. As a temperance utterance from such an authority the resolution attracted much attention:

"WHEREAS, the use of alcoholic spirits as a beverage is demoralizing, as is demonstrated by its effects in destroying men mentally, physically and morally; in disrupting domestic relations, and spreading ruin and misery in every conceivable form; and while we condemn its use and the keeping of it in any place of resort for dispensation as a beverage, yet as physicians we claim that as a remedial agent there is for it no substitute, and that in the manufac-

ture of the most important remedies it is absolutely required and cannot be dispensed with; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we will, as we have heretofore, employ all proper means to discourage the use of alcoholic spirits in any way that may tend to create an appetite for strong drink or encourage intemperance.

"*Resolved*, That we regard the use of alcoholic spirits under proper restrictions and regulations as a necessary medicinal and mechanical agent.

"*Resolved*, That as conservators of the public health we deem it our duty to use whatever remedial agent we believe conducive to the welfare and interest of our patients, and we cannot permit others to dictate to us the remedies we shall use in the treatment of disease."

This utterance was made for the purpose of more explicitly defining the position of the society, which, on January one preceding had passed a resolution to the following effect:

"WHEREAS, the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage is used [*sic*] to an alarming extent in all ranks and conditions of society, with the opinion that it is not attended with any bad effects on life and health if it is not used to excess, but also that it is a safe remedy in the hands of the people for any trivial or imaginary ill; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we deprecate the indiscriminate use of alcoholic spirits as a beverage, and we regard it as too potent an agent to be prescribed by any but those whose education has qualified them to treat disease."



A. W. Cornell

FROM PHOTOGRAPH OF A PAINTING MADE IN 1832.

CHAPTER XVII.

McCONNELSVILLE.

ORIGINAL PLAT OF THE TOWN, 1817—DONATION OF LOTS BY GENERAL McCONNEL—JACOB KAHLE, THE FIRST SETTLER—THE PIONEERS OF THE VILLAGE—HOTEL KEEPERS—MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS—ANECDOTES—A PICTURE OF PIONEER VILLAGE LIFE—LATER SETTLERS AND INDUSTRIES—BANKS—INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN—PROPERTY HOLDERS IN 1836—LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS, 1836-1866—A GLANCE AT THE NAMES OF FORMER BUSINESS MEN—BUSINESS OF 1886—REMINISCENCES—CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH, 1820—TELEGRAPH COMPANIES—EARLY SCHOOLS—THE NEW SCHOOLHOUSE—TEMPERANCE WORK IN THE TOWN AND COUNTY—EARLY TEMPERANCE WORKERS—THE McCONNELSVILLE ORDINANCE—CHURCHES OF McCONNELSVILLE—LODGES—BIOGRAPHIES.

IN the spring of 1817 the plat of the village of McConnellsville was made by William Montgomery, surveyor for General Robert McConnell, the proprietor, who then resided in Mnskingum County. The town site, with the exception of one or two small "patches," was then a forest of poplar, hickory, beech and elm of immense size, with dense undergrowth.

The original plat of the town included only ninety-two lots, and is known to owners and conveyancers as "The Old Town." It is bounded on the north by the alley north of Liberty Street; on the east by the alley east of East Street; on the south by the river, and on the west by the alley west of West Street. The situation is certainly a favorable one, and the plat an improvement on others of a more recent date.

From the location which is about equidistant from Athens, Cambridge, Zanesville and Marietta, it would seem that General McConnell had the future county seat and county in view when

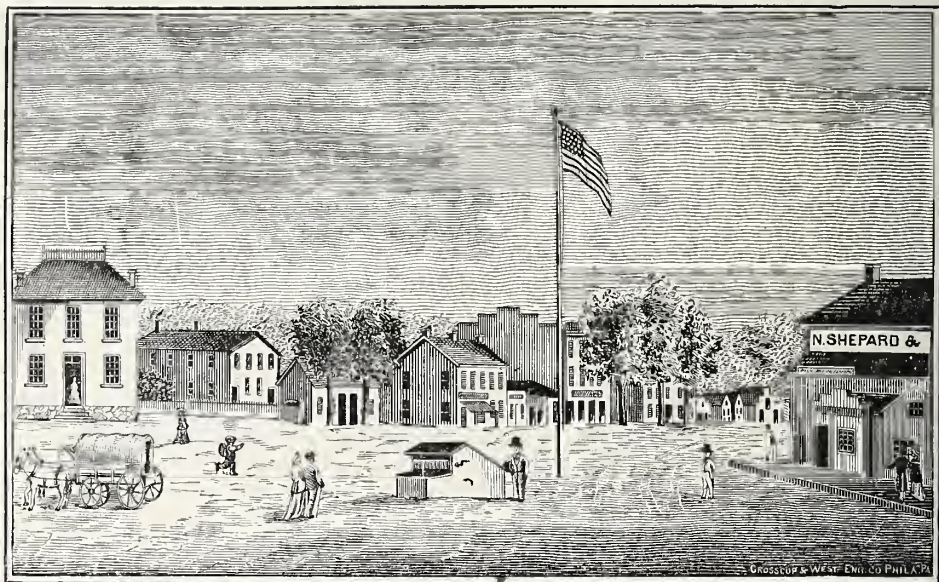
he purchased the land of the government in 1805, paying \$1.75 per acre for it. At all events, after the formation of the county, as an inducement to make McConnellsville the county seat, he donated several lots for public purposes: Town lots number 15, 22, 29 and 30 for public buildings;* two squares of five acres for a "military parade ground," one of which is now the village green and the other the grove. He also donated lots number 1 and 2 of the second addition to the Presbyterian Church, lots 13 and 14 to the Friends;† lots 11 and 12 of the second addition to the Methodists; two lots on the north side of Jefferson, between main and West Streets, to the Baptists; a lot for a market place; lots for school buildings, and to the county a portion of the present cemetery.

*Lots 15 and 22 were afterward sold by the county—15 to Michael Devin and 22 to Thomas Devin—for the purpose of securing money to aid in the erection of the courthouse and jail.

†The lots given to the Friends and Baptists were afterward devoted to different purposes.

The first settler of McConnelsville was Jacob Kahler, who located in the fall of 1817. He had previously built a double log cabin on what is now Jefferson Street, near the corner of Poplar. The cabin was afterward used for some years by Alexander McConnel as a currier's shop in connection with his tannery adjoining. Kahler subsequently built a frame house, the first in the town on lot 7, corner of Liberty and West Streets. He was a carpenter.

generally, and from his bar dealt out liquid refreshments at moderate prices. For some years his hostelry was the chief resort for all who visited the town. He was licensed "to keep tavern" at the second regular term of court, July 5, 1819—license fee, \$7. His house had two rooms on the ground floor and two above. One of the lower rooms served as kitchen and dining-room, while the other was baggage-room, bar-room, sitting-room and par-



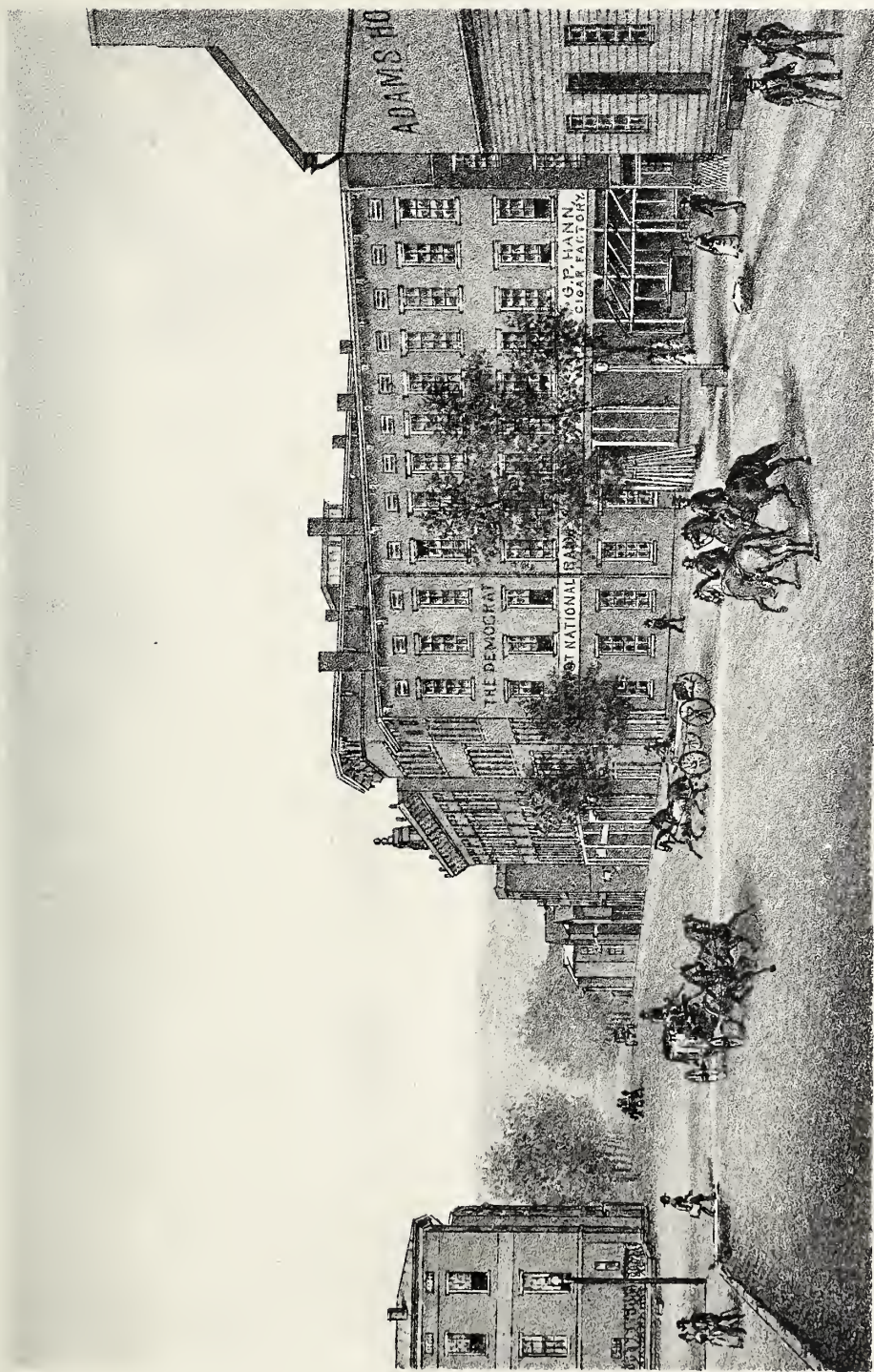
McCONNELLSVILLE IN 1840.

The second house in the town was erected on lot 19, West Street, by Thomas Moore. He left in 1820.

James Young, brickmaker, tavern keeper and justice of the peace, erected a story-and-a-half log house on lot 64, southwest corner of Main and Union Streets, and there, besides balancing the scales of justice for the township, furnished veal, venison and a variety of other viands to suit the tastes of lawyers, judges and court attendants

lor combined. The upper rooms furnished the sleeping accommodations.

On lot 79, northwest corner of Main and Water Streets, a two-story log house was erected, and opened to the public under the euphonious title of "The Sign of the Buck." In its day it was the resort of the *élite* of the valley, and in it many a joyous couple joined in the reel, quadrille or waltz to the inspiring music of a fiddle. But now—



Mc CONNELLSVILLE IN 1886.

"Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,
Crumbled in heaps, its moldering ruins lie."

The proprietor, James Larrison, for some years carried the weekly mail on horseback from Zanesville to Marietta; he was prompt and efficient in his duty. He carried a large tin horn at his side, upon which he blew a shrill blast as he entered or took his departure from each place. He was the first tavern-keeper of the village.

Another early tavern-keeper was Jacob P. Springer, the first sheriff of the county. His tavern was something of an improvement, and was kept in a frame building on lot 28.

Jacob Adams, the first merchant, and for many years one of the most prominent citizens, arrived in 1819, bringing with him his family, goods for his store, and the frame for the building, with counter, shelves, etc., already prepared. His store was on the southwest corner of the public square. The year of his arrival he set about building a brick house—the first in the town—which in 1820 was open to the public as the Adams House, a name which it still retains. With additions and alterations it has been continuously occupied as a hotel and is now kept by a son of the original proprietor.

According to the personal recollection of the late Judge Gaylord the following men, with their families, were residents of the town on April 1, 1819:

Jacob Kahler	on lot No. 9
Moore & Paschal . . .	" " 19
Jacob P. Springer . .	" " 28
Jonathan Porter . . .	" " 25
Jonathan Williams . .	" " 51
Jacob Adams, on lots No. 42, 44 and 57	
Lewis Ramey	on lot No. 61
James Young	" " 64

Robert Robinson . . .	on lot No. 65
Philip Kahler	" " 66
Timothy Gaylord . . .	" " 67
Jacob R. Price	" " 79
Jacob Larrison. . . .	" " 79

Drs. Sannel A. Barker and General Alexander McConnel were single men and residents of the village. Dr. Barker was the only physician and was the first county clerk, first school master and first postmaster. General McConnel boarded with Jacob Kahler and had a tan yard in what is now the northwest part of the town. All the settlers, with the exceptions noted, had children, and most of the families were large. The number of inhabitants was then about seventy-five, of whom fully two thirds were children.

Jacob R. Price at one time county treasurer, was the village blacksmith. He died in Missouri. Robert Robinson and Timothy Gaylord were shoemakers. Both died in the village. Gaylord was the first county recorder, afterward auditor, justice, etc.

Jonathan Porter, Lewis Ramey, and Jacob Kahler were carpenters. Porter was the first tax collector. Jacob Kahler did some work as a millwright. Philip Kahler was chiefly engaged in cultivating the soil. Jonathan Williams, from Baltimore, was also a carpenter and joiner, and the first in the village. He came from Baltimore and first worked on the Adams House. He was the leader of the "Junto" faction of local politics. He was a man of great energy and courage, and withal somewhat eccentric. He was usually present in every crowd where there was likely to be any excitement, and on such occasions always bore with him a heavy lignum vitæ stick, by him called the "Old Presbyterian." He

was the second county auditor. He removed to New Orleans and died there.

Price, the blacksmith, was a very estimable man, though somewhat quick tempered. As an example of the last-named characteristic, it is related of him that on one occasion he became engaged in a political discussion with a man by the name of Clymer, who had just purchased a small quantity of butter, which he was carrying home on a plate. The controversy became hot, the lie was passed, and Price dashed the plate, butter and all, in the man's face. For this offense he was arrested and tried. At the trial it was stated that it was a clear case of assault and battery. "No, no," said Price in his shrill, piping voice, "just a case of salt and butter." The justice evidently held the same opinion, as he rendered his decision in Price's favor.

Honest, unobtrusive John Hughes was among the first to locate, and erected a two-story log house on lot number 1, at Gravel Point, adjoining which was his smithy. He had the esteem and respect of all who knew him.

Soon after Adams opened his store an Englishman named Robert Winter came from St. Clairsville. Early in 1820 he engaged in the mercantile business, having erected on lot 32, on the square, a brick house for a store and dwelling. Winter was only a brief resident. About 1826 George Johnson built the brick house since owned and occupied by John R. Bozman, on Center Street, between West and Poplar, and John Collison the brick house on lot 15, southwest corner of Liberty and West Streets. These, with the Adams House and the old courthouse, were the only brick buildings up to 1826, at which

time the number of buildings in the town, public and private, numbered about thirty-five.

Jacob Adams conducted the mercantile business alone and in partnership with his brother-in-law, Worley C. Shugert, from 1819 until 1835 or 1836. They were among the leading merchants of the valley at that day.

Another early store was that of Edwin Corner, who was granted a mercantile license for one year for \$20 at the March term of court, 1820. His establishment stood on the northwest corner of Center and East Streets. Mr. Corner kept hotel in the same building, the store being in the east end. In 1822 the firm consisted of Edwin Corner and John B. Stone. They dissolved partnership about 1830. John B. Stone & Co. afterward continued business on the opposite side of the street, where Mr. Stone (later) erected the brick building which now forms the east end of the Stanbery Block. Stone & Co. were succeeded by C. B. Bozman, and he by T. D. Clancy & Co.

In 1825 Luther D. Barker opened a store in a frame building east of the old courthouse, moving thence to the building now occupied by his son, C. L. Barker, one of the most prominent merchants of the town.

Other early merchants were Alexander Simpson and Robert McConnel. Simpson began business in the building erected by Winter. He continued in business nearly up to the time of his death. Robert McConnel kept store a few years only. He was succeeded by Joseph Chambers, and he by Goodsill Buckingham, a very enterprising merchant, who closed out the business.

Soon after William Dawes offered a variety of commodities for sale in the

building erected by Winter. After a number of years he sold out to Nathaniel Shepard. Thomas Devin also had a stock of goods in a building which he erected on a lot bought of the county commissioners in the rear of the old courthouse. In after years his brother, Michael Devin, kept store farther up Main Street on the west side.

The condition of society was one of simplicity, when a hunting shirt with a fringed cape was as comfortable as a swallow-tail or ulster, and a neatly made calico gown adorned the wearer as becomingly as the glossy fabric of to-day. A retrospect points to the fact that the pioneer merchants have all passed away, and that Jacob Adams, who was the first, was also the last to pass over futurity's dark road. The usual variety of mechanics, so necessary to the building up of a town in the woods, were here prepared to ply their several vocations. The blacksmith, carpenter and shoemaker were present in the plural number, and other trades had their representatives.

For several years the streets were obstructed by logs, stumps and piles of brush, and over parts of the town the trees stood. The brush was burned for bonfires at night, the trees and logs for fuel, free to all. As to the stumps, the legend is that instead of arresting the drunken man in the street and taking him before his honor, the mayor, to be sent to the workhouse to be boarded, it was customary to furnish the offender with a mattock, and direct him to dig up a stump, larger or smaller, in proportion to the drunk. And thus as the demand for a staple commodity increased, the surplus of unprofitable incumbrances decreased, with perceptible beneficial effects in both cases.

"In the early years of the village," states Judge Gaylord, "the people lived as all people do who settle down in the wilderness. They were far away from the enjoyments, advantages and opportunities of the older settlements and of the present day. The river was their only thoroughfare; the keelboat, the pirogue and the canoe were the only means of transportation. Roads we had none, except bridle paths across the country from one neighborhood to another. At this time, however, there was an important and much-traveled road leading from Marietta to Zanesville and across the county through Centre and Bristol Townships, which so continued until the introduction of steamboats upon the river. Zanesville was the only available point at that time where our grists were ground, except here and there horse-mills scattered through the country, where the neighbors procured their cornmeal.

"'Hog and hominy,' venison, bear, turkey, corn bread, spice and sassafras tea were the common table spread; but among the well-to-do families 'store coffee,' 'Young Hyson' and wheat bread appeared on wash-days or when there was company. In those days the people were truly kind and hospitable, and at all times ready and willing to assist each other in their labors to fell the forest, build the cabin and advance the work of improvement. The political party spirit of the present day had no place or countenance among our people. Not until the great contest for the presidency in 1824, between Jackson, Clay, Adams and Crawford, was it that our people were politically somewhat exercised by the example set them by the outside barbarians. Newspapers were then but few and not much read.

A few copies of the Zanesville papers (*Messenger*, and *Express or Gazette*) and some other stray sheets were procured and handed about among the villagers, and perused with great interest and delight. On political, foreign, general and domestic views our people were kept pretty well posted, as far as it could be done by a mail once a week from Zanesville."

The first blacksmith, as already stated, was Jacob R. Price, at a little log house on South Main Street. James Woodington succeeded in the same shop and the same business. Mr. Price moved to the southwest corner of Union Street. Subsequently near the same locality was George Powell, who erected the brick building now the Partesins steam flouring mill. Afterward, without reference to time or place, were Amos Conaway, whilom mayor of the village and colonel of a rifle regiment; Levi Muncy, Evans, Ballou and others. At present John H. Wheeler and John H. Bell work at the anvil and have a wagon shop in connection. John Bain is also a wagon and carriage maker and blacksmith. N. C. Lukens for a number of years had a wagon maker and blacksmith's shop on Front Street, above the bridge, until failing health compelled him to abandon the business.

David Holbrook, recently deceased, was the first to commence the manufacture of carriages and wagons. He established his shop in 1829 on lot 22, corner of Penn and Center Streets, afterward moving to Parade street.

A similarity of a part of the vocation of a blacksmith presents to notice the boot and shoemaker, though the resemblance has now almost entirely disappeared. In years gone by, in his

shanty at the cross-roads, or in the village, the blacksmith's regular work at night was the forging of horse-shoes, the glowing metal furnishing the light necessary to give them shape. Now his shoes are machine-made. So with the boot and shoemaker: the machine, armed with the needle and waxed cord, with lengthened stitches, takes the place of the awl. The pegs which he used to shape from the maple block with the knife on his lapboard are now made by machinery and furnished by the barrel. The first shoemaker in town was Robert Robinson. Near by, on lot 69, south part of West Street, in 1819, Timothy Gaylord furnished shoes to order, either pegged or stitched. He was an integral part of one of the local political parties, and in politics, as well as in other matters, was positive in the expression of opinion, and although not hasty in the formation, adhered tenaciously to it regardless of the reasoning advanced for an adverse proposition.

John Lansley in 1828 or '29 opened a shop in the log house, lot 37, south side of Center, west of West Street. Later Joel Robb, afterward treasurer of the county, was a manufacturer of boots and shoes.

The craft outside of the shoe stores is now represented by Dan Marion, J. H. Riley, A. P. Sheridan and J. W. Mead.

The pioneer carpenters were Jonathan Porter, who was the first treasurer of the county, and William Fouts. The name of Fouts has since been a continuity in the trade, and one of the name obtained some celebrity in building the bridge across the river to Malta, after the failure of the incompleting iron structure.



Luther D Barker



The first of the chronometrical branch of mechanics was Alexander R. Pinkerton, who in 1820 plied his trade in the front room of his residence, southwest corner of East and Center streets, and occasionally assisted in regulating the local politics of the township and village. He was succeeded by his son, David C., who continued the business of silversmith and jeweler until he was elected probate judge. He was subsequently appointed clerk in one of the departments at Washington.

In 1831 or 1832 Charles E. Baldwin, from Baltimore, Maryland, built a neat little frame shop where is now the north end of the Morris Music Hall, and opened a fair stock of jewelers' goods, watches, clocks, etc. He was a "fine old gentleman" of the aristocratic stamp, with a tenacious confidence in his skill as a "watchmaker, silversmith and jeweler." His standard clock was always accurate—the mere intimation to the contrary being sufficient to excite his ire to a greater extent than a reference to the battle of Bladensburg, in which he was said to have served, distinguishing himself in the retreat.

Somewhere about this time—the date, as well as the subject, as Toots says, "is of no consequence"—a Mr. McKay opened a shop as a clock and watchmaker where the bank now stands, and, by fawning, flattery and brag, gained such popular confidence that he was enabled to make a fair display of watches in his window. His shop was robbed of all the watches and a small stock of tinselled jewelry. No arrests were made—but Mr. McKay was soon a non-resident.

After the demise of Mr. C. E. Bald-

win, Charles Clymer repaired and regulated time-keepers. In addition to his qualifications as a mechanic, he had the reputation of being somewhat quizzical, and would frequently sell rare seeds, and occasionally an osage orange, as tropical fruit.

The hatters of the village might be included in the list of "things that were." At an early date John Scott, in the old Larrison House, made hats; he was the first in town. In 1828 William Green opened a shop. About the same time Edwards & Gilbert started business. They sold to Joseph Laughlin, from St. Clairsville, who continued until his decease. In 1848 Webb & Eckly took the shop. In the fall of 1848 Henson Spence announced to the citizens of the town and vicinity that he had commenced the hatting business, and could "furnish fastidious gentlemen with hats that can't be surpassed for neatness and durability east of the Rocky Mountains." He continued to occupy the same room for the same purpose until his death.

Robert A. Pinkerton was the cabinet-maker of 1821, in the rear of his father's residence, and for a number of years made and supplied the requisites in that line for the parlor and bedroom. But in the more recent years he has also furnished the dwelling place for those who "softly lie and sweetly sleep low in the ground."

Samuel T. Clymer opened a cabinet maker's shop in 1828, occupying a part of the house on the corner of Center and Penn streets, but only remained a few years.

The first timmer was John R. Robertson, who opened a shop in a small log house then the property of T. M. Gaylord corner of West and Poplar streets.

After he discontinued business his father, Robert Robertson, in 1835 took the tools, which years before had been made under his supervision in St. Clairsville, and commenced business in the room originally built for the office of the *Morgan Sentinel*, east of West street, where he continued until his death in 1842.

Lewis Harter, as a tinner, commenced business in April, 1859.

In 1836 George P. Morris, who had previously, to a limited extent, worked at the business on his farm above Rokeby, came to town and built a brick dwelling on Center street, east of Penn, and commenced the manufacture of tinware. In 1849 he built the first part of the block on the square, and with additions in 1851, '53 and '73 it covers nearly the entire front of two lots on Center Street.

Adjoining the Adams House is a two-story brick, built by Samuel Thompson, who for a few years had in it a produce store. He sold the building to H. M. Cochran, who put in it a full stock of hardware, and continued the business until the stock was bought by C. H. Morris & Co.

West of the terminus of Jefferson street is the steam sawmill and sash and door factory, which by a joint stock company was put in operation in 1868. After one or two changes in the management for the better, it came under the control of a company, which, with a capital of \$10,000, is doing a profitable business, employing ten or twelve hands.

Among the "things that were" above the steam saw mill was the Carbon Oil Refinery, which under the proprietorship of Captain Stewart commenced operations in 1861, about the time of

the development of the crude material in the county. In about a year it became the property of a joint stock company. Another company was formed later who continued the business for six years, when the establishment was sold to the Standard Oil Company.

At the southern terminus of Main Street, on the bank of the river, was the foundry, built about 1839, and operated for several years by James L. Gage. It was afterward sold to and operated by David Dickerson until 1868, when it was sold to H. M. Cochran and C. B. Bozman, who continued it in operation until 1879, when it was discontinued, and the steam-engine, patterns, lathes and other fixtures pertaining to the machine shop were sold. The lots and building passed into the possession of Captain William Davis.

In the early years tobacco was recognized as one of the staples of the county, and as the crop always commanded a fair price on the market there was an incentive to the proprietor of a farm in the woods and a new log cabin to clear an additional patch for tobacco.

Prior to 1838 the masticators of the weed were indebted for the article in plug form to other than home manufactories, and it is only within very recent years that Ohio tobacco has been manufactured into plug at all in this town.

In 1838 the pioneer tobacconist, Lowrey Cochran, came from Zanesville and located on half of lot 18, corner of Center and Poplar streets, where he manufactured cigars and other varieties. Here his unaided energy, honesty of purpose and close attention to business commanded the confidence of the community, and his efforts were rewarded by a prosperous increase of business,

continuing until his death (from cholera) at Marietta in 1850.

The business was continued by his brother, H. M. Cochran, until 1854, when he purchased the entire interest and located the factory at the junction of Centre, Vine and Front Streets. The building was remodeled, and with the modern improvements in presses and other machinery was enabled to do a more extensive business, and the product in 1862 reached the aggregate of 150,000 pounds per annum. At that time the general government took an interest in the concern, and during the six years ending in 1868 Mr. Cochran paid \$125,000 taxes on the amount manufactured. He then sold an interest in the business and it was continued under the firm name of "Cochran Tobacco Company" until 1878. During this time the factory paid about \$200,000 taxes to the general government. In 1878 Mr. Cochran again took the entire charge of the factory, and in 1883 manufactured on an average 200,000 pounds of plug tobacco. Recently he has removed his business to Zanesville.

The J. L. Cochran Company tobacco factory, commenced in 1879, in the large brick building east of the court house, with all the modern improvements in machinery and practical acquirements, and at the present manufactures in the aggregate about 175,000 pounds of plug tobacco.

Geo. P. Hann, in the Morris block, has a tobacco store and manufactures about 1,000,000 cigars per year.

The principal market for tobacco has been in Baltimore. The first to buy, pack and ship was George Campbell, in 1846. In 1847 John Hiatt, in addition to a dry goods store, had a warehouse

on the northwest corner of Center and Poplar for that purpose.

A few years since Mr. Morris packed tobacco in a large building attached to the old foundry, and is now engaged in the same business in Malta.

In the early years drug stores were seldom separate institutions, nor were groceries and saloons, and on looking over the old newspaper files of 1827 and a few subsequent years it is a little interesting, if not amusing, to read the notices calling the attention of the community to the variety of commodities which the merchants offered at a low price "for cash." In the list of articles, in addition to dry goods and groceries, are all the patent nostrums of the day, from La Motte's cough drops to medicamentum, or Judkin's ointment. The merchant also usurped the province of the saloonist, and offered a "choice article of genuine rum and brandy, and pure whisky by the barrel, or smaller quantity, at 25 cents per gallon."

The first drug store of the town was commenced by Dr. S. A. Barker in July 1828, and was continued by him until his demise, when for a short time it was kept by his son. In 1854 it came into the possession of Dr. J. Alexander, and is still continued by him with a large, well-selected stock.

In 1843 or '44 Kirker and Woodmansee opened a drug store in what was called the Springer House, east of the court house. In 1847 the drugs, etc., were sold to Israel Green and removed to the room adjoining that now occupied by Dr. Alexander. In 1857 Green sold to Dr. C. Robertson and S. Sprague. In 1858 they removed to the northwest corner of the square. In April, 1862, Sprague sold his interest

to Dr. Robertson, who continued the business in the same room until the building was burned, together with a large part of the drugs, May 5, 1879, after which he occupied a building adjoining on the same lot until his death.

In 1858 Drs. Edwards and Hedges started a store in the same room which had been occupied by Kirker, and in April, 1862, sold out to S. Sprague.

C. V. Arrick commenced selling drugs at the southeast corner of Center and East Streets, and afterward removed to the Buckeye Block. In 1882 he sold to Dr. John Ewing. The latter, in partnership with Dr. T. J. Bingham, now carries on the same business in a commodious store in the Stanbery Building.

McConnelsville has never had but two breweries. The first may be reckoned among the early industries. It was established by Jacob P. Springer, and was a small affair. The product was considered of good quality and Mr. Springer had a good patronage. He continued the business several years. He moved to Oregon after many years' residence in the county.

Shortly before the war a German named David Young built a brewery in the northwestern part of the town, brewed lager beer, and for a number of years, especially during the war, did a brisk business. He quit business about 1874 and the brewery has not been in operation since.

The town had no banking establishment until 1851. In that year Jacob Goodlive, John R. McLain, J. R. Bell and William B. Young established a private bank and carried on quite a large business under the firm name of Goodlive, McLain, Bell & Co. S. H. Fouts acted as cashier for them. Their

first place of business was in a small brick building on Center Street, which is now a meat shop, west of J. Donahue's grocery. They moved about 1857 to the building now occupied by John S. Adair's bookstore.

In 1858 J. R. Bell succeeded this firm, wound up their business, and for a time carried on a small business on his own account. In January, 1859, G. C. Devol, also in the Adair building, succeeded Bell. He carried on a successful business, continuing until the First National Bank, of which he was the main organizer, was established.

The First National Bank of McConnelsville was organized in 1863, and opened for business on the 30th of June. The principal organizers were G. C. Devol and William P. Sprague. The first directors were William P. Sprague, J. E. Thomas, Joshua Davis, Moses McDaniel, John B. Stone, Frederick W. Wood and William Hawkins. William P. Sprague was elected the first president, and G. C. Devol cashier. Mr. Sprague was succeeded as president by A. Alderman in April, 1867, and he by James K. Jones in January, 1863. Mr. Devol served about a year as cashier, and was followed by Moses McDaniel for about the same period. The present cashier, Richard Stanton, succeeded to the office in January, 1866. The bank was organized with a capital of \$100,000, which is the present capital. June 30, 1882, the bank was reorganized under the same name. It has always done a good and safe business, and is regarded as one of the reliable institutions of Morgan County. The present directors are J. K. Jones, A. Alderman, G. C. Devol, E. W. Cotton, R. L. Morris, J. L. Cochran and J. E. Thomas.

In 1826 the town consisted of a small number of dwellings scattered here and there over the entire plat of the town. But a decade later the village had grown in population to such an extent that a municipal government was thought necessary, and on petition of a number of citizens the legislature passed "an act incorporating the village of McConnelsville" in 1836.

The boundaries established by this act left out Corner's addition, the cemetery, and other prospective additions, and to correct these important omissions another act was passed in 1839, establishing the boundaries as at present, viz: "Commencing at the center of the river, opposite the mouth of the Conklin Run, and with the meanderings of the run to where it crosses the Barnesville Road (North Main Street), thence due west to the middle of the river, thence following the course of the river to the place of beginning."

The following were the property owners of McConnelsville in 1836, as copied from the tax duplicate of that year:

Jacob Adams, S. A. Barker, L. D. Barker, John Bailey, Wilks Bozman, Edward Butt, Corner & Stone, Edwin Corner, Jas. Culbertson's heirs, Lovit Cady, John Collison, Amos Conaway, James Cope, Thos. Devin, Wm. Durbin, David Dutrow, Jeremiah Dale, Michael Devin, Edward Dawes, Bernard Elrick, Alvah E. Ellis, Wm. Fouts, Caleb W. Fouts, Lemen Fouts, Jacob Goodlive, Timothy Gaylord's heirs, Jas. L. Gage, Samuel Herrick, Wm. Hammond, John Hammond, Wm. Hawkins, John Hunt, David Holbrook, John E. Hanna, Johnson & Shepard, George Johnson, Perley B. Johnson, James Kirby, Joseph M. Laughlin, Jas. Larrison, James Lutton,

Miller & McCollum, Samuel McClure, Wm. McClure, Wm. McCurdy, Robert McConnel, George P. Martin, Benjamin Nott, Jonathan Porter, Robt. A. Pinkerton, Abner Pyle, James Patterson, Asbury Pennington, Jacob R. Price, Ashbel Russell, Robt. Robinson, Isaac Rempson's heirs, James Roland, Chas. Robertson, John Rodgers, S. Richardson, Rizin & Gillespie, John B. Stone, Ford Sill, Worley C. Shugert, Solomon W. Scott, Charles Sawyer, Eli Scott, Alex. Simpson, R. J. M. Sharp, Samuel Stewart, James Woodington.

Names of owners of personal property not included in the foregoing list:

Israel Archibald, Charles Baldwin, George Bell, Justus Depew, J. & R. Doster, John C. Edwards, Edwards & Gilbert, Andrew Fouts, Lemen Fouts, Jr., Caleb W. Fouts, Johnson & Dawes, Joseph Kelly, Joseph Laughlin, Joseph Lausy, L. K. McLaughlin, Alex. McConnel, Thomas McCarty, W. W. McGrath & Co., Virtulon Rich, Shepard & Son, William Shivel, Simpson & Co., A. B. Scott, John E. Thomas, Christian Weirick, John Wilkin.

Taxes for the year 1836: On town property, \$67.28; on personal property, \$43.66.

After the beginning of the river improvement the town grew quite rapidly, soon attaining to more than its present population, and made rapid progress in buildings and improvements.

A complete list of town officers since the incorporation is given below.

1836.—William Hawkins, mayor; Albert G. Westgate, recorder; Wm. Durbin, Wm. Fouts, Robert A. Pinkerton, John Lansley, Lemen Fouts, Jr., trustees; Robert Robinson, treasurer; Chas. F. Alden, marshal.

1837.—Jas. L. Gage, mayor; Samuel

Stewart, recorder; Robt. A. Pinkerton, Albert G. Grubb, Caleb W. Fouts, John Scott, Luther D. Barker, trustees; Jos. McLaughlin, treasurer; Chas. F. Alden, marshal.

1838.—Amos Conaway, mayor; John E. Hanna, recorder; Albert G. Westgate, Thomas R. McCarty, William Shivel, John Bailey, Jacob R. Price, trustees; Joseph Kelly, treasurer; Jas. Watkins, marshal.

1839.—Nathaniel Shepard, mayor; Jas. M. Gaylord, recorder; Joel Robb, James W. Heany, James L. Gage, Jonathan Porter, William Durbin, trustees; William Hawkins, assessor; Jos. Kelly, treasurer; Reuben H. Nott, marshal.

1840.—Robert A. Pinkerton, mayor; C. B. Tompkins, recorder; Lemen Fouts, 3d, Abner Pyle, L. K. McLaughlin, N. Sprenger, James Lutton, trustees; John B. Stone, treasurer; Isaac H. Roland, marshal; James L. Gage, assessor.

1841.—John B. Stone, mayor; Chas. Robertson, recorder; Henry Doudna, William Fouts, John Mendenhall, Orin Lull, Chas. E. Baldwin, trustees; James L. Gage, assessor; W. W. McGrath, treasurer; Reuben H. Nott, marshal.

1842.—John B. Stone, mayor; Chas. Robertson, recorder; Nathaniel Shepard, assessor; John Mendenhall, William Fouts, William Hammond, Abner Pyle, Henry Doudna, trustees; W. W. McGrath, treasurer; Samuel Farra, marshal.

1843.—Nathaniel Shepard, mayor; Wm. T. Bascom, recorder; John Perry, Abner Pyle, Nicholas Sprenger, William Hammond, James L. Adams, trustees; Joel Robb, treasurer; Solomon H. Fouts, marshal; Nathaniel Shepard, street commissioner.

1844.—James McLaughlin, mayor;

Wm. T. Bascom, recorder; James L. Adams, Abner Pyle, William Hammond, John Perry, Henry Doudna, trustees; Joel Robb, treasurer; Andrew Fouts, marshal; Hugh Cassidy, assessor; William Fouts, street commissioner.

1845.—John B. Stone, mayor; James A. Adair, recorder; C. W. Fouts, Abner Pyle, Joseph McLaughlin, Solomon W. Scott, David Holbrook, trustees; Robert A. Pinkerton, assessor; Joel Robb, treasurer; William Wilson, marshal.

1846.—Enoch Dye, mayor; W. W. McGrath, recorder; George W. Dearing, Joel Robb, Amos Whissen, David Holbrook, Solomon W. Scott, trustees; Thomas McCarty, assessor; Joseph Whitten, marshal; James Harkless, treasurer.

1847.—R. W. P. Muse, mayor; Chas. Robertson, recorder; P. B. Johnson, James M. Gaylord, D. C. Pinkerton, L. Cochran, E. E. Evans, trustees; S. E. Fouts, assessor; James Whitten, marshal; Jas. Harkless, treasurer.

1848.—David H. Mortley, mayor; George F. Hayward, recorder; Perley B. Johnson, Royal T. Sprague, Enoch Dye, Wm. T. Bascom, H. H. Little, trustees; S. E. Fouts, assessor; James Harkless, treasurer; E. Bunn, marshal; G. F. Hayward, street commissioner.

1849.—Virtulon Rich, mayor; Wm. T. Bascom, recorder; Enoch Dye, James Watkins, Hugh Clancy, James T. Adams, Israel Green, trustees; Sebastian E. Fouts, assessor; Ezra E. Evans, street commissioner; Robert Ferguson, marshal; James Harkless, treasurer.

1850.—Worley C. Shugert, mayor; Frederick W. Wood, recorder; D. B. Linn, Israel Green, Ford Sill, D. R.

Starkey, Samuel Murray, trustees; Henry Linkin, assessor; Sebastian E. Fouts, treasurer; Robert Ferguson, marshal; C. B. Tompkins, street commissioner.

1851.—E. E. Evans, mayor; Israel Green, recorder; D. B. Linn, Robert Adams, Wm. M. Corner, David M. Mortley, Samuel Murray, trustees; Jonathan Pyle, assessor; S. E. Fouts, treasurer; Robert Ferguson, marshal; James Watkins, street commissioner.

1852.—James Watkins, mayor; D. B. Linn, recorder; Charles L. Barker, Matthew Wylie, Joel Robb, Henry R. Pinkerton, Robert A. Pinkerton, trustees; Geo. A. Vincent, assessor; Robert Ferguson, marshal; S. E. Fouts, treasurer; Abner Pyle, street commissioner.

1853.—Charles Clymer, mayor; Edwin Corner, mayor, to fill vacancy; V. Rich, Recorder; Geo. A. Vincent, John Boone, Samuel Chambers, C. L. Barker, Elias Kinsey, trustees; Jacob Dutcher, marshal; S. E. Fouts, treasurer; R. A. Pinkerton, assessor.

1854.—M. M. Davis, mayor; John Mull, recorder; Worley Adams, Wm. Sherwood, Thos. W. Simpson, Geo. Morris, Robt. A. Pinkerton, trustees; Abner Pyle, marshal and street commissioner; S. E. Fouts, treasurer.

1855.—Same.

1856.—Geo. W. Wallar, mayor; John V. Ramsey, recorder; Geo. P. Morris, R. A. Pinkerton, T. W. Simpson, Worley Adams, Geo. Powell, trustees; Geo. Campbell, street commissioner and marshal; S. E. Fouts, treasurer.

1857.—Geo. W. Wallar, mayor; Thos. W. Simpson, recorder; R. A. Pinkerton, Worley Adams, William Sherwood, Hugh Cochran, F. W. Wood, trustees; Abner Pyle, marshal and street commissioner; S. E. Fouts, treasurer.

1858.—R. D. Hopper, mayor; T. W. Simpson, recorder; Chas. P. Scott, R. A. Pinkerton, M. Seaman, Geo. E. Baker, Worley Adams, trustees; Wm. Hawkins, marshal and street commissioner; — Kenison, treasurer.

1859.—R. D. Hopper, mayor; D. B. Shivel, recorder; R. A. Pinkerton, T. W. Simpson, G. E. Baker, Andrew Kahler, Augustus McCarty, trustees; Herbert Johnson, treasurer; Daniel Sheets, marshal and street commissioner.

1860.—R. D. Hopper, mayor; S. H. Fouts, recorder; Herbert Johnson, treasurer; David Mummey, John McGowen, David Dickerson, Augustus McCarty, A. Brady, trustees; Daniel Sheets, marshal and street commissioner.

1861.—G. A. Vincent,* mayor; L. Harter, recorder; David Holbrook, D. Dickerson, John F. McGowan, Joseph F. Sonnanstine, A. G. McCarty, trustees; Wm. P. Gilley, marshal and street commissioner; H. Johnson, treasurer.

1862.—James E. Stewart, mayor; L. Harter, recorder; D. Mummy, D. Holbrook, J. F. McGowan, Jephtha Doudna, W. R. Jones, trustees; Herbert Johnson, treasurer; Wm. P. Gilley, marshal and street commissioner.

1863.—James L. Berry, mayor; L. Harter, recorder; D. Holbrook, Wm. R. Jones, J. Doudna, Jesse Evans, Samuel Murray, trustees; H. Johnson, treasurer; Wm. A. McConnel, marshal and street commissioner.

1864.—James E. Stewart, mayor; L. Harter, recorder; Wm. R. Jones, J. Doudna, John B. Stone, John Spurrier, Jas. A. Adair, trustees; H. Johnson, treasurer; John C. Head, marshal.

* Died 1861; W. W. McCarty appointed for the unexpired term.

1865.—J. E. Stewart, mayor; L. Harter, recorder; John Spurrier, L. E. Fouts, J. Doudna, Jasper C. Stone, Wm. R. Jones, trustees; H. Johnson, treasurer; Cornelius Head, marshal.

1866.—James A. Adair, mayor; L. Harter, recorder; William R. Jones, J. Doudna, J. C. Stone, Moses McDaniel, John Boone, trustees; H. Johnson, treasurer; Daniel H. Sheets, marshal.

1867.—J. A. Adair, mayor; L. Harter, recorder; W. R. Jones, J. Doudna, J. C. Stone, Alfred Wilkin, John Boone, trustees; H. Johnson, treasurer; D. H. Sheets, marshal.

1868.—R. A. Pinkerton, mayor; Frank A. Davis, mayor from September, 1868; James M. Williamson, recorder; James A. McConnel, Chas. E. Cochran, John H. Wheeler, Jefferson Buchanan, Adolphus Vogel, trustees; Elmer W. Cotton, treasurer; Cornelius Head, marshal.

1869.—F. W. Wood, mayor; James Watkins, mayor from August, 1868; John H. Murry, recorder; E. M. Stanbery, J. Doudna, John H. Wheeler, James Bain, Thos. Hammond, trustees; E. W. Cotton, treasurer; D. H. Sheets, marshal.

1870.—W. W. McCarty, mayor; John Ewing, Thos. Hammond, E. M. Stanbery, E. P. Dunsmoor, R. L. Morris, Hiram McGrath, council; John H. Murry, clerk; Cleason B. Bozman, treasurer; Cornelius Head, marshal.

1871.—W. W. McCarty, mayor; J. Ewing, E. M. Stanbery, T. Hammond, James Elwood, G. A. Powell, Wm. Henry Blonden, council; J. W. Kincaid, clerk; Cornelius Head, marshal; C. B. Bozman, treasurer.

1872.—John E. Hanna, mayor; J. W. Kincaid, clerk; W. H. Blonden, James Elwood, G. A. Powell, D. H. Mortley,

G. A. Vogle, Wm. Dawson, council; C. Head, marshal; C. B. Bozman, treasurer.

1873.—J. E. Hanna, mayor; J. B. Powell, clerk; D. H. Mortley, G. A. Vogle, Wm. Dawson, E. M. Stanbery, F. A. Porter, James McMurray, council; C. B. Bozman, treasurer; C. Head, marshal.

1874.—James K. Jones, mayor; Lemuel McGraw, clerk; E. M. Stanbery, F. A. Porter, James McMurray, W. R. Jones, James Bain, Worley Adams, council; D. H. Sheets, marshal; Henson Spence, treasurer.

1875.—Jas. K. Jones, mayor; L. McGraw, clerk; W. R. Jones, Jas. Bain, Worley Adams, John E. Hanna, James Elwood, Henry Linkin, council; H. Spence, treasurer; D. H. Sheets, marshal.

1876.—David C. Pinkerton, mayor; Edgar Sharp, clerk; J. E. Hanna, J. Elwood, H. Linkin, W. R. Jones, J. P. Steadman, C. Burckholter, council; John C. Head, marshal; C. E. Cochran, treasurer.

1877.—R. A. Pinkerton, mayor; Edgar Sharp, clerk; W. R. Jones, C. Burckholter, J. P. Steadman, C. B. Bozman, John G. Walker, J. H. Whitaker, council; John C. Head, marshal; C. E. Cochran, treasurer.

1878.—E. J. Brown, mayor; R. S. Kelly, clerk; C. B. Bozman, J. G. Walker, John H. Wheeler, Edgar Sharp, James Bain, G. W. Conklin, council; C. E. Cochran, treasurer; Enoch Dye, Jr., marshal.

1879.—E. J. Brown, mayor; R. S. Kelly, clerk; James Bain, Edgar Sharp, John Wheeler, J. E. Hanna, J. B. Sheridan, J. Ewin, council; Enoch Dye, Jr., marshal; C. E. Cochran, treasurer.

1880.—Seneca Brownell, mayor; R. S. Kelly, clerk; J. E. Hanna, J. Ew-

ing, J. B. Sheridan, J. H. Wheeler, J. M. West, Frank F. Metcalf, council; C. E. Cochran, treasurer; Enoch Dye, Jr., marshal.

1881.—S. Brownell, mayor; R. S. Kelly, clerk, J. H. Wheeler; J. M. West, F. F. Metcalf, S. L. Koons, C. C. Kenison, Chas. O. Carnes, council; C. E. Cochran, treasurer; Enoch Dye, Jr., marshal.

1882.—Andrew Arrick, mayor; R. S. Kelly, clerk; C. O. Carnes, S. L. Koons, Geo. Gillespie; G. E. Halliday, A. W. Stewart, J. K. Seaman, council; C. E. Cochran, treasurer; Enoch Dye, Jr., marshal.

1883.—A. Arrick, mayor; W. O. Fouts, clerk; George Gillespie, A. W. Stewart, C. Burckholter, J. K. Seaman, Geo. Donohue, W. R. Jones, council; Enoch Dye, Jr., marshal; C. E. Cochran, treasurer.

1884.—James W. McElhiney, mayor; W. O. Fouts, clerk; Chris. Burckholter, A. W. Stewart, Geo. Donohue, R. H. Cheadle, John Wheeler, W. R. Jones, council; C. E. Cochran, treasurer; Enoch Dye, Jr., marshal.

1885.—J. W. McElhiney, mayor; W. O. Fouts, clerk; R. H. Cheadle, A. W. Stewart, Geo. Donohue, Frank Mell, John Wheeler, Hiram McGrath, council; C. E. Cochran, treasurer; Enoch Dye, Jr., marshal.

A public market-house was erected in the town in 1837. An ordinance of 1838 declared that "market should be held on Wednesday and Saturday in each and every week from daylight until 8 o'clock a. m. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and from daylight until 9 o'clock a. m. from the 1st of October to the 1st of April." The second market-house, which was converted into a town hall in 1867, also

included the engine house, erected in 1856-7.

The first movement toward protection from fires was made in November, 1838, when the trustees of the town ordered that "ten fire-hooks and twelve ladders be purchased, which shall be deposited in the market-house, ready for use at all times." The fire engine purchased just before the engine-house was erected was made at Dickerson's foundry. It was a cumbrous affair, with a nine-inch cylinder, and required about forty men to run it. It was remodeled, but after being tested and found practically useless was sold as old iron, and the town has had no engine since.

The following figures show the population of McConnellsville for each decade during the last half century: 1840, 957; 1850, 1660; 1860, 1486; 1870, 1646; 1880 1473.

The Stanbery building, the finest business block in Morgan County, was erected by Hon. Elias M. Stanbery in 1884. It is three stories in height and 80x133 feet in size. It contains seven large and convenient stores on the ground floor. The upper stories are designed for offices and lodging rooms, and contain fifty-six apartments.

Examination of early newspapers printed in the county brings to light the fact that in the fall of 1827 the only merchants of McConnellsville who advertised in the *Morgan Sentinel* were: A. Simpson & Co., L. D. Barker and Corner & Stone.

In the *Ohio Whig Standard* of September 27, 1839, the following merchants' names are found: Converse & Bailey, J. B. Stone & Co., G. Buckingham, H. Dover, L. D. Barker, E. Corner, Collum & Wilkin, Samuel A. Bark-

er, W. W. McGrath & Co., all of whom are deceased. In the same paper also advertise George Morris, hardware dealer; John Scott and William Robinson, hatters; Wm. H. Bozman, saddler and harness-maker; Benjamin Nott, proprietor of the Muskingum Valley House.

In a copy of the *Independent*, 1844; N. Shepard, E. & S. Shepherd, Buckeye Block, G. Buckingham, L. D. Barker, merchants; Corner & McGrath, saddlery; Geo. Campbell, New York Store; L. Fouts, boots and shoes; Roland & Ingram (J. Roland and J. B. Ingram), tailors; D. C. Pinkerton, jeweler; J. Shartle, proprietor of the McConnellsville House, south side of Center Street, near the river.

In the *Herald* in 1853: C. L. Barker & Co., Shepard & Adams, Black & Simpson, Sill & Robinson, Joshua Gregg, John B. Stone & Co., merchants; Israel Green, Barker & McCue, druggists; Dr. M. Edwards, physician; Howard & Stone, boots and shoes; Geo. Hasher, merchant tailor; Miss Annie Guthrie, daguerreotype artist; A. Hageman, vinegar factory; John M. Wilson, American Hotel; H. M. Cochran & Co., cigars and tobacco; S. Thompson, hardware; C. P. Fisher, threshing machines.

The chief business interests of McConnellsville, May 1, 1886, were as follows:

General stores, dry goods, notions, groceries, etc.: T. D. Clancy & Co., Adams & Kahler, C. L. Barker.

Boots, shoes and queensware: Dye Bros. (Chas. H. and William.)

Boots and shoes: J. Williamson.

Merchant tailors and dealers in gents' furnishing goods: John G. Walker, C. O. Carnes.

Clothing and furnishing goods: J. C. Bolen.

Jewelry, watches, clocks, etc.: H. B. Vincent & Bro.

Hardware: The Morris Hardware Company (Scott Brothers, proprietors); Thomas T. Nott, and Oscar B. Nott.

Books, Stationery, etc.: John S. Adair, Geo. E. Halliday & Son.

Druggists: J. Alexander, Ewing & Bingham.

Millinery and fancy goods: F. & N. Mell, Maggie Henderson, Nettie Nott & Co.

Manufacturers of plug tobacco: The J. L. Cochran Co. Cigar makers: G. P. Hann, C. E. Cochran.

Furniture manufacturer: H. A. Pinkerton. Furniture and undertaking: R. A. Pinkerton.

W. R. Jones, manufacturer of foreign and American marble, Scotch and American granite, wrought-iron fences for residences and cemeteries. This is the only house of the kind in the county. It was established in 1853, and possesses advantages unsurpassed by any other house in this part of the State. The marble used is obtained direct from the quarries, and the Scotch granite is a direct importation, and only the best stock is used and only skilled labor employed. Twenty years have demonstrated the fact that the work of this house cannot be excelled in Southeastern Ohio.

Grocers: Chris. Burekholter, James Donohue, B. F. Matson, E. Keller, Carter & Worrall, E. A. Dye, George Birch & Sons, W. O. Conklin, and Edgar Sharp.

Toys, etc.: J. W. Dover, Frank Mell.

Grocery and bakery: Shafer Bros.

Saddlery, harnesses, etc.: James Watkins & Son.

Undertakers: R. D. Johnson & Co.
Flouring mills: E. M. Stanbery & Co., Partesius & Sons.

Hotels: Adams House, Jacob Adams ;
Koons House, Henry Koons.

John E. Hanna, postmaster.

The beautiful grove where many gifted orators, statesmen and divines have held forth to admiring audiences is one of the chief ornaments of McConnelssville. Certainly it would be difficult to find a pleasanter locality for open air meetings of whatever sort. The grounds are well fenced and neatly kept. A tasty speakers' platform of circular shape, canopied, occupies a prominent position in the grove. The first trees were planted in the grove in 1847. H. S. Robertson and James Cochran had the honor of setting the first one, closely followed by Hon. C. B. Tompkins, James A. Adair, W. T. Bascom and other.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH, 1820.*

The 4th of July, 1820, was ushered in by the firing of thirteen salutes from an anvil at Price's blacksmith shop. A sumptuous dinner was prepared by Mr. James Young and eaten under a bowery which was erected on the lot where the town hall now stands. About 200 guests enjoyed the repast, with the presence of several ladies and numerous youngsters, all of them arrayed in their best. At this demonstration there was a feature unseen and unknown in celebrations of the present day. It was the presence, in conspicuous position, both in the procession and at the table, of ten or twelve revolutionary soldiers, invited and honored guests.

About 12 o'clock a procession, under the direction of the marshal of the day

and his aids, was formed on the public square, and William Spurgeon with his fiddle and Jonas Fox with his fife marched, where marching could be done, first up Main Street, until intercepted by the forest at the corner of the present schoolhouse grounds, then countermarched to the square, then down Center Street avoiding stumps, brush-heaps and fallen timber, to the river, in view of the unpretending and peaceful village of Malta, then countermarched to the square, thence down Main Street to the bowery, where those participating in the festivities of the day arranged themselves on each side of the table, patiently awaiting the order to "pitch in." The music on this occasion, as may be judged, proved both melancholy and lively, slow and fast, soft and harsh. Two favorite national airs, "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," were alternately played, first upon the fiddle, then upon the fife.

At that day the celebrators were at a loss for much artillery out of which to make a noise, which was considered an important and essential feature of such an occasion. To obviate this difficulty the marshal of the day was directed to invent something out of which to make the necessary noise. With the materials at hand he caused to be dug among the fennel and butter-weeds, which then abounded in the streets, a ditch about ten feet long and two feet deep. A platoon of eight or ten men, equally arranged on the sides of the ditch, were armed with old flint-lock muskets, heavily loaded with powder and tow wads, which they discharged into the bottom of the ditch, directed in their exercises by signals from the president. When the usual toasts were

*Condensed from the writings of Judge Gaylord.

to be read and drunk the signal was given and the gunners fired a volley into the ditch, making a noise equal to a six-pounder, while the crowd shouted and huzzaed. The musicians and those who handled the guns were given complimentary seats at the feast.

The repast was in the best style of the day. The tables groaned with the best the country afforded. After the feast the cloth was removed and the boards plentifully spread with buckets of cool spring water, decanters of liquor and green drinking glasses.

Neither the name of the orator of the day nor of the reader of the Declaration of Independence can now be remembered. It is believed that no such persons were present—except that the schoolmaster, having found a copy of the declaration, was called upon to read it before the toasts were offered.

Thirteen toasts were given and as nearly as can be remembered were as follows:

1. The day we celebrate: may it never be forgotten.

2. The United States: their destiny is in the future, their empire unlimited.

3. General George Washington (drunk standing and in silence).

4. The friendly powers throughout the world: may they emulate our example.

5. The constitution of the United States: the palladium of our liberties.

6. The president and his cabinet, and the prevailing era of good feeling.

7. The memory of those who have nobly fallen in defence of American freedom.

8. Patriots and heroes of the late war.

9. Agriculture and commerce, arts

and sciences: by the former we thrive, by the latter we arise.

10. Our glorious little army and navy: they have done nobly and have taught old England and her savage allies that a brave and free people cannot be subjugated.

11. Jackson, Scott, Ripley, Brown, Decatur, Bainbridge, Hull and Jones: heroes by land and sea in the late struggle with proud old England; they deserve the everlasting anthems of a free people.

12. Woman: man's companion and comforter; she is duly appreciated.

13. The boys of McConnelsville: wild colts make the best horses when well broke.

The festivities and exercises of the day closed with a brilliant ball at Larison's tavern, at the sign of the Buck, corner of Main and Water streets. Balls were then attended by the young folks and by some of the old. Dancing exercises commenced at 4 o'clock p. m., and continued until daylight the following morning. Hornpipes, French and square fives, Virginia reels, etc., to lively tunes, were the favorite dances of the time.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The Zanesville and McConnelsville Telegraph Company was organized in October, 1850. The line was completed to McConnelsville and put in operation Saturday, November 23, 1850. In April, 1851, the directors gave notice to the stockholders that they had declared a dividend of five per cent per annum for the quarter ending March, 1851.

The company was afterward reorganized under the name of the Muskingum Valley Telegraph Company.

The line was extended to Beverly and thence to Marietta. In October, 1851, a special meeting of the stockholders of the company was called to consider the question of accepting the line from Beverly to Marietta.

The line was in a measure neglected. It was not substantially constructed and soon got out of repair. A man connected with the Muskingum improvement was riding along the road in the performance of his duties when his horse became entangled in some of the wire and was severely injured. This person began a suit against the company for damages, and obtained (in another county) a judgment in his favor. An execution was issued, directing the sheriff to levy on all the property of the company and sell the same to satisfy the claim. This was done, and the line soon ceased to exist. Thus ended the first attempt of the citizens of Morgan County to maintain telegraphic communication with the rest of the world.

The county was then without a telegraph office until 1865. In the spring of that year the United States Telegraph Company of Ohio erected a line from Marietta to Zanesville, and established an office in McConnellsville. About the same time the Western Union Telegraph Company erected an opposition line between the same points—on the west side of the river as far as McConnellsville—and also opened an office in the latter place. In the winter of 1869–70, after the consolidation of the United States and Western Union Companies, the work of tearing down both lines was undertaken. The telegraph operator at McConnellsville, assisted by subscriptions by the citizens, came to the rescue and purchased the

line from McConnellsville to Zanesville. The rest of the wires were removed. The line has since been private property, owned successively by Charles Cromwell, George Powell and Seneca Brownell, the present owner.

SCHOOLS.

For some years the village had no schoolhouse, but rented a room in some convenient locality wherein the teacher held sway over a small flock of boys and girls. The first term of school is said to have been taught by Mrs. Robert Robinson. Dr. Samuel A. Barker, the first male teacher, taught his first term in McConnellsville in 1819. Other early teachers were a man named Lord and John Doland, a lawyer. The first school directors, Rev. John Hunt, Dr. P. B. Johnson and Francis A. Barker, were appointed by the county in 1825, and since that time commendable interest has been taken in educational matters. The town had no schoolhouse until after 1833. A brick building was erected on the southwest corner of the present schoolhouse lot, which served as a high school building until the present commodious structure was erected. Soon after two one-story brick buildings, with two rooms in each, were erected, one on West Liberty Street, near Vine, and the other on Water Street, between Penn and Parade Streets. Not long afterward a small frame building on Liberty Street, east of Main, was obtained for use as a schoolroom. These buildings were occupied by the primary school for some years.

The present school building is one of the best in Southeastern Ohio, and speaks in eloquent terms of the interest

which the citizens manifest in educational matters. It was built in 1867-8, and cost, including the additional grounds purchased for the lot, about \$30,000. The schools are now excellently managed.

Prior to the establishment of the high school, select schools for tuition in the higher branches were occasionally taught. In 1842 some of the citizens organized, with a constitution and by-laws, "The McConnellsville Academy," intended for the cultivation of the youth. For this purpose they rented the frame building on Water Street, between East and Penn, which had been built for a Universalist church, and employed as a teacher Mr. J. D. Sears, of Bucyrus, Ohio, at a salary of \$400 per year, for which he was to devote his time and attention to the school. The number of scholars was about thirty and the projectors fondly hoped that the academy would become a permanent institution of a high order. One year ended his career. The retirement of the professor, however, was the finale of the academy. From 1846 until about 1850 select schools of this class were taught, some of them especially for young ladies. The teachers during that time were Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. Luddon, Miss Gillet and Miss Bassett.

TEMPERANCE WORK.

For many years a healthy temperance sentiment has prevailed among the better class of citizens in McConnellsville.

As elsewhere stated the use of whisky as a beverage in the pioneer days was almost universal, and was considered an article of necessity, especially to those who were in any way exposed to

the vicissitudes of the weather or engaged in any laborious enjoyment; and a neighbor who failed to offer his friends a drink when calling at his house was thought to be a mean and stingy fellow, and was as much despised as if he had failed to observe other more necessary acts of hospitality. Mr. H. P. Dearborn says that in his boyhood he knew of only one pronounced temperance man and he was not a temperance man from principle. About 1830 the temperance movement had made some little progress, and here and there the nucleus of future societies had been formed. In 1832 a society was in existence in Windsor Township, of which Nathan Dearborn was president. Phineas C. Keyes was one of the prominent men in the movement. In 1834 the township was canvassed for signatures to the pledge. Frequently the solicitors were met with abusive language and even threats of violence were made. Among the pioneers in the cause in McConnellsville was the late Luther D. Barker, who was one of the prominent temperance orators at the first temperance convention held in McConnellsville on the Fourth of July, 1834. Edwin Corwin was also a pioneer in the temperance cause.

In 1839 a society was organized in Windsor with total abstinence as their platform. H. P. Dearborn was president. Joseph McVeigh, vice-president, and P. J. Patterson, secretary. This society had an existence of over thirty years, and did a great work.

A "Washingtonian Society" was formed in Meigsville, but did not live long, the township being exceptionally free from inebriety.

In 1846 the society of the "Sons of Temperance" came into existence. It

prospered for awhile, and was succeeded by the "Temple of Honor," and the "Good Templars."

1874 witnessed the "Woman's Crusade," which for the time seemed destined to annihilate the traffic, but failed to accomplish its purpose for want of sufficient prohibitory legislation.

Each effort, however, has placed the cause further in advance, and to-day the prohibitionists are a powerful element in Morgan County politics, and will undoubtedly soon hold the balance of power. At this time (1886) there is only one place outside the county seat where ardent spirits are sold as a beverage.

An interesting item connected with the temperance history of the town is furnished in the celebrated "McConnelsville Ordinance." This ordinance became quite noted; was adopted in many cities and villages in Ohio and elsewhere; went to the Supreme Court in the case of *Burckholter vs. The State*, and was declared constitutional. Some of its features were afterward incorporated in the Scott law.

The first ordinance for the purpose of restraining the liquor traffic was passed while Hon. F. W. Wood was mayor, in April, 1869. This proved unsatisfactory, and September 10, 1869, a committee consisting of Mayor Watkins, Recorder Murry and Councilman Stanbery was appointed to draft a new ordinance. This was done, and the ordinance, as introduced, was passed the same evening, all the council—Messrs. Baine, Hammond, Wheeler, Stanbery, Dondna and Murry voting in favor.

July 15, 1871, the ordinance was repealed. March 14, 1874, under Mayor Hanna it was reenacted by vote of

Councilmen Dawson, Mortley, McMurray, Porter and Stanbery. The ordinance continued in force until a change in the statutes of Ohio took away from incorporated villages the power of prohibiting ale, beer and porter houses.

Its main feature was the power given to such corporations to "restrain and prohibit" such places.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church of McConnelsville.—This church was organized March 31, 1824, by Rev. William Hunt, assisted by Ruling Elder Samuel Stanbery. The original members were Robert Robinson, Elizabeth Robinson, Rhoda Porter, Samuel McCune, Sarah McCune, Nancy Pinkerton, Nancy Young, Hannah Ferrell, Jonathen Porter, Clarissa Ferrel, Jane Young, Margaret Price. The ruling elders were Richard Cheadle, George Howard and Robert Stewart.

The first pastor, Rev. William Hunt, was succeeded in 1831 by Rev. William Aiken, who remained until 1857, when Rev. W. M. Grimes came. He left in 1863, at which time Rev. John Kelly was called. He remained until 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. Henry Cooper. He severed his connection with the society in 1872. Rev. Gibson occupied the pulpit from 1874 to 1875. Rev. W. M. Grimes returned in 1876 and preached two years; Rev. W. Patterson from 1882 to 1883; Rev. W. M. Grimes, 1883, present pastor.

In 1832 the society erected the present house of worship at a cost of \$5,000. It has since been remodeled and several times repaired. The present number of members is 100; Sabbath school scholars, 70.

The present church officers are: Ruling elders, Jefferson Buchanan, J. C. Vincent, Alexander Rnsk and C. H. Laughridge; trustees, Joseph Williamson and M. M. Hoff; Sabbath school superintendent, C. H. Laughridge; Sabbath school secretary J. A. Adair.

First Baptist Church.—This society is one of the oldest religious organizations in the county, and undoubtedly the first in McConnelsville. From an address delivered by Rev. J. Chambers at the semi-centennial anniversary, held December 22, 1878, we glean the following: "The early records of the church being so imperfect, they cannot be relied on as entirely accurate, some being written upon scraps of paper without dates." Mr. Robert Pinkerton, whose recollection of all historical matters pertaining to the village is still vivid, states that the society was organized about 1825, and that Elder George Russell was the first minister. The only entry alluding to the organization of the church is, that on Saturday preceding the Lord's day in December, 1828, at a church meeting, it was decided that it be called the Baptist Church of McConnelsville, and Rev. Benoni Allen, of the Baptist Church of Zanesville, was called to take the pastoral charge, and was duly installed the next day. There is nothing recorded to show who the members were at that time, but as near as can be ascertained the following were among the number: George Russell and wife, John Collinson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Barker, F. A. Barker and a Mr. and Mrs. Kay.

At a meeting held in 1831 it was decided to build a meeting-house, and L. D. Barker, John Collison and Francis A. Barker were appointed a building

committee. A building 36x50 feet was erected in 1832 at an expense of about \$1,000, and dedicated in November of that year. It was destroyed by fire in October of 1853. The present structure was built in 1872, and cost about \$11,000. It is of brick, 45x75 feet. The succession of pastors has been Revs. Benoni Allen, George Russell, W. R. McGowan, William Sedwick, B. Y. Siegfried, Mr. Cram, R. H. Sedwick, H. Billings, H. Ward, J. Chambers, A. Snyder, W. N. Wyeth, F. J. Cather, J. C. Fernald, C. M. Rupe, W. H. Stenger and G. W. Nead, present pastor. The present membership is 140. The Sabbath school has 75 pupils.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society is now in the sixty-seventh year of its existence, but owing to the loss of the early church records but little of its history can be given. One of the prominent members of the church in the olden times was John Williams, or "Pap Williams," as he was familiarly known among the pioneers, and services were for a long time held at his house; then the old courthouse was utilized until the erection of the first church edifice in 1836. The present structure was built in 1860, at a cost of \$5,000. According to the recollection of Robt. A. Pinkerton the following were among the original members: John Williams and wife, Philip Kahler, John Hughes, Samuel Farra, Sr., Stephen Gates and Israel Redman.

Among the early ministers were Revs. Rukel, Waddell, Hamilton, Jas. D. Finley, McMahan, McElroy, Miner, Tipton and Little. Since the erection of the present church Revs. Cruse, Berket, McCreedy, Veil, Hollister, Edgell, Chapman, Brown, Piggett, Gledhill, and J. H. Merchant, the present pastor.

The present membership is 140, with a Sabbath School attendance of 117.

Methodist Protestant Church.—The McConnellsville Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1844 by Caleb Fouts. John Huntsman was the first regular pastor. The original members were Worley Shugert, William Pettit, Hugh Clancy, Caleb Fouts, William Wilson, Jane Wilson, Daniel Chandler, Jr., and wife, Daniel Chandler, Sr., and wife, William Kahler and wife, Noah Leasure and wife, and James Harvey. The first trustees were Worley Shugert, Caleb Fouts and William Pettit. The church edifice was built in 1845 at a cost of \$350. It is now the dwelling of Dr. True. The present church edifice was built in 1837, and is a brick building, 40x50 feet. The Methodist Protestant society purchased it from the Congregationalists at a cost of \$2,200. The pastors of this church have been Revs. Jefferson Sears, John Wilkin, G. D. Smith, Will T. Robbins, J. H. Hamilton, G. W. Hissey, F. A. Brown, J. D. Murphy, W. J. Holland, and W. H. Dye, present pastor. The church now has 125 members, and the Sabbath school 75 pupils.

First Universalist Church.—The First Universalist Church was organized by Rev. J. W. McMaster in 1849. Following are the original members: Jonathan Pyle, John Harris, George Dawson, Hiel Dunsmoor, S. E. Fouts, James Dickey, J. F. Sonnanstine, John Collins, Joseph Noyes, Betsey Dodge, Sarah Dunsmoor, Julia Sonnanstine, Elizabeth Beck, Susan Bemis, Maria Dawson, Lucy Dunsmoor, Mary Hedges, Mary Ewing Caroline Shepard, Mrs. Westgate and others.

In 1852 the society built a church, 40x60 feet at a cost of \$3,500. The

succession of pastors have been J. W. McMaster, J. W. Henly, M. L. Hewett, John F. Gates, J. P. McLean, W. B. Woodbury and S. P. Carlton. The present membership is about 50, with a Sabbath school attendance of about 20. Prior to the organization of the church a society was formed and services held in the old court house by Rev. T. C. Eaton, Revs. Bacon, Flanders and others. The first officers of the church were: Trustees, H. Dunsmoor, J. F. Sonnanstine and S. E. Fouts; clerk and treasurer, Hattie E. Shepard; stewards, H. Dunsmoor and George Dawson.

ODD FELLOWS.

Lodge.—Valley Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F. was instituted March 29, 1845, with the following charter members: Cautius C. Covey, H. H. Curtis, Peter Bricker, James A. Adair and J. B. Ingram. None of these are now members of the order except Peter Bricker. The first officers were C. C. Covey, N. G.; H. H. Curtis, V. G.; J. A. Adair, secretary, and M. Wylie, treasurer. Among the most prominent members of the lodge have been S. E. Fouts, Andrew Scott, A. G. Westgate, D. H. Mortley, R. A. Pinkerton, O. H. P. Scott, James M. Gaylord, Melvin Clarke, Worley Adams, Seth Shepard, J. C. Stone, Samuel Thompson and others. The lodge continued to increase in numbers and interest until new lodges began to be formed from its membership. Five or six lodges, the offspring of the Valley Lodge, have been instituted at various dates in the County of Morgan. At present the total membership in the county may be estimated at about 600, and of this number Valley Lodge has 180 contributing members. The lodge has so prospered financially

that it has been able to purchase real estate which is now worth at least \$4,000, besides expending for the relief of brethren, their widows and orphans, a sum amounting in the aggregate to at least \$10,000. There is now a balance of several hundred dollars in the treasury.

Encampment. — Angerona Encampment, No. 35, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 23, 1849, with the following charter members: James M. Gaylord, J. C. Stone, James A. Adair, K. J. Allmond, H. S. Whissen and Humphrey Pyle. Among the prominent early members of the encampment were D. C. Pinkerton, E. Triplett, D. H. Mortley, Andrew Kahler, I. Kennison, J. C. Stone, Worley Adams, J. B. Goudy and others, several of whom were among its first officers. The encampment has steadily prospered, both socially and financially, up to the present time. It has become joint owner with Valley Lodge in the property above mentioned, and while affording relief to its members and dispensing money to the amount of several thousand dollars, has kept clear of debt, and now has a cash surplus of several hundred dollars in its treasury.

J. B. Goudy was born in West Virginia, December 7, 1825, and came to Morgan County in 1846; was made a member of Virginius Lodge, I. O. O. F., Wheeling, W. Va., in 1849; joined Valley Lodge, No. 36, in 1850, and filled all the offices of this lodge; represented this district in the Grand Lodge of Ohio from 1868 to 1872; was conductor in the Grand Lodge two years; represented the sixty-eighth district in the Grand Encampment 1873-4. Is now a farmer of Meigsville Township.

J. B. Sheridan, son of Thomas and Edith Sheridan, was born in Morgan County, May 24, 1852. At the age of sixteen, by the death of his father, he was obliged to close his school days, and with two elder brothers engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes at Malta. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the boot and shoe business at McConnellsville, where his home has been ever since. Mr. Sheridan was married in 1872 to Eva D. Walker, daughter of A. W. Walker, of Malta. She died in September, 1878, leaving three children, one daughter and two sons, who are still living. Mr. Sheridan is one of the most prominent Odd Fellows of Ohio, and has attained in that order distinctions which are rarely conferred on men so young. He entered Valley Lodge, No. 36, in the winter of 1873, and served in a subordinate office during the same term. At the end of the term he was elected recording secretary, and has since held all the chairs successively. In 1875 he became a member of Angerona Encampment, No. 35, and in 1878 a past patriarch. He served as district deputy grand master under Grand Masters Hedges and Cappeller; was elected representative to the Grand Encampment of Ohio in 1879, and served two terms. In 1880 he was elected representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in which office he served two terms. In 1883 he was elected grand patriarch of Ohio, being probably the youngest man that ever held the office in the State. In this honorable position he was immensely popular, and he achieved unqualified success. In 1884 he was elected grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States from the Grand Encamp-

ment of Ohio. At the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1885 a new military degree was adopted and named the "Patriarchs Militant." Ex-Governor J. C. Underwood, of Kentucky, was elected lieutenant-general of all the "Cantons" in the United States. In the appointment of his staff officers the general paid Mr. Sheridan a high compliment by appointing him assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of Major.

MASONIC.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 111.—This lodge was instituted October 24, 1843. The following were the charter members, to wit: Samuel A. Barker, Francis A. Barker, Charles Baldwin, Henry McMurray, David Holbrook and Russell H. Dearing.

The first officers of the lodge were Samuel A. Barker, W. M.; Francis A. Barker, S. W.; Charles E. Baldwin, J. W.; John Scott, Treas.; Russell H. Dearing, Secy.; William Bishop, S. D.; David Holbrook, J. D.; Henry McMurray, Tyler. The above, with the following-named leading members: Sill, McConnel, Edwards, Simpson, Campbell, Davis, Linn, Sigler, Evans, Shivel, McDonald, Pedicord, Wilkin, Reeves, Milhons, Harter, and many others, continued faithfully the work of the Lodge, under whom it prospered for a number of years, when under the pressure of hard times and continuous drafts on the treasury for various charities the finances became quite reduced, but through the energy and benevolence of the members it has again revived, and now, at the close of the last fiscal year, the lodge is in a healthy financial condition, clear of debt, with a handsome balance in the

treasury and about fifty contributing members.

McConnellsville Chapter, No. 37, R. A. M.,—Was instituted September 29, 1848. Charter members: Jesse M. Stone, Jacob Goodlive, Joseph Sigler, D. B. Linn, Lowry Cochran, John S. Love, Henry C. Grimmel, Allen Daniels, David Simpson, Jacob Nichols and Milton Seaman.

The first officers of the chapter were John S. Love, H. P.; H. C. Grimmel, K.; M. Seaman, S.; Allen Daniels, C. H.; L. Cochran, P. S.; Joseph Sigler, R. A. C.; J. Goodwin, M. of 1st Veil; D. B. Linn, M. 2d V.; J. M. Stone, M. 3d V. D. B. Linn acted as secretary and Jacob Goodlive as treasurer, and these, with others of the more prominent members of the various lodges of which the chapter is composed, continue their work of benevolence and charity until at the present time the chapter is in a sound financial condition and prospering, with fifty-four contributing members.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Gen. Robert McConnel,—The founder of the town of McConnellsville and in his lifetime one of the foremost citizens of the county of Morgan, was a native of Pennsylvania, born near Chamberburg, August 23, 1776. He was an Ohio pioneer, coming to the vicinity of Chillicothe among the earliest colonists of that portion of the State, whence he removed to Muskingum County and settled on a farm about five miles from Zanesville. His sound sense, ability and good judgment brought him into prominence among the sturdy pioneers of the Muskingum Valley, and from 1808 to 1815, inclusive, he served continuously as a State senator from the

district in which Muskingum County was included. In 1816-17 and again in 1819-20 he represented Muskingum County in the lower branch of the general assembly.

He entered the tract of land on which the town of McConnelsville now stands, and on the establishment of the county seat on this tract donated for public purposes, lots for the county buildings and for churches and school buildings. He also held a considerable body of land situated in Morgan Township, near the village. He induced Jacob Kahler, the first settler of McConnelsville, to make the first improvement in the village, and was always zealously interested in promoting the prosperity of the town and county. In 1827 he moved from Muskingum County to McConnelsville, where he passed the remainder of his days. For a time he engaged in the mercantile business in a store on the public square, but chiefly occupied himself in looking after his extensive real estate interests. He served as one of the associate judges of Morgan County from 1830 to 1840, and was a brigadier-general and for several years a major-general of militia. He constructed a mill-dam and erected the first mill at McConnelsville, and for his services in building locks and a dam in connection with the river improvement, was granted a valuable water privilege by the State.

General McConnel was a democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in his religious faith. He was a man of honest purposes, liberal views and upright character, and was widely honored and esteemed. He died August 3, 1841. He was married in Muskingum County September 12, 1811, to Mary Adams, a native of Fauquier County, Va.,

whose father, George Adams, was a pioneer of Muskingum County, and owned an extensive tract of land there. The children of Robert and Mary McConnel were Lucy, Rebecca, Anna, Elizabeth, Evalina, Martha (who died at the age of two years), Mary, Sarah, Caroline and James A. But three members of this family are now living—Mary, Sarah and Caroline. Mrs. Robert McConnel, died September 13, 1838.

JAMES A. M'CONNEL.

James A. McConnel, only son of General Robert McConnel, was born in Muskingum County, May 12, 1822, and died November 19, 1871. After the decease of his father he succeeded to the management of the estate and was one of the foremost business men of the county. He built the mill now standing at McConnelsville, and in addition to this business was largely interested in farming, mercantile business, and in other ways was identified with the prosperity of the county. He was an active, public-spirited citizen, and was always ready to lend his aid to any enterprise that was calculated to promote the welfare of the community. He took but little part in politics, but was zealously devoted to local interests. Mr. McConnel died a bachelor.

GENERAL ALEXANDER M'CONNEL.

Alexander McConnel, brother of General Robert McConnel, was born in Pennsylvania, March 15, 1791. He came to McConnelsville in 1817, and from that time until his death was one of the most prominent and respected citizens of the county. In the early years of the town he operated a tannery. He afterward engaged in farming, and died October 24, 1853, on the

Sherwood farm south of the town. He married Polly Adams and reared a large family, none of whom now remain in the county. He served as brigadier and major-general of militia, and was an active democratic politician. Few men enjoyed more of the esteem and confidence of the community, whether in a public or private capacity. His political life began early in the history of the county, and in 1820-21 he was a representative to the legislature. In 1822 he was one of the associate judges of the county, and from 1824 to 1827, inclusive, he served three terms in the legislature. In 1828-9 he was again a member of the same body; in 1829-30, 1830-31 and 1841-42 he represented this district in the State Senate. As a presidential elector in 1832 he cast the vote of the State for President Andrew Jackson. He was a member of the first State board of public works in 1836-8, and in 1849-50 again served as associate judge. As is elsewhere stated, his course in the legislature placed General Harrison on the road toward the White House. His public life was characterized by honesty rather than brilliancy, and the many offices which he filled sufficiently attest his popularity.

Joseph McConnel, brother of Robert and Alexander, was a farmer. He was born March 14, 1793, and came to McConnelsville among the early settlers. He married Elizabeth Patterson and reared a family in the town. He died in 1868. Agnes McConnel, sister of the above, married James Adams, and about 1840 settled in McConnelsville, where she lived until her decease.

JACOB KAHLER.

Jacob Kahler was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1785. He resided in

that county and learned the millwright's trade when a young man. He moved thence to Frederick County, Md., where he married Rachael Madary, built a grist mill on a small creek in that county and continued to run the mill until 1817, with the exception of part of the year 1813, when he served in the army, in the war between the United States and Great Britain. In the spring of 1817 he emigrated to Ohio with his family, crossed the Alleghany mountains in a wagón, and after enduring many hardships and privations at the end of four weeks arrived at Zanesville. There his family remained until the fall of the same year, when they came to Morgan County, to the place afterward known as the town of McConnelsville, where Mr. Kahler had erected a double log cabin, the first house of any kind in the place. The same year he entered a quarter section of land about two and one-half miles northeast of the town. Shortly after settling in McConnelsville he built a saw mill east of the town, on the stream known as McConnel's Run, for General Robert McConnel, the proprietor of the town. He continued to follow his trade and to work at carpentry whenever his services were demanded in either direction. His occupations obliged him to be away from home a great deal of the time. The climate along the river was very unhealthy and his family suffered much from fevers of various types. Between 1817 and 1824 three of his children died, victims of the deleterious influences of the climate. In 1826 Mr. Kahler built a house on his land, to which he removed and there resided until his death in February, 1844. His death resulted from a fall upon the

floor of his barn from a height of sixteen feet. His skull was fractured and he lived but three hours after the accident. After clearing away the dense forests and getting quite a fine farm under cultivation, his industry began to bear fruit, and his accumulations slowly but steadily increased. About 1840 he gave the entire management of the farm to his sons William and Andrew, who jointly occupied and cultivated the land until 1852. William then moved to Jackson County, Oregon, where he still resides. He has reared a family of ten children, who are scattered in various parts of the country. He has been a successful business man and has represented his county in the legislature. A sketch of the other surviving son, Andrew Kahler, follows. There is but one of the other children of Jacob Kahler now living—Mrs. Kraps, of McConnelsville.

Mr. Kahler was a quiet, unassuming man, yet possessed of strong convictions, always ready to maintain the principles and doctrines he professed and to give a "reason for the hopes he entertained." His conduct was characterized by strict integrity and honesty, and it was a principle of his life to "owe no man anything." He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, by reason of his conscientiousness and moral worth. He was a great admirer of John Quincy Adams—an anti-Jacksonian. He became a whig, and so remained until his death. Although sometimes severe in his criticism of the other party his opinions seldom gave offense. He always appeared to be contented with his lot. For three or four years preceding his death he spent much of his time in reading the Bible and sacred and profane history; from

his studies in this direction, as well as from the writings of Balfour, Ballou, Murray and others, he became an earnest believer in the doctrine of universal salvation. His wife survived him about six years and died in 1850.

ANDREW KAHLER.

Andrew Kahler, son of Jacob and Rachael (Madary) Kahler, is among the oldest residents of McConnelsville. He was born in Frederick County, Maryland, August 16, 1813, and is of German descent. He moved to Ohio with his parents in the spring of 1817, and in the fall of the same year to McConnelsville, where his father was the first settler. He received a common school education in the imperfect pioneer schools, walking back and forth to McConnelsville to attend school after his parents moved to the country. He lived on a farm from 1826 to 1857. When a young man he began teaching school, and followed that occupation, generally in the winter time, for eighteen or twenty years. He held the office of justice of the peace, and in 1857 was elected sheriff of the county, and moved to McConnelsville, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years. He served two years as sheriff, and has also been coroner of the county several terms. From 1863 to 1868 (when the office was abolished) he was revenue assessor and storekeeper of the bonded warehouse. He published the *McConnelsville Herald* four years; was in the grocery business in McConnelsville for two years, commencing in 1873, and from 1879 to the fall of 1885 he served as deputy county auditor. Mr. Kahler was formerly a whig, and is now a republican. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd

Fellows orders, and a Universalist in religion. He was married in January, 1837, to Susan Pyle, daughter of Jonathan Pyle, of this county. Their children are Harriet E. (Shepherd), Indianapolis; Francis M., now living in Nebraska; Charles E., Columbus; Kate H. (Paine), Columbus; William S., Indianapolis.

Francis M. Kahler enlisted as a private in the 17th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three months. In the fall of 1861 he reëntered the service as first lieutenant of Company B, 62d Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served through the war, and rose through the several grades to the rank of major. After his return from the service he engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. Worley Adams, under the firm name of Adams & Kahler, until 1878.

JACOB ADAMS.

The subject of this notice was one of the pioneers, and during his long life ranked among the leading influential citizens of Morgan County. Jacob Adams was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, November 8, 1788. Left an orphan in early life, and in destitute circumstances, his oldest brother, one of a family of eight children, moved the family and household effects in a cart, by way of Brownsville, to Pittsburgh. There he built a boat, in which he transported the family and goods to Limestone (now Maysville), Kentucky. There Jacob was bound out to a tailor of Paris, Kentucky, and after serving his time returned to Maryland and then worked about a year at his trade in Winchester, Va. He then started on foot for Ohio, alone and almost penniless. While walking along what is now

the turnpike, then a muddy road, in a brown study as to how he should obtain his supper, he saw at his feet a piece of shining metal. Stooping to pick it up he found it to be a fifty-cent silver piece. He often said that he never had another half dollar that made him feel so happy. He, now almost at his journey's end, was rich enough to buy supper, and he was hungry. He stopped at Zanesville, where he married and lived, and worked at his trade until his removal to McConnelsville. While there he volunteered in the war of 1812, and served six months.

In 1819 he moved his family to McConnelsville, and from that time until his death witnessed the growth and prosperity of the town and county, aiding every beneficial public enterprise as far as he was able, and taking an earnest and zealous interest in local matters. He began the mercantile business soon after his arrival, and in the following year added hotel-keeping to his business, becoming widely and favorably known as a landlord and entertaining many famous men as his guests. With the exception of about fifteen years which he spent on a farm he continued hotel-keeping as long as he lived. He was a successful merchant until about 1836, when he engaged in saltmaking, which resulted for him in serious loss. He was also postmaster in the town of McConnelsville, and held the position several years.

As a business man he was enterprising and sagacious. Soon after coming to the county he found money very scarce, and to accommodate his customers and make some profit possible for himself he bought up droves of hogs, and every year for three years drove them to Baltimore to market. There he ex-

changed them for merchandise, which was transported in wagons to McConnellsville. Such were some of the business methods of pioneer merchants.

The following is given as a single instance of the energy and business capacity of Mr. Adams: Some time after 1830 he built a flatboat at McConnellsville, which he loaded with wheat for which he paid $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel. This he took to Maysville, Ky., where it was converted into flour, and with the flour started for New Orleans. On his arrival he found flour remarkably cheap, and it seemed almost certain that he would be a heavy loser by his venture. But chancing to pick up a Charleston, S. C., paper, he noticed that bacon commanded a good price in that city. Accordingly he exchanged his flour for bacon, and had it transported by vessel to Charleston. There he sold the bacon, and proceeding to Baltimore bought goods with which he returned to McConnellsville. His lengthy trip did not bring much profit, but his shrewdness and prudent foresight prevented a heavy loss.

Mr. Adams always took an active interest in local and general politics. In the early years of the county he was a "Junto," and next a Jacksonian democrat; but after Jackson vetoed the United States bank bill he became an earnest whig and then a republican. He was very active in encouraging the several railroad projects in the county, and did all he could to bring about that "consummation devoutly to be wished"—a railroad in Morgan County.

He was a man of strong constitution and robust health, and continued active even in old age. He died, September 23, 1880, at the ripe old age of nearly ninety-two years, and in his death many

citizens both of the town and county felt that an irreparable loss had been sustained. He was married in Zanesville, August 1, 1811, to Lydia Shugert, daughter of John Shugert, of Muskingum County. She died April 26, 1826, having borne five children—Eli, James, John, Worley, and Eliza (Shepard). Of these children Worley is the only survivor. March 4, 1828, Mr. Adams married Miss Amelia Wise, of Brownsville, Pa., who died November 27, 1875. Of this marriage five children were born—Henry (deceased), and Alfred, Catharine, William and Jacob (living).

Worley Adams the oldest living native of McConnellsville, son of Jacob and Mydia Adams, was born November 13, 1819, and has resided all his life in Morgan County. In early life he worked at various occupations, but since he was twenty-two years of age he has followed the mercantile business in McConnellsville. He is now the head of the dry goods firm of Adams & Kahler, one of the leading business houses of the town. Mr. Adams is a republican in politics. He served as township trustee for twelve years and has held some village offices. He has been an influential member of Valley Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., since 1847. He was married in 1842 to Millie Shepard, daughter of the late Judge Nathaniel Shepard, of this county. Three children have been born to them—Elizabeth A., wife of Major F. M. Kahler, of Nebraska; Emma J., at home, and Chester W., Iowa.

Jacob Adams, born November 7, 1841, is the youngest son of Jacob and Amelia Adams. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, 17th O. V. I., and becoming a veteran, served until July, 1865, participating in all the bat-



Mr. W. Mayford



tles and campaigns of this regiment. During all this time he had no furlough and was not off duty a single day for any cause. Among the fifteen engagements in which he took part were the notable battles of Perryville, Stone River, Resaca, Mission Ridge, siege of Corinth, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Bentonville, Chickamauga, etc. He was sergeant of the company at muster out. Mr. Adams is the popular commander of Hughes Post, No. 285, G. A. R., and is zealously devoted to its interests. He was married in April, 1868, to Miss Julia Chadwick.

THE PINKERTON FAMILY.

Alexander R. Pinkerton, one of the pioneers of McConnellsville, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., in 1783. His father, also named Alexander, was a native of Scotland, and came to this country shortly after the revolutionary war. He was one of the pioneers of Allegheny County, Pa., and was killed by the Indians while at work in the field. His wife with her children, three daughters and two sons, John and Alexander, escaped to what is now Pittsburgh, then known as Fort Pitt. After the Indians were driven from the vicinity Mrs. Pinkerton returned to her home, where Alexander R. was reared. He acquired in Pittsburgh the trade of a cabinet-maker, and in 1805 was married to Miss Nancy Adams, of Fayette County, Pa.

In November of 1805 Robert A. was born, and shortly after the family removed to Beaver County, Pa., where for a time the elder Pinkerton followed his trade. In company with his brother-in-law, Alexander Adams, he bought a tract of four hundred acres of land on Little Beaver Creek, to which

he removed with his family. He soon became quite extensively engaged in business. He built a sawmill and gristmill and also kept a store. Through a defective title, however, he was dispossessed of his hard earnings, and almost disheartened he removed to New Castle, Pa., where he remained until 1820, when with his family, consisting of his wife and six children, Robert A., Amzi C., Eliza, Alexander, David and Henry, he started for Athens, Ohio, on a flatboat. Arriving at Marietta, he visited Athens, but not finding it a desirable location, he concluded to locate in Zanesville. Before starting, however, he happened to get a copy of the *Chillicothe Recorder*, which contained a glowing description of a new town, by the name of McConnellsville, on the Muskingum. The advantages offered were so flattering that he concluded to make it his future home. The journey was made on a keelboat, the elder Pinkerton and his son Robert walking, one on each side of the river, for the purpose of selling cordage to the settlers along the route, taking their pay in provisions. A few miles below McConnellsville Mr. Pinkerton ascertained that he was near the town, and joining his son, the two soon reached the spot where is now the Baptist church, where they found James Larrison chopping. Mr. Pinkerton inquired the distance to McConnellsville.

"My dear sir," Larrison replied, "you are now right in the heart of the city."

From the article referred to, Mr. Pinkerton had received the impression that the town was a thriving young village of twenty-five or thirty families, and the information quite overcame him, and it was some little time before he regained his composure. It

being late in the afternoon he asked Larrison if he could direct him to a place where they could obtain accommodations for the night. Larrison said, "Yes, sir. Your humble servant keeps the 'Sign of the Buck,' " which they found to be a two-story log structure nearly destitute of either doors, windows or floors. He found, however, two old Pennsylvania friends—James Young and John Jack—which in a degree relieved him of his disappointment.

Shortly after his arrival he moved into a cabin which stood where is now the northeast corner of the Stanbery Block, where he remained for many years, and where for ten years Robert A. did business as a cabinet-maker. The elder Pinkerton did watch repairing and money-cutting. The latter occupation was quite remunerative. He died in McConnelsville in 1837. March 29th, 1830, Robert A. was married to Miss Lydia A. Johnson. Three children were the result of this union, only one of whom, Mrs. W. M. Grimes, is now living. Mr. Pinkerton has been largely identified with the development of the village, of which he has been a resident for sixty-six years. While devoting himself strictly to his business, he has filled several positions of trust and responsibility. He was sheriff of the county from 1845 to 1849, and at various times has been mayor of the village.

Of the children of Alex. R. Pinkerton, Amzi C. is deceased; Eliza (Oliphant) resides in Indiana; Alexander died in McConnelsville in 1827; David is a resident of Washington, D. C. For fifteen years he was probate judge of Morgan County, and one of its leading citizens. Two of his sons J. W.

and Alex P., are prominent merchants in Zanesville. Henry lives in McConnelsville.

JUDGE NATHANIEL SHEPARD.

Nathaniel Shepard was born in Southington, Conn., October 21, 1790. In 1809, his health having become seriously impaired, the doctors held a consultation, told him his lungs were affected beyond earthly help, and if he had anything to say let it be known immediately, as he had but few days to live. He replied, "I have something to say: I am going to Ohio before I die." The next day he walked a quarter of a mile, and felt so exhausted that he was compelled to stop for the night. In the morning he resumed his journey. Continuing on, each day he was able to walk a little farther, until his daily journey amounted to several miles. He persevered and reached Ohio. He came to what is now Morgan County, crossing the Muskingum by wading it at the head of the island below McConnelsville. Proceeding along the bank to the top of Sandy Hill he made his way through dense woods along what is now Center Street, McConnelsville. That he might not lose his way he blazed trees with a hatchet as he went along.

After an absence of six months Mr. Shepard reached his home in Connecticut. He had so recovered his health that on the day he arrived at his home he walked forty miles. October 14, 1810, he married Hyla Merriam in Meriden, Conn. In 1817, his health again beginning to fail, he put his wife and two children in a small one-horse wagon and again started for Ohio. After a journey of six weeks the family stopped three miles from Malta, and

moved into a little hut without door or window. There (in 1818) Mr. Shepard entered a quarter section of land. He soon put up a cabin, and as the old stage road passed by it he kept travelers. While at work hewing timber to make an addition to his house his broad-ax slipped and split his kneecap. The nearest doctor was at Zanesville. The wound required immediate attention, therefore Mr. Shepard dressed it himself, and sewed up the gash by taking six stitches. The first term of court in Morgan County he attended, going in his bare feet, as shoes were not easily procured at that day. Whether from this circumstance, or from the wound made with the broad-axe, he was given the name of "Broad-horns," which he bore until the title of Judge Shepard took its place. He served as one of the associate judges of the county in 1847-51. In 1851 he removed to Athens County where he remained five years. In 1856 he moved to McConnelsville, where he resided until his death—caused by consumption—May 21, 1857. He followed mercantile business many years in the town. Mrs. Shepard died January 20, 1876, at the age of eighty-six. They had five children, two of whom were born in Connecticut and the rest in Morgan County; Eli, who died in Iowa; Roxa (Gaylord) now a resident of Morgan County; Seth, who died in this county in 1885; Milly, wife of Worley Adams, McConnelville; Eliza (Dickey), now living near McConnelsville.

DANIEL CHANDLER.

Among the notable characters in the early history of Morgan County was Daniel Chandler. He was born in Rutland County, Vermont, in 1781; emi-

grated to Ohio in 1797; settled in Athens County, where he lived a short time, then came to the locality of Putnam, Muskingum County.

In 1802 he sailed on the brig "Marietta," built at Marietta, Ohio, for Liverpool, England. When the vessel arrived at Liverpool the custom house officers were going to have the captain arrested for sailing under false papers, as they knew no seaport by the name of Marietta. The captain took a map, showed them the mouth of the Mississippi River, followed the river to the mouth of the Ohio, then up the Ohio to the town of Marietta, where the vessel had been built and loaded for Liverpool.

The crew of the Marietta were arrested by the press-gang and held in custody for forty-eight hours. Mr. Chandler was confined in a room ten by twelve feet with twenty-four other men. He got an opportunity of sending a note, written on a piece of his garment, to his captain, who came to the prison, then called on the United States consul, and by the aid and description furnished by the consul he exculpated him from being an Irish subject. After his release he declared that if ever a war should break out between England and America, he would have reparation for this insult and arrest.

After his return to his native country the opportunity was soon presented, and he entered the army under General Harrison. He was at Fort Stephenson during the siege, and did good service as a scout. He served through the war, and in 1817 settled in Morgan Township and engaged in farming. He took an active part in the affairs of the county, and in 1844 was elected to the legislature. He was much interested

in the "Northwest Boundary" question, and made an able speech in defense of his position. The Chandlers were pioneers in many parts of the West. Zachariah Chandler, of Detroit, was a distant relative of the family of Daniel Chandler. Four of his children are now living—two sons and two daughters—Mrs. Permelia Christy, Mary A. Moore, William and Daniel.

COLONEL WILLIAM HAWKINS.

Colonel Hawkins was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of August, 1796. He moved with his father to Guernsey County, Ohio, in the year 1812, and came to live in McConnellsville about 1821, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred August 18, 1868.

Colonel Hawkins possessed fine natural ability, was an able writer, good debater, and noted for excellent common sense. He was highly esteemed by his friends and acquaintances, and held many offices of trust and honor, all of which he discharged with satisfaction to his constituents—indeed, it was a matter of satisfaction to the Colonel himself that he never was an unsuccessful candidate for any position.

His career as a public man commenced in 1827, when he was elected county assessor of Morgan County, and was reelected in 1828. He was elected sheriff of Morgan County in 1829, and again in 1831. In 1833 he was elected to the high and honorable position of State senator, from the district composed of Morgan and Perry Counties, which he filled with distinguished ability. In 1837 he was again elected to the senate, from the district composed of Morgan, Perry and Washing-

ton Counties, defeating Dr. Perley B. Johnson, his whig competitor. At the second session, in 1838, he was elected speaker of the senate, which under the old constitution of the State was the same as lieutenant-governor under the new constitution. The Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, late United States senator, was the colonel's opponent for the position. In April, 1850, members of the constitutional convention, which framed our present State constitution, were elected, and Colonel Hawkins was chosen as a member from Morgan County, and in December, 1852, he was elected to the Senate to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. C. C. Covey, who was so badly injured by the explosion of the steamer "Buckeye Belle" that he died, and who was the first senator elected under the new constitution from the Washington and Morgan district.

After serving his county and district in many civil positions, enjoying in a preëminent degree the confidence of his fellow-citizens, the perfect confidence of his fellow-senators, as shown by the places of prominence and trust to which they appointed him, Colonel Hawkins remained a private citizen, engaged in different business pursuits after his senatorial term of 1852, esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

GEORGE P. MORRIS.

George P. Morris, one of the pioneer merchants and prominent citizens of McConnellsville, was born in 1798 in Trowbridge, a manufacturing village of Wiltshire, England. His father, Joseph Morris, was a well-to-do merchant and a man of some prominence in his native town. He reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters.

In those days it was the custom in well-regulated English families to educate one of the sons for some profession. Young George evidencing an inclination for books was given an academical education and fitted for the profession of a teacher. The plans of the parents, however, were doomed to disappointment, the glowing accounts of the new country and the opportunities offered for the acquirement of property and position, excited his youthful mind and in 1817 in company with an elder brother Edward he came to Marietta, Ohio, where the former found employment as a teacher and the latter at his trade, that of a coppersmith. The expectations they had formed of the new Eldorado were fully realized, and in a short time Edward returned to England for the family.

Previous to his departure, however, the boys had come up the Muskingum to where Rokeby Lock now is, and negotiated for the purchase of a large tract of land in Bloom Township. In 1819 the entire family took passage for their new home, and after an uneventful but tedious voyage arrived safely and began the development of their property. The clearing of the land and the production of crops was to them a new enterprise, and their inexperienced efforts resulted in a signal failure; they therefore leased their lands and betook themselves to other avocations. At this time the production of salt was the leading industry of the Muskingum Valley, and George became engaged in its manufacture, a business he followed very successfully for many years. In 1837 he came to McConnelsville and engaged in the manufacture of tin-ware, and in 1849 in the hardware trade with the same success that had charac-

terized his other business ventures. Up to the time that he became incapacitated by age for active business life, no one was more prominently identified with the commercial interests of the county or did more for its development than he.

In 1870, despite his age and infirmities he began the erection of the Morris Block, which is a monument to his industry and energy, the building of which undoubtedly hastened his death, which occurred June 3, 1873. Mr. Morris was a man of sterling character, the personification of integrity, and a man of more than ordinary ability. In his demise McConnelsville lost one of its most valuable citizens.

In 1822 Mr. Morris was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of John Hammond, one of the pioneers of Bloom. The Hammonds are of Welsh descent and came to this country before the revolutionary war and settled in Baltimore, Md., where many of the family now reside and where Mrs. Morris was born on October 18, 1799. To them were born five children, Mary J., Sebasto E., Maria (Scott), Robert L. and William. The mother, a venerable lady of eighty-seven years, Maria and Robert L. are the only survivors of the family. The latter was born in Bloom Township in 1830, and continues the business established by his father.

In his religious views the elder Morris was a Methodist, and did much for the advancement of the religious interests of the village. He was a prominent and zealous member of the Corinthian Lodge F. and A. M. of McConnelsville. Politically he was a republican, but his extensive business interests prevented him from taking a prominent part in political matters, even

had he been desirous of political preferment.

LUTHER DANA BARKER.

Luther D. Barker, one of the early settlers and pioneer merchants of McConnellsville, was born near Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, December 14, 1794. Reared amid the influences of this typical New England town, he developed in early life those distinguishing traits of New England character—thrift, industry and enterprise. At the age of twenty-seven he married Miss Maria, daughter of Jonathan Devol, and for a short time they lived in Newport, Washington County, where Mr. Barker was engaged in farming. The life of a farmer was not congenial, and in 1825 he came to McConnellsville and began merchandising, which avocation he followed during the remainder of his life; for a few years, however, he was also engaged in the manufacture of salt, owning the works below Malta, near the dam. He was classed among the prominent and successful business men of that period and was quite an extensive trader for those times. It was not, however, as a business man that Mr. Barker attained his greatest success. While his business interests were never neglected, all matters of public import received due consideration. In politics he was a whig, and he always took an active interest in the exciting political contests of the olden times and yet was remarkably free from that demagogism so unseemly in the citizen of a republic.

Mr. Barker was a most pronounced temperance advocate and one of the earliest pioneers in the cause. He was the leading spirit in the first temperance convention held in McConnellsville

in 1834, and from that time he identified himself with every temperance movement and was always ready to forward the interests of this great reformation by any means within his power.

No biography of Mr. Barker would be complete without prominent reference to his labors as a Christian. He aided in laying the substructure of religion in the infant village, and no sooner was he established in business than he began to work for the organization of a church of his faith. His efforts were rewarded in the erection and dedication of the Baptist church of McConnellsville in 1832. Like other pioneer churches it had a struggling existence, and during all its vicissitudes he bore the larger part of its financial burdens and gave to it his most active energies until his health gave way from a stroke of paralysis in the spring of 1843. Although a wreck physically and mentally, yet the same spirit was manifest, and he was as zealous as when in possession of his health and faculties. He died March 31, 1845, in the fifty-first year of his age. From a sketch of his life, prepared by a gentleman who knew him intimately for years, we make the following extract: "Mr. Barker was one of our most distinguished citizens, prompt, honest and benevolent. If he had an enemy it was based on political prejudice." He was the father of six children, four of whom survived him—Charles L., who became his successor in business and one of the prominent citizens of the county; Rev. J. Henry, the present efficient superintendent of the Children's Home; Ann Maria, wife of Rev. S. G. Dawson, one of the prominent Baptist ministers of the State, and Mrs. Alfred Wilkin, now residing in Toledo, Ohio.

JOSEPH KELLY.

Joseph Kelly was an early settler and a prominent citizen of McConnelsville. He was reared in Marietta and came to Morgan County when a young man. He was one of the pioneer salt-makers of the county, and prominent in the development of that industry. As early as 1828 he moved to McConnelsville, where for a number of years he carried on the mercantile business. He was a man of considerable influence, though quiet and unassuming in his manners and never seeking distinction. He was an earnest democrat, and served with credit as a member of the State board of equalization. He was well informed and of sound judgment. He died in 1872, aged sixty-seven years. He was married in this county to Electa B. Chandler, and was the father of eight children, six of whom are living.

JAMES WATKINS, ESQ.

Few men are better known to the inhabitants both of town and county than the subject of this notice. James Watkins was born in Athens County, Ohio, March 1, 1806. His father, Jonathan Watkins, was among the first settlers of that county. He was a farmer and blacksmith, and came to Ohio from the vicinity of Philadelphia. Wilbert Watkins, father of Jonathan, was of Quaker origin, and was killed at the battle of Breed's Hill. James passed his boyhood in Athens County. He is self-educated, excepting a few terms at the Ohio University. He settled in McConnelsville in 1833, and has since resided here, working at his trade, that of harnessmaking. He served three years as recorder of Morgan County, being elected in 1838. He

has twice been mayor of the village, and held that office at the time the famous McConnelsville liquor ordinance was passed. This law he enforced with characteristic earnestness. Since 1869 he has been justice of the peace. The 'Squire has always been a politician, and always a democrat. He is well read, especially in legal and theological matters. He has been married four times, and is the father of eight children, of whom six are living.

HON. WILLIAM DURBIN.

William Durbin was born in Frederick County, Md., on the 11th day of October, 1802. His father's name was Dan Durbin. At the age of twelve years he moved with his father's family to Lancaster County, Pa. In about three years from the time they settled in Pennsylvania his mother died, and his father having a large family of children, William left home at the age of sixteen years, without money and with but little education, to try unaided his fortune among strangers; but by his diligence and industry he learned the carpenter trade, and also attended school and acquired sufficient education to enable him to perform the duties which devolved upon him in after life. At the age of nineteen he, with the family of Caleb Wells and others, emigrated to Morgan County, Ohio, and worked at different places, either as a farm hand or at his trade. He sometimes got employment in and about Marietta, at which place he became acquainted with Martha Nixon, daughter of William Nixon, one of the earliest settlers in the State, and was married to her on the 10th day of August, 1826. They resided in Marietta till the following spring, when they removed to

the village of McConnellsville, purchasing lots number 1 and 12 of the original town, on which a log house had already been erected. He soon afterward built a carpenter-shop on the southeast corner of lot 12 which has been converted into a dwelling house and is still standing. Here he worked at his trade till the year 1834, when he became a candidate for the office of county auditor. He was then in the thirty-second year of his age, but he had a remarkably youthful appearance, and being of a retiring, bashful disposition, strangers on meeting him would take him to be scarcely above twenty-one years of age, and his boyish look was often the subject of comment during the campaign. He was elected to the office by a small majority. He was reëlected to a second and third term, each time by a larger majority, leading the whole ticket, thus attesting his popularity and ability as an officer. At the expiration of his third term of office he removed with his family to a farm, or rather, to a quarter section of unimproved land which he purchased in Bloom Township, and engaged in rural pursuits.

Soon after his removal to the country he was appointed associate judge of Morgan County, which office he held till the fall of 1848, when he was nominated as a candidate for representative. He resigned his judgeship and was duly elected representative. He spent the winter of 1848-9 at the State capital in the discharge of his official duties, and returned home in the spring in very poor health and died of typhoid fever on the 19th of April, 1849, being in the forty-seventh year of his age. He left three sons: Samuel, William Nixon and Benton Nichols, who are still living; a daughter named Mar-

tha died in 1841, at the age of two years.

His widow continued to reside on the farm till her death, which occurred on the 21st day of July, 1885, at the age of 84 years.

In religious belief Mr. Durbin was a Universalist, but as there was no organized church at or near McConnellsville during his residence in the country he never joined any church.

JAMES K. JONES.

James Kelly Jones was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 28, 1812. He was named for his maternal grandfather, James Kelly, who was killed by the Indians at Belleville, at the outbreak of the Indian war in the spring of 1791. At the same time the father was killed the little son Joseph was captured and we have the following account of his captivity and recovery in Dr. S. P. Hildreth's "Memoirs of the Early settlers of Ohio."

"Amongst those known to have been captured was Joseph Kelly, a lad taken from Belleville, Va., in 1791, and whose widowed mother lived in Marietta, her husband having been killed at the time of the capture of Joseph. In the autumn of 1795 the Indians had brought in and given up all their prisoners, as provided in the treaty made that year. Yet no account could be had of young Kelly, and it was quite uncertain whether he was dead or alive. But the Indians seldom put boys to death after they were prisoners. Although nearly all hope had ceased of his recovery, Colonel R. J. Meigs, one of the officers who negotiated and carried out the settlement with the Indians, continued to inquire of every new Indian face he saw. At length two Indians said they

knew of two white boys on the headwaters of the Auglaize River who were kept back by their masters. Hoping that one of these boys might be the widow's son he immediately applied to General Wayne for a messenger to be sent for them. One of these Indians as a guide and a white man were sent out.

Joseph had been adopted into the family of an old Indian warrior, named Mishalena, who had lost five sons in the war with the whites and had now no child left but one daughter, and yet he adopted this boy as his own, although the son of his enemies. Mr. Kelly said that the old warrior was one of the most kind and benevolent men he ever knew and had a noble and commanding appearance; he was now too old for war, but was in great favor with his tribe as an able counselor. His adopted mother's name was Patetsa. She never accepted him with the hearty good will of Mishalena, but always gave him plenty to eat when she had it. Joseph was only six years old when captured, and was now eleven. He parted with his Indian parents and the boys of the tribe with great regret. He had lived with them so long in the wild freedom of the forest that he had forgotten his native language and almost his former name. His Indian parents had given him the name Lalague. They accompanied him to Greenville, parting with him very reluctantly. As a parting gift, Mishalena presented him with a beautiful bow and arrow made with his own hands.

"On the arrival of the boy at the Fort, Colonel Meigs sent for the tailor and had him fitted out with warm woolen dresses after the fashion of the whites and the blanket and leggins were

laid aside. Joseph's mother had described the boy's hair, eyes and looks so accurately that at the first glimpse Colonel Meigs picked him out. The Indian interpreter soon confirmed his opinion by talking with him in the Shawanoe dialect. On being questioned he remembered the names of his brothers and his own name. Colonel Meigs was satisfied that he was the lost son of the sorrowing widow, who for the whole period of his absence never omitted him in her daily prayers or sat down to the table with her children without mentioning his name. So anxious was Colonel Meigs to restore the boy to his bereaved mother that he started in February across the swamps and pathless forest for Marietta. A young, active Shawanoe Indian named 'Throm' guided the party, which consisted of six soldiers, Colonel Meigs and the boy, with six horses, and they passed through the wilderness without deviation and struck the Muskingum River at Big Rock, a noted Indian land mark.

"The party reached Marietta early in March, and the fervent and oft repeated prayer of the widow for the restoration of her lost son was at length answered, to the great joy and thankfulness of Colonel Meigs, by whose unwearied exertions it had been accomplished."

Mr. Jones removed with his parents to Wolf Creek in Deerfield Township in 1816 and started life in the wilderness upon the farm known in later years as the "John Trainer farm." He was the oldest son, and many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life fell upon him. His father was a carpenter by trade, knew but little about farming, and besides had purchased his land on payments; and it required the greatest

care and industry to provide for the family and meet his payments. Mr. Jones' father brought the first sheep that came to the neighborhood, and it became a part of the daily routine duties of James to guard them from the wolves through the day and pen them at night in a pen prepared so high and tight that wolves could not get at them.

Mills at that time were poor and far apart, and young Jones was mill-boy for the family. The first few years his father had no team except oxen, and the roads were only paths through the forests. Young Jones would often take a bag of corn, tie it on the yoke and mount the near ox and go several miles to mill. On one occasion he went to a horse-mill near Porterville, and after waiting all day got his bag of meal and started for home. When near the place afterward known as the Stone House, a pack of wolves followed him quite a distance, barking and howling like demons; but mounted upon his ox with a good whip he bravely made the trip home in the night. On another occasion, a few years latter, he took a bag of wheat upon a horse and went to the White Mills near Windsor. On his return just at night, being hungry he stopped at the orchard of Colonel Stone, below Malta, and when out of sight some mischievous person concealed his horse. Supposing the horse had got loose, he ran to Malta and there found the horse had not passed through town. He returned and found his horse tied where he had left him. Col. Stone had made the mischievous person, who proved to be his daughter, return the horse. This trip involved a ride of over thirty miles, a good part of the way through the forest and along mere

paths. There were no free schools in that day and Mr. Jones only had an opportunity to learn reading, writing and spelling in the schools he did attend. His eldest sister taught one of the first schools in the neighborhood on the subscription plan, for which she was to have fifty cents per week and "board among the scholars." A few years later, when she got one dollar per week she was considered very fortunate. The first money Mr. Jones earned after he became of age was in chopping wood at Thomas Stone's salt works at eight dollars per month. Afterward he took the place of kettle tender at ten dollars per month and put in regularly eighteen hours per day.

In 1836 he fitted out a small trading boat and loaded it with flour, potatoes, dried apples and peaches, beans and other products. He ran it down the Ohio, and after selling out, went on to New Orleans. This trip paid him very well and gave him a start in business. He made a second trip in 1837, and after his return, bought the farm in Deerfield Township now owned by George Martin. In 1842 he married Mary Whitaker and continued to live on the farm until 1866. He has been industrious, temperate and frugal, and as a consequence has been successful in business. In the last named year he moved to McConnelsville, where he still resides. He had two daughters and one son, a promising lawyer in Columbus, Ohio, who died in 1882. The daughters reside in McConnelsville, one the wife of John L. Cochran and the other with her parents. Mr. Jones was admitted to the practice of the law in 1870, but his principal business since 1866 has been the loaning of money. At present he is the president of the First National

Bank of McConnelsville and one of the heaviest taxpayers of the county.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAVIS.

Captain William Davis was born in Bedford County, Pa., December, 14, 1817, and came to Zanesville, Ohio, with his father in the summer of 1835. He began his career as a steamboatman in his twentieth year as a deck hand on a Zanesville and Dresden packet, and from that humble position he worked his way to a competency, filling every position from a deck hand to a commander. In 1838 he shipped as second cook on the steamer "Tuscarawas," plying between Zanesville and Dresden. On this boat he filled the positions of cook, pilot, fireman and engineer. The "Tuscarawas" becoming incapacitated by age, he became first engineer on the "John McIntyre." By close application to his duties and rigid economy he saved a little money, and by the aid of a friend he built and ran the steamer "Ohio" in the Dresden trade, and was quite successful. After the "Ohio" had become aged he took an interest in the steamer "Zanesville No. 1," acting as captain, clerk, pilot or engineer as occasion required. Afterward he built the steamer "Freighter," which he ran as a Zanesville, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet. He afterward took the vessel into the Upper Mississippi trade, when he sold her. Returning to Zanesville he became part owner in the "Zanesville No. 2," which he commanded, and which was run as a tri-weekly packet between Dresden and McConnelsville. He next, in connection with Captain Edward Martin and the late Captain C. C. Morgan, built and ran the "Mink No. 1," between McConnelsville and Zanesville. He com-

manded this boat for six years, when his partner, Captain Morgan, took his place. In 1865 Captain Davis, Morgan and Martin formed a copartnership under the name of "The Muskingum Packet Company." Under Captain Davis' superintendency they built the "Mink No. 2," which is still running. They bought and ran the "J. H. Best." Afterward they built the "Lizzie Cassel" and the "Olivette."

The "Mink No. 1," "Mink No. 2," the "Lizzie Cassel" and the "Olivette" were built under Captain Davis' superintendency, and attest his skill and competency in the building of steamers. In December of 1884 he retired from the command of the "Cassel" and in the following March sold his interest in the packets to Captains Morgan and Martin. This was the ending of a business career extending through a period of nearly half a century, during which time he had been a conspicuous personage on the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers, and had enjoyed a degree of popularity among his associates and the traveling public seldom attained. He was remarkable for his kindness and good nature, and a thorough gentleman in every sense of the word. His success was due largely to industry, sterling honesty and his intimate knowledge of the business in which he was engaged. In 1849 Captain Davis was married to Mrs. Emily Buckingham in Washington, Pa., who still survives him. His decease occurred at his home in McConnelsville, January 22, 1885.

CAPTAIN CARLETON C. MORGAN.

Carleton C. Morgan, one of the pioneer steamboatmen of the Muskingum River, was born at Preston, Chenango

Comty, N. Y., July 17, 1810. His father, Diodate Morgan, was of Welsh descent, and was born in New London, Conn., January 23, 1785. He was married in 1809 to Miss Lucy Church, and to their care was given a family of ten children, eight daughters and two sons, the subject of this biography being the eldest. From Connecticut he emigrated with his family to New York, and from thence to Johnstown, Licking Comty, Ohio, September, 1825, where he resided the greater part of his time until his decease, which occurred May 24, 1881, at the remarkable age of ninety-six years. He was a man of powerful physique, and possessed of a generous amount of sterling good sense. He gave his children all the educational advantages within his power, and all received good educations. Carleton C. being the eldest of the family he began to assume the responsibilities of life at a very early age. In a letter to a cousin written when he was in his fourteenth year, and while his father was suffering from reverse of fortune, he says: "We live in a world of disappointment, and I must bear my part. Once there were many flattering prospects, but they have passed by, and though everything now looks dark I hope we may live to see better times." A year later he was at work on the excavation of the Ohio Canal at Newark at eight dollars per month, and in another letter he says: "I am cold, wet and sleepy. My head aches so that I am almost insensible to everything around me. My clothes are worn, and I have no money to obtain more."

Such were his youthful experiences, and perhaps the hardships of his youth made him better fitted for the work which came to him in after life. The time for several succeeding years was

spent upon his father's farm, where the summer's work was alternated by a term at the district school in winter. An active mind and a retentive memory enabled him to lay by a fund of information to which he continued to make additions as long as he lived. In 1836 he found employment as a stage driver from Sunbury to Delaware, and in the latter part of this year he writes his parents that "he was at work on a canal boat." This was the initial effort in the business in which he was afterward so successfully engaged. Two years later he was in command of a boat. His perseverance and integrity had met with deserved success, and for a time his affairs were in a very prosperous condition; but through the perfidy of an associate the results of his patient industry and frugality were lost. To him, however, "defeat was not conquest."

He came to Zanesville and engaged in the shipping house of Allen, Cadawallader & Co. He devoted his leisure time to perfecting his business education, and in a short time he was doing business on the Muskingum. His devotion to the interests of his employers, and his strict attention to all his duties, soon gave him prominence and promotion, and in a little time he acquired a working interest in two or three boats that plied between Zanesville and Dresden. At the latter place he was married in 1850 to Miss Charlotte A. Kellogg. The union was blessed with two children, Nettie (Mell) and Diodate, the present captain of the steamer "Mink." Captain Morgan resided in Dresden until the upper trade of the river was abandoned, when he moved to McConnelsville, and to the time of his decease, March 9, 1884, he was the commander of the "Mink." No man on the river was more exten-

sively or favorably known than Captain Morgan. He was a steadfast friend, a kind father and an indulgent husband. As a brother he fulfilled faithfully a trust committed to him by his mother, and to his sisters he was a father, always ready to minister to their wants or to counsel them when required. One of the leading dailies of Zanesville, in a biography published at the time of his death, said: "Captain Morgan was a public benefactor. His manner of life was plain and unostentatious as were his liberal charities. He was noted for his general intelligence and genial disposition, and was a true type of the American gentleman."

G. C. DEVOL.

Grosvenor C. Devol, son of Cook Devol, one of the early settlers of

Marietta, Ohio, was born in Waterford Township, Washington County, Ohio, January 28, 1814. In 1835 he came to Morgan County, as manager of the Fulton Salt Works, and the following year to McConnellsville, where he engaged in merchandising. He did a successful business for about ten years, when he became the agent of all the salt works on the river, excepting two or three. Upon the formation of the First National Bank of McConnellsville he became its cashier, which position he resigned on account of ill health.

Dalphon Devol, brother of G. C. Devol, came to McConnellsville in 1836, and for a time was engaged with his brother in the mercantile business. For many years he has been doing business at Eagleport, Bloom Township, where he now resides.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MORGAN.

ORGANIZATION—EARLY ELECTIONS—THE FIRST MAGISTRATE—ROSTER OF PIONEERS—DEACON MILES—THE JUNTOS AND BRIMSTONES—OLD JOE—ELECTION CUSTOMS—MEMORABLE CONTEST BETWEEN THE JUNTOS AND THE BRIMSTONES—EARLY COURTS—COURT ATTENDANCE OF PIONEER DAYS—TAVERN GATHERINGS—REMINISCENCES—PERSONAL INCIDENTS.

THE history of Morgan Township is contemporaneous with that of McConnellsville, and so closely interwoven are the two that it is almost impossible to write of one without narrating facts concerning the other.

By ordinance of Congress, May, 1785, the territory northwest of the Ohio

was surveyed into ranges, townships and sections. The ranges were numbered from east to west and the townships from south to north, each township having thirty-six sections. In this survey an error occurred by which the twelfth range, instead of being six, was only five miles in width. Morgan and

the other townships of this range are consequently only of that width.

Prior to the organization of the county in 1819 Morgan Township was included in Deerfield, being that part taken from Washington County in which James Young officiated as magistrate. The only record of the transaction is the following order:

"Ordered by the trustees that Jacob R. Price be and is hereby authorized to adjust and settle with the trustees of Deerfield Township all accounts between said Deerfield and Morgan Townships.

"JOHN SEAMAN.

"April 20, 1820."

The accounts were adjusted and the following report, dated September 2, 1820 submitted:

"We, the undersigned, being, appointed to adjust the accounts between Deerfield and Morgan Townships, after a thorough investigation, do find seventy-nine dollars and twenty-one cents due to both townships at the time Morgan was set off, which was on the 10th of August, 1818, of which Morgan Township's share is twenty-five dollars and forty cents, as witness our hands.

"JACOB R. PRICE.

"JOSIAH WRIGHT.

"MARTIN PRICE."

When the "set off" was made, Morgan comprised the original surveyed Township 11 of Range 12. In 1819, when Penn Township was organized, the commissioners struck off a row of sections from the south side of Morgan and attached a like number to Morgan from the south side of Bloom, thus equalizing the territorial limits of the three townships.

On the formation of Malta Township, in 1839, the river was made the line

with the addition to Morgan of half of Sections 6 and 19, and all that part of Section 30 east of the river to Meigs-ville, and a little nook in Section 27, adjoining the sections previously detached from Bloom.

In shape Morgan Township might now be called an irregular triangle, the longer line or southwest border being on the river. It has a smaller area than any other in the county—11½ sections, 7,520 acres. Two miles north of McConnelsville, coal, of what is called the Cumberland seam, of the average thickness of three feet, has been mined and used for over fifty years; it is in two stratas, divided by about an inch of carbonaceous slate. The lower stratum of this coal is equal to any other in the county. One mile east of town coal is found, and was formerly the chief dependence for the people in the vicinity. In this same vicinity iron ore of the kidney variety is said to be in abundance.

Judge Gaylord, in his reminiscences, says: "In the early part of 1819 we find only a partial organization existing. James Young was the only acting justice of the peace in the township. He was commissioned November 17, 1818, and resigned February 11, 1820. He had his office in an old, dilapidated shed attached to his dwelling on Lot 64, corner of Main and Union streets, McConnelsville, where he dispensed justice and attended to the legal wants of his neighbors with dignity and dispatch unsurpassed by any of his numerous successors. Squire Young was a brickmolder and mason, and built the first brick dwelling in the county, the Adams House. He also made the brick and put up the first courthouse in the county. Young being almost constantly occupied in his mechanical pursuits, besides at-

tending strictly to his duties as tavern-keeper, was obliged to make Saturdays his court-days, from necessity, on which occasion much legal business was disposed of in a way peculiar to the times.

"Legal business accumulating in the township, it was deemed necessary to have another justice's court opened; thereupon the trustees of the township, in the absence of any action of the common pleas court, ordered an election to be held on July 31, 1819, to elect an additional justice of the peace. This election was the first political demonstration we have any account of among the early settlers of the township, and was held in McConnellsville at the time ordered, Alexander McConnell, Daniel Chandler and John Pettit judges; Jesse L. Paschal and Simeon Pool, Jr., clerks of election. By reference to the pollbook of that election a pretty complete list of the pioneers is obtained as follows: Lewis Ramey, Gilbert Olney, Nathaniel Sprague, W. M. Dawes, Amasa Piper, Simeon Pool, John Bell, Alexander McConnell, Simeon Pool, Jr., Jacob Adams, Joseph Wyatt, William Lewis, Sylvanus Piper, Jacob R. Price, John Pettit, Robert Aikens, Jr., John Smith, William Hughes, John Williams, Philip Kahler, John Seaman, Abraham Hughes, Benjamin T. Johnson, Isaac Walbridge, Timothy M. Gates, W. C. Johnson, Israel Redman, Jonathan McMullen, William Murphy, James Larrison, Nathaniel Shepard, James Young, Samuel A. Barker, Jonas Fox, Charley Brian, Henry Awnmiller. Daniel Chandler, a judge, and Jesse L. Paschal, a clerk, did not vote, making the number thirty-eight. Eleven of this list resided within the present corporate limits of McConnellsville; all others re-

sided in the township, and most of them on the Malta side. Timothy M. Gates was elected, receiving fifteen of the thirty-six votes."

In October, 1820, a general election was held, and from the records are obtained the following election certificates:

"We do hereby certify that Andrew Wharton had 46 votes, David Fulton had 33 votes for commissioner; Jeremiah Morrow had 69 votes, Ethan A. Brown had 7 votes, William M. Dawes had 2 votes for governor; Timothy Buell had 44 votes, Alexander McConnell had 53 votes, Ephraim Cutler had 15 votes, William M. Dawes had 28 votes, Joseph Barker had 5 votes, Amzi Stanley had 4 votes for State representative.

"JONATHAN PORTER,

"JOHN SEAMAN,

"WILLIAM PALMER,

"Judges."

This is followed by another certificate "that Levi Barber had 13 votes, Henry Brush had 62 votes, and Thomas Scott had one vote for representative in congress."

The following bears the same date:

"We do hereby certify that Joseph Barker had 20 votes for State representative and Timothy Buell had 17 votes for State representative.

"WILLIAM SUMMERS,

"JONATHAN PORTER,

"JAMES YOUNG,

"Judges."

"JACOB R. PRICE,

"FRANCIS A. BARKER,

"Clerks."

"December 19, 1820."

At that time Morgan County elected, with Washington County, two representatives; and that there was some dis-

satisfaction in one or the other of the elections is indicated by the following "official notice" for holding the first political convention in the county, which is copied *verbatim* from pages 17 and 18 of the record:

"Notice to the electors of Morgan Township to meet at the schoolhouse in McConnelsville on Saturday, the 1st of September next, to elect two delegates to meet in general delegation in McConnelsville on the 4th of September next, for the purpose of forming an annual ticket to be supported at the next annual election for Morgan County. Also to choose a committee to correspond with a committee of Washington County.

"By order of the trustees,

"JACOB R. PRICE, T. C.

"August 24, 1821."

"Ordered by the trustees that an election be held at the schoolhouse in McConnelsville to elect two delegates for the township of Morgan to meet with delegates from the other different townships of Morgan County to form a ticket to be supported at the ensuing election. Also to choose a corresponding committee to correspond with Washington County and the different townships of Morgan County.

"WM. C. JOHNSON,

"JONATHAN PORTER,

"Trustees.

"August 24, 1821.

"Attest: Jacob R. Price.

"The above is misplaced; it ought to be before the advertisement."

At the annual election, October 9, 1821, subsequent to the call for the "general delegation" there were 95 votes cast; and it is apparent that the effect of the "general delegation" was the formation of two regular tickets,

with probably the first "Brimstone and Junto" battle at the poles.

The candidates for the State senate were Sardina Stone and Ephraim Cutler.

For representatives: Timothy Buell, Alexander McConnel, Wm. M. Dawes and James Whitney.

In those days it was the fashion everywhere at elections for candidates to treat their friends, and to their enemies to extend merely a "smell." Liberally and frequently the voters indulged the generosity of the candidates during the day. It was common at the election to find the "big-bellied bottle" exhibited and set out with the name of the candidate inscribed thereon.

It was the order of the day to first vote and then drink the success of the favorite candidate from his bottle. If any candidate should have conscientious scruples about furnishing his demijohn well filled, his chances for success were very slim.

On the 22d of January, 1820, an election was held for a justice of the peace, at which Timothy M. Gates, Gilbert Olney and Alexander McConnel acted as judges; John Seaman and Jacob R. Price, as clerks. The following pioneers appear for the first time upon the record:

William B. Young,	Moses Lawrence,
John Davis,	Joseph Smith,
William Brown,	David Smith,
Theophilus Caton,	Isaac Miles,
Samuel H. Gates,	Henry Snider,
John Jack,	Jonathan Porter,
Simeon Morgueridge,	William Palmer.
Jacob P. Springer,	

Isaac Walbridge was elected, receiving twenty-four out of thirty-one votes cast. The larger portion of these pioneers were residents of the village and

township in 1819. In this list of pioneers will be found the name of Isaac Miles. He was peculiar in his ways, blunt and determined. Among his numerous friends he was known as Deacon Miles, not that he possessed any of the particular Christian virtues appertaining to that kind of a church officer, or had he connection with any of the theological organizations extant among the people at that time, but from his peculiarities displayed on all occasions. For some years he was one of the constables, and the law during his administration made it his duty to visit every newcomer settling in the township, and notify him or her to depart the same, so that he or she should not in any event become a public charge upon the township. This was called "warning out," and the notice in the hands of Constable Miles was given to everyone; no matter what might be their circumstances in life, the rich and the poor were sure to receive a call from Constable Miles. On one occasion Constable (or Deacon) Miles, in his rounds of "warning out," came to the domicile of a lone widow, and without notice of his approach, he bolted across the threshold of her cabin, and in no smooth or pleasant vein blurted out, "Madam, I warn you out of this township and off the face of God's earth!" The woman, surprised at the sudden intrusion of the officer of the law and his peremptory commands, raising her hands toward heaven, cried out, "My God, Mr. Miles, off the face of God's earth! Where shall I go to?" "Go to!" said the deacon; "go to the Kenawaha saltworks." The Kenawaha saltworks, at that time, was a sort of asylum for the lame, halt, blind and unfortunate, and also a refuge for those

who were compelled to leave the country for the country's good.

In continuation of the pioneer list, we again quote from Judge Gaylord's reminiscences: "June 3, 1820, an election was held in which the following additional pioneers first make their appearance upon the records:

Thomas Byers,	Robert Morgan,
John Berry,	Leonard St. Clair,
Timothy Gaylord,	William Van Horn,
Charles Kinsel, Sr.,	Joab Kennison,
Isaac Sprague,	Jonathan Williams,
Isaac Hedges,	David Miller,
George Miller,	William Fouts,
William Sprague,	Simon Vance,
Edwin Corner,	John Scott,
Robert Robinson,	Joseph McCommel."
David Irwin,	

Five or six of the above-named were residents of the township in the early part of 1819. On the 29th of August, 1820, an election was held for a justice of the peace. At this election there were forty-six votes cast, and the additional pioneers participating in the local political strife were:

Alex. Brown,	John Lawson,
Jonathan Whitney,	John Lucas,
Francis Lucas,	Obadiah Scott,
Barney Scott,	Robert Henery,
William Spurgeon,	Robert Winter.

At this election Timothy Gaylord received twenty-seven votes and Alex. McCommel nineteen. Thomas Byers contested the election before Simon Merwin, Thomas Devin and John White, freeholders of the county. The election was declared legal, and Gaylord was duly commissioned. At that day the local party distinctions of Brimstones and Juntos prevailed, and all the local political contests were marked by much strife and bitter feeling. Gaylord was a Brimstone and McCommel a Junto. (Some account of these parties will be found in Chapter XIV.) An

election for a justice of the peace was held on the 6th day of August, 1821, at which election sixty-one votes were cast. Francis A. Barker received twenty-six votes, and Timothy Gates thirty. The election of Gates, who was the head center of the Brimstone faction, was chronicled as a great victory for the Brimstones. The following pioneers for the first time appeared, and had their names registered, viz.:

Jesse Spurgeon,	Loyd Piatt,
Martin Froby,	Levi Ellis,
Caleb Wells,	Nathan Wilder,
Daniel Chandler,	John Clemans,
Thomas Barr,	Alexander R. Pinkerton,
Jacob Kahler,	Stephen Gates, Sr.,
John B. Stone,	Frederick Pope,
John Patterson,	Orange Walker.

Of the above several were residents before 1820. Why their names do not appear on the records earlier is at this time unexplainable. On the first day of April, 1822, an election was held, at which seventy votes were cast. The result was claimed as a Junto victory. The following pioneers put in an appearance for the first time, viz.:

William Hawkins,	Eclo Stubbs,
George Newcomb,	William Stephens,
Zenas Cox,	John Paton,
Allen Robinet,	Jeremiah Conaway,
Jeremiah Stevens,	John Stutes,
Micah Adams,	Rufus P. Stone,
William Dawes,	Isaac James.

Some of them were residents of the township in 1818. The last exciting contest between the Juntos and the Brimstones was held on the 14th day of October, 1823. The election was for a justice of the peace. Alexander McConnel and Timothy Gaylord were the aspirants for magisterial honors. Alexander McConnel received forty-eight votes, and Timothy Gaylord forty. This was a decisive triumph for the Juntos. The presidential contest com-

ing on in the next year, 1824, the "Brimstone and Junto" partisans were to some extent lost in that memorable contest. Breaking loose from former political associations, "Brimstones" and "Juntos" were found working harmoniously together for some one of the presidential candidates. Politics then, as now, made "strange bedfellows." McConnel and Gaylord, who twelve months before were engaged in a bitter strife over the insignificant office of a justice of the peace upon the "Junto" and "Brimstone" platforms, were found working harmoniously together for the election of Clay, and four years later both were prominent Jacksonians; while others, formerly equally as hostile and bitter toward each other in the local political strifes of the day, would embrace each other in a friendly hug in 1824, and then throw up their hats and strive for the election of Jackson or Adams. Then it was that the Brimstone and Junto factions commenced to die out, and most of their bitter partisans were lost in the national contest of 1824 and that immediately succeeding it. In 1828 the following pioneers were enrolled upon the record:

W. C. Shugert,	Amon Wells,
John P. Ferrell,	Samuel Morrison,
Holmes Morrison,	James Hughes,
William Wells,	George Dawes,
Charles Dawes,	Ebenezer Hammond,
Augustus Hoskin,	Robert P. Oliver,
Benjamin Beckwith,	Jacob Singer,
Matthew Lutton,	James Baker,
Samuel Baker,	George Newman,
Michael Wiseman,	Joel Olney,
Silas Leroy,	Thomas Dugan,
Enoch Loper,	William Brooks,
James Gillespie,	Samuel Pollard.

The list of pioneers of Morgan Township on the 14th day of October, 1823, and prior thereto, is here given, numbering 144. Several of these pioneers

became residents of the township long before they made their appearance at the elections in which their names are chronicled, and no doubt some few names are omitted from the list who should have a place in the same for the reason that they did not attend these several elections and have themselves registered. To a great extent we have depended upon the poll-books consulted for a full list, but we find the names of Rev. George Russel, Joseph Barrow, John Collison, James Clemens and some others, unnaturalized foreigners, whose names are omitted from the records. Of this list of 144 names only nine could answer to the rollcall in 1873. Many of their descendents still reside in the township and county.

In the pioneer days there was a class of men who could not be placed under any common description of mankind: their like will never perhaps be known again. They frequented the courts and were about on public days, and they practiced, more or less, at the bars of the village taverns. At that day, besides the judges, lawyers, suitors, jurors and witnesses, a goodly number of spectators were in attendance to witness the proceedings of the courts. Not only were they present to witness the doings of the court, but in those days, when the newspapers were not so prodigal of their circulation as now, a class of persons would come out on such occasions to learn the current news of the period and indulge themselves in the discussion and investigation of the events going on in the outside world, and have their friendly chats with one another upon various local subjects and questions then and there suggested. Sixty-seven years ago but few newspapers found their way

within the bounds of Morgan county; perhaps the Zanesville papers and one or two weeklies from east of the mountains would be the extent of the circulation through two or three postoffices in the whole county, and they delivered by a weekly horseback mail.

All inquiring and wide-awake men residing away from the county seat, contentedly living in their rude log cabins, upon new farms, generally depended for the news of the day on the now-and-then traveler passing through the country, who, for his supposed fund of news and gossip, was always a welcome guest and hospitably entertained and kept out of bed until a late hour in the night, answering the many questions of his inquisitive host, and also upon those neighbors who now and then emerged from the woods into the outside world, who on their return would impart much information of what was going on. For these and other purposes might be found congregated at the county seat at court-days all kinds of characters. Among this motley and somewhat promiscuous throng of visitors might be seen Joseph D——, residing close upon the borders of Bristol Township.

Old Joe was one of those men possessing a rough and unseemly exterior, but a good heart within. He was a great hunter, of unquestioned skill and bravery, who had in many contests vanquished the beasts of the forest. He was admirably well skilled in all the expedients and customs of the pioneers, and was truly a hardy, active and expert backwoodsman. His native abilities were superior, and without the advantages of school and book education he was looked upon as a prodigy. He could therefore accommodate him-

self without inconvenience or perplexity to all kinds of company he might meet with. When in a promiscuous gathering, Old Joe shone out in all his native dignity and equanimity of mind. It is remembered that on one occasion Old Joe was hard-up for lodgings. All the taverns in the village were crowded and no accommodations could be found for Old Joe. He had no place to rest his weary and befuddled head. At that day McConnellsville presented rather an unsightly appearance. Brush and log-heaps were numerous. Old Joe settled himself for a night's lodging at a large log-heap, fired up the pile and after the custom of the hunter made his bed and sweetly reposed all night.

At early dawn Old Joe made his appearance at the bar of one of the village taverns, extremely thirsty but somewhat refreshed in body. He called for his gill of "Moxahala." At that day liquor was dealt out indiscriminately to all callers in measures of gallons, quarts, pints, gills and half-gills. On this occasion it seems that a gill was sufficient to quench Old Joe's thirst. With expedition he turned it off and took his place among the village throng who had been indulging in their early morning drams. One of these present seemed to know something about Old Joe's whereabouts the previous night, and thinking to have some fun at his expense began, "Well, Mr. D——, if it's not impertinent on my part, I should like to know where you lodged last night." "Well, sir," replied Old Joe, "I do not take it as impertinent for one neighbor to interrogate another as to his whereabouts in this neck of the woods, particularly if his absence should be in the night season, for you know,

Captain McQuaide, I am not much concerned about where I shall sleep, what I shall eat, or how much I shall drink. I sojourned last night, sir, at the tavern with the sign of 'God help us.' This inn has neither roof, sideboard, bed nor bar." Well, Mr. D——, whereabouts in McConnellsville is that tavern located?" Old Joe, stretching himself up to his full length, over six feet, and with a sonorous and deliberate pronunciation, said, "Sir, that place of accommodation for the wayfarer is to be found on the corner of Poplar, Beech, Hickory and Walnut streets.

"With much hickory bark to light your way,
But nothing to landlord or hostler pay."

"Well, Mr. D——, if your tavern occupies all of those four corners it must be an extensive structure. Landlord, set out the drinks." On another occasion, when in a sober circle of neighbors some one was boasting of his recent religious conversion and under whose ministry the event had taken place, Old Joe patiently listened to the tale of the new convert, and being somewhat skeptical in such serious matters bluntly broke out, "Yes, my young friend, we read in the good book that in old times one Balaam was converted by the braying of an ass. I see nothing to prevent such a miracle taking place at this time and right here on Meigs Creek."

Roswell Whipple, a native of New York, came from Pennsylvania and first settled in Bloom on the farm now owned by Jesse Ryan. From this farm he removed to the farm owned by his son William, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1861. He was a worthy citizen and a prominent farmer.

Samuel Farra came from Lancas-

ter County, Pa., in 1819, and located in Bloom Township. He was a farmer and stonemason by occupation, and the progenitor of the Farra family in this county. He died in Bloom Township. His family consisted of five boys and three girls. William, one of the sons, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1804. He married Miss Francis, daughter of Wilkes Bozman, one of the pioneers of Bristol Township. He settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Parmiter. He was a successful farmer and accumulated a fine competency. He died in Meigsville in 1879. He reared a family of nine children—six boys and three girls.

John Sharp was born in Pennsylvania, and when a young man emigrated to Ohio and settled in Washington County, where he married Miss Mary Mitchell. But little is known of his history further than that he was a man of considerable prominence. During the war of 1812 he recruited a company, which he commanded; he was taken a prisoner, and was not released until the close of the war, when he returned to his home near Marietta, where he died in 1820, aged 47 years. His wife died in 1818, aged 35 years.

R. J. M. Sharp, son of John Sharp, was born in Washington County, Ohio, December 31, 1806. In March, 1830, he came to McConnellsville, and in September following married Miss Fanny, daughter of Andrew J. McAllister. She was born in Essex County, Vermont, November 9, 1807, and came to Morgan County with her parents in 1819. Her

father was born in New Hampshire and married Miss Abbie Rodgers. She died in Iowa in 1862, he in McConnellsville in 1847, aged 76 years. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp reared a family of eight children; Edgar B., one of the prominent business men of McConnellsville, is the only one residing in the State.

Among the early settlers of Meigs-ville Township were Charles and Sarah (Holbrook) McCarty, the former a native of Virginia, the latter born in Maine. They were staid and thrifty people and reared a family of seven children, Charles W. being next the eldest. He was born in Meigsville, May 29, 1831, and was reared on his father's farm. He received a good common-school education and at the age of twenty-two married Miss Margaret A. Triblett. She died in February, 1867. Six years after her death he was again married to Miss Sarah J. Wagner, of Meigsville, and the year following moved to where he now resides. Mr. McCarty is a thrifty and prosperous farmer, as his well-tilled fields attest. In his religious and political affiliations he is a Methodist and a republican.

James C. Loughridge was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, near Zanesville, January 29, 1836. He removed to where he now resides in 1853.

Samuel Koons was born in Frederick County, Md., December 7, 1809. In 1821 the family came to Perry County, this State, and from thence in 1844 to Malta village. He is the present proprietor of the Koons Hotel, in McConnellsville.

CHAPTER XIX

MALTA—THE VILLAGE AND THE TOWNSHIP.

MALTA VILLAGE—PLATTED IN 1817—THE EARLY SETTLERS—THE POOLS, BELLS, AND OTHERS—JUDGE YOUNG—THE FERRY—THE FIRST STORES AND INDUSTRIES—THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF VARIOUS BUSINESS INTERESTS—MANUFACTURES—THE BROWN-MANLY PLOW COMPANY—CHURCHES, LODGES, ETC.—PERSONAL MENTION—MALTA TOWNSHIP—ITS ORGANIZATION—PIONEER SETTLERS—PIONEER INDUSTRIES—A NOVEL MILL—DAWES' STORE AND TANNERY—SLOW GROWTH OF SETTLEMENT—HUNTERS—ABE AND BILL HUGHES AND THEIR ADVENTURES—PERSONAL SKETCHES OF EARLY AND PROMINENT FAMILIES.

MALTA village was laid out in 1816 by Simeon Pool and John Bell, who jointly owned the land, and was named by the former to commemorate his visit as a sailor to the island of Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea.

The original plat of the town occupied nearly the entire width of the bottom-land from the river to the base of the hill, slightly curved on the west to correspond with the bend of the river. Originally there were one hundred and fourteen lots, extending from an alley west of Pool street, east to Young street. This plat included Front and Main streets and five cross streets—Pool, Adams, Center, Bell and Young. The town has been enlarged by additions made by William B. Young in 1821, William B. Young, Jr., in 1827, William Palmer in 1829, Francis A. Barker in 1840, and by "Upper Malta," consisting of thirty-eight lots laid out by the "Malta Real Estate Company," in 1883.

Simeon Pool, one of the original proprietors, traded a brick tavern in Marietta for the tract on the north, and

including part of the town-plat. He settled here before 1812, and lived and died on his place. He had two sons, Simeon and Guy W., who lived here until after 1830, and then moved West. Pool had been a seafaring man, and like most sailors, was greatly addicted to profanity. He was a large man physically, and of more than average intelligence. He served as justice of the peace some years before the organization of Morgan County.

John Bell, son-in-law of Simeon Pool, probably came about the same time. He was a native of Tennessee, but moved here from Marietta. He was the proprietor of the lower part of the town, but sold out to John Seaman in 1817. His sons were John Randolph, Simeon and William; his daughters, Mary Ann (Miller) and Harriet (Lackey)—the latter still living in McConnelsville. Bell was a rough mechanic, a boatbuilder, etc. He was a large, strong man, of good intelligence, but intemperate. He used to compose verses and songs, which were considered remarkably good.

George Miller, who kept the first tavern, located on the site of the town in 1815. He moved here from Salt Run, where he had previously been engaged in making salt. He afterward moved farther up the river, where he died.

One of the earliest pioneers, William Palmer, came with his family in the fall of 1818, and with another family wintered in a log cabin. The cabin was without a floor. A table was improvised out of a tool-chest, and blocks sawed off the end of a log served instead of chairs. Mr. Palmer had five sons—Jackson, Ambrose, Jesse, Elias and William. Ambrose W. was a California "forty-niner;" was sheriff of Calaveras County, and had many exciting adventures in that wild period which followed the discovery of gold.

William B. Young, a prominent man among the early settlers and afterward associate judge, located in Malta in 1817. A hewed log house built by him in that year is still standing on the bank of the river below the bridge. He was a quiet, unobtrusive and much-respected citizen. He built and operated the first ferry across the river between McConnellsville and Malta. He also kept a few groceries for sale at his house. About 1818 he built a saw-mill above the town on the stream since known as Clemens' Run. Judge Young died suddenly, and after his death his widow rented the ferry. Three sons—William B., Alexander and Joseph—and four daughters comprised his family.

On lot 70, where is now the residence of Robert Lutton, stood the log cabin built by Wm. Palmer, the first cabinet-maker and carpenter of the village, not only in time but in skill as a mechanic. He afterward built the frame on the southeast corner of Main and Center,

where Dr. Rusk resides. Mrs. Wm. Sherwood, one of his daughters, says her parents came to Malta in 1818, and built and resided in the log cabin for several years. She is one of the few persons yet living who were residents of Malta in 1818-19, and could fill a volume with reminiscences of the days when bears and deer and wolves were not strangers on the adjacent hills, and occasionally visitors of the village. She gives one instance of a nocturnal visitor still less welcome. Early one night, while a number of the family—mother and children—were engaged in boiling sugar-water in the vicinity of home, preceded by a terrific scream a panther leaped into the light of the campfire. Although greatly alarmed, they did not lose their presence of mind, and while the more juvenile placed the fire between them and the visitor, the others lighted their prepared torches, and with calls for aid, which were responded to, induced his retreat. But there were then no bear or panther-hunters in Malta, and the prowler went on his way unharmed.

Mrs. Sherwood says that in 1818 there were six families in Malta—those of William B. Young, Jonathan Whitney, George Miller, John Seaman, Jonathan McMullen and William Palmer—and memory through the mist of years can only perceive double that number in 1826, when there were ten or twelve dwellings, nor present a panorama of progress from then till now, when there are about one hundred and twenty-five.

The first store, if such it could be called, was started in 1818 by Hyman Lazarus, a Jew, who had previously tramped about the country as a peddler. He had but a very small stock,

but sold whisky, bought ginseng, and made some show of business. He first had his goods in a room in the end of Young's house, but afterward built a story-and-a-half log house where A. W. Walker's residence now is, where he continued business many years.

A few years later Abel James, from Virginia, opened a small store in the building on the lot now occupied by Coulson & Co.'s store, where George Miller had kept the first tavern. In 1829 James sold out to Francis A. Barker, Esq., county auditor, who moved his family into the rooms over the store. The kitchen, which was also the 'Squire's office, was on the ground floor in the rear of the store. Later Barker erected a brick store.

Speaking of Mr. Barker, who was an early justice of the peace, brings to mind the following anecdote:

On one occasion a stout, athletic bully named Adams had whipped most unmercifully a fellow known as "Blinky" Johnson, whom he had met at the grocery and saloon of Lazarus, the Jew. 'Squire Barker issued a warrant and had Adams arrested, then left the town, to be gone for the day on business. As the day wore away, Adams, who was in the custody of James Roland, became uneasy, and taking advantage of relaxed vigilance on the part of his keeper made a dash for liberty, and betook himself towards the woods. Mr. Roland was too aged to overtake the prisoner, therefore he summoned John Wright, a young man, and ordered him to bring back the fugitive. Wright quickly began the chase, was joined by Joshua Davis and others, and an interesting running match ensued. Adams, seeing that he was likely to be overtaken, rushed into John Seaman's house

and out through the back door; Wright close after him. Adams was soon overtaken and secured.

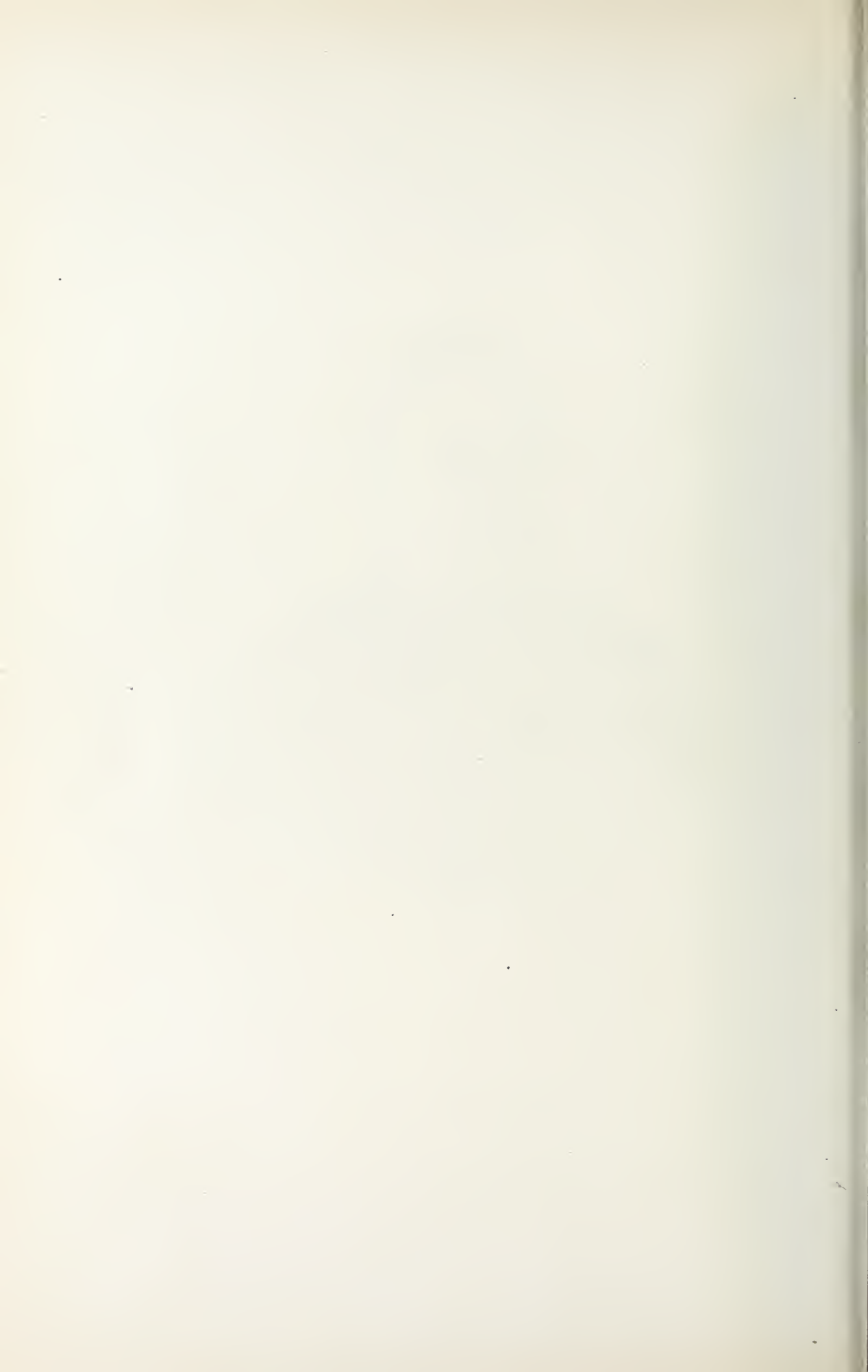
Adams had his trial in the 'Squire's kitchen, back of his store. He sat on the bed while Johnson, the prosecuting witness, gave his testimony, in the course of which he used some very uncomplimentary language regarding the prisoner. Adams, not being able to control his temper, made a spring toward Johnson, and with one blow felled him to the floor. For this offense Adams was taken to jail, but managed to make his escape by boring through the log walls of the primitive structure.

John Seaman arrived in the incipient village August 2 1817, coming from Zanesville in a canoe. He was a native of Bedford County, Pa., and came to Ohio from Wayne County in that State. He purchased land of John Bell, and thus became the proprietor of the greater part of the town. He first moved into a house that had previously been occupied by Charles Kinzel. Shortly afterward he erected a shoemaker's shop, and next a log dwelling. As the first Knight of St. Crispin, with the assistance of his sons, he made coarse and fine shoes to order for the people of the village and the surrounding country. He died in Malta. The family consisted of ten children—Minerva (Pool), Milton, Harmon, Henry, Prudence (Kirby), Charles O., John L., David, Narcissa (Beck), Jesse and Perley. Three are still living—Harmon, born in 1809, and a resident of Malta since 1817; Charles O. and Jesse.

William Palmer began working at his trade, cabinet making, in 1818, and for many years supplied the demand for articles in his line. In 1841, with his son, Jackson J., he founded the



Joshua Davis



Malta Furniture Manufactory. At first all the work was done by man power, but in 1851 a steam engine was added. This engine, the first built in the county, was a product of the foundry of Dunsmoor & Dickerson. In 1858 H. Dunsmoor and Samuel McCaslin bought the furniture manufactory from J. J. Palmer. Three years later Dunsmoor & Son became the proprietors of the establishment, which is still run in the same name, although the senior Dunsmore is now deceased. From a small beginning the works have grown in size and importance until they now rank among the chief industries of the town. In 1875 the first parlor organ made in the county was manufactured in this establishment. Several have since been made.

The first tavern was a hewed log house, on the present site of A. A. Coulson & Co.'s store, erected by George Miller. Miller kept tavern a few years and was succeeded by William Murphy. Next Abel James kept store in the building, purchasing it for \$150. Francis A. Barker next occupied it; then the Griffiths owned it and sold out to Alexander Simpson. About 1836 Simpson, in partnership with Milton Seaman, kept store there. The building was next occupied by J. M. Rogers as a saddler's shop, and afterward by Lazarus, the Jew. In 1846 it was torn down and the present building erected.

The new building was first occupied by Alexander Simpson as a store; then by Simpson & Woodmansee; next by Joseph Black, and afterward successively by Thomas W. Simpson and Simpson & Young (T. W. Simpson and Wm. B. Young).

The first tinshop in the place was opened in 1846 by John Mellor, who

is still in the same business. Mr. Mellor learned his trade with George P. Morris in McConnellsville.

In 1844 Hiel Dunsmoor and David Dickerson started the Malta Foundry, the second in the county. Later Erastus Guthrie became one of the firm, which carried on business under the name of H. Dunsmoor & Co. Milton Seaman bought out Dickerson's interest and the firm name became Dunsmoor, Guthrie & Co. In 1853 Dunsmoor and Seaman sold out and the firm of Guthrie, White & Wadley began business. In 1858 J. Q. and P. B. Dickerson bought the entire establishment and carried on business under the name of J. Q. Dickerson & Co. In 1864 W. P. and John Brown and James and Frank B. Manly succeeded to the ownership of the property which thus became the basis of the Brown-Manly Plow Works.

The first mill in Malta was built by Isaac Baker on two flatboats, and was of the rare pattern known as a "floating mill." (For a description of it see chapter on Internal Improvements.) Baker came from Washington County and rented Young's ferry. It is related that the first time Hyman Lazarus, the Jew, saw a steamboat on the river, he came to Baker on the run, his eyes wide with astonishment, and shouted, "Mr. Baker! Mr. Baker! your mill haf got loose, und he is coomin oop the river a-grindin' like the devil!"

About 1830 Abraham Lippett constructed a brush dam across the river near where is now the Malta Mill, and built a mill, which was in operation a few years.

The first drugstore was established by James Cornelius in 1852. In 1867 he sold out to Dr. W. Wood, who con-

tinued business in the same vicinity—on the east side of Bell street—until 1873, when he sold out to Dr. Daniel Rusk, who still continues the business. George Z. Dickerson began the drug business in 1868, and is still engaged in it.

The first fancy-goods store was started by G. E. Halliday, who sold out to James Neely. The latter sold to Robert Lutton in 1879. The Misses Beckwith opened a millinery and fancy-goods store in 1878.

A. L. Miller was the pioneer jeweler of Malta, and is still in successful business. In 1872 he erected the Miller Building, in which the Malta National Bank is located.

In 1827, on the corner opposite James' store, Henry Dawes embarked in the mercantile business. He was a man of somewhat peculiar temperament, but enterprising and very successful in business. He became a prominent citizen and represented the county in the legislature. He continued business until about 1857, then removed to Wisconsin, where he died.

All the early merchants sold whisky, and with many of them it was customary to keep a bottle standing on the counter.

Malta grew very slowly. Although a trading-point of considerable importance in the early years, yet the village increased very slowly in population until after the beginning of the slack water improvement of the Muskingum. Since then the town has rapidly improved, and its business development has been correspondingly great.

It was incorporated as a village by a special act of the legislature passed March 7, 1842. John Timms was the first mayor and Hiel Dunsmoor the first recorder.

In the amount of business transacted and in general thrift and enterprise there is no village in Southern Ohio which can make a better showing in proportion to population. There were 652 inhabitants in 1880, according to the census of that year.

The Malta National Bank, the first and only banking institution in the town, was chartered in 1872, and began business November 19 of the same year, in the rooms still occupied. The first officers were E. M. Stanbery, president; Joshua Davis, M. McDaniel, John Hall, John Harris, John Miller and F. B. Pond, directors; D. H. Mortley, cashier, and H. D. Miller, bookkeeper. D. H. Mortley was succeeded as cashier in 1874 by H. D. Miller, and W. H. Pierpoint became bookkeeper. Mr. Miller still holds the position of cashier. The remaining officers in December, 1885, were as follows: W. P. Sprague, president; George S. Corner, vice-president; Joshua Davis, E. M. Stanbery, John Miller, Peter Miller, J. M. Rogers, directors. The bank is well-managed and prosperous. Capital, \$75,000.

The leading business firms of Malta in the year 1885 were as follows:

Brown-Manly Plow Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements; G. L. Hoffman & Sons, tanners; H. Dunsmoor & Son, furniture manufacturers; the Malta National Bank; Corner, Walker & Davis, dry goods and merchant tailoring; A. A. Coulson & Co., and Dewees & Co., dry goods; George Z. Dickerson and Dr. Daniel Rusk, drugs; J. M. Rogers & Co., hardware; Robert Lutton and E. & S. Beckwith, millinery and notions; H. A. Davis, G. S. Hann and F. C. Thomas, groceries; C. Palmer, cigars; A. L. Miller, jewelry; John Mellor, tinsmith; John

Glass and J. W. Thomas, hotels, besides the usual variety of minor business interests.

W. P. Sprague & Co. began the mercantile business in 1853. The members of the firm were W. P. Sprague, Joshua Davis and John E. Thomas. J. H. Davis and R. H. L. Updike afterward became members of the firm, taking the places of Joshua Davis and W. P. Sprague, respectively. The firm was Davis, Thomas & Co., and next Rogers, Thomas & Co., then Coulson & Hann, Power, Coulson & Hann, Power & Hann, and next discontinued.

The hardware business was not made a distinct one until the village had grown to considerable size. The hardware firm of J. M. Rogers & Co., the first and at present the only one in town, was established in 1855, and for thirty years has carried on a successful business.

The head of this firm, James M. Rogers, one of the leading business men of the town, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1819. His father, John Rogers, a local preacher of the Methodist church, moved his family to Malta in 1842. He was a native of Virginia; died in 1877, aged over eighty years. J. M. Rogers began business in Malta in 1842 as a saddler and harnessmaker; was afterward in the dry-goods business, and since 1855 in his present business. He has always taken an active interest in the growth and prosperity of the town, and has filled many local offices. He was married in Malta in 1852 to Margaret, daughter of Nathan Sprague, and has five children living.

After John Seaman the next shoemaker was Peter Bricker, who came in 1839, and for many successive years plied the thread and awl to the satisfaction of his patrons.

George Townsend came to Malta in 1839, and commenced making saddles and harnesses in a shop on Main street, between Bell and Adams streets. J. M. Rogers began the same business in 1842.

William Breeze had a small dwelling and a blacksmith shop on the southwest corner of Bell and Main streets. He afterward made additions to his house and converted it into a hotel, which is now kept by John Glass.

On the southwest corner of Adams and Main streets was a frame building erected by William Sherwood. The building was burned down when owned by Isaac Hedges, who, in 1880, erected the three-story brick building, now the popular "Valley House," kept by J. W. Thomas.

Edward and William Miller, with whom H. Dunsmoor was associated for a time, were merchants between 1830 and 1840. Timms & Dunsmoor, and Timms, Dunsmoor & Taylor succeeded them.

George L. Corner came to Malta in 1833. With the assistance of a man whom he brought with him, Mr. Corner, went into the woods, felled trees, hewed timber and erected a building for a store. (This structure was removed to the Joshua Davis lot in 1846, to make room for the Corner Block. For a number of years it was used as a tobacco packing-house, but afterward torn down.) Later Mr. Corner took his brother Arthur into partnership. In 1837 Joshua Davis bought out Arthur Corner, and the firm became Corner & Davis. In 1848 William P. Sprague, who had previously clerked for the firm, was admitted to partnership. In 1853 the firm became G. L. Corner & Co., Peter Woodmansee and Albert Clarke taking the place of

Sprague and Davis, who retired. G. L. Corner died in 1857. Woodmansee retired shortly before, and the business was managed by Clarke, the Corner heirs being his partners. Joshua Davis became connected with the firm again in 1861, and business was carried on under the name of Corner, Davis & Co. Upon the death of Mrs. G. L. Corner, George S. Corner became a member, the style of the firm continuing the same until 1868. Davis then retired, and the firm became Clarke & Corner, and so remained until it was consolidated with the firm of A. W. Walker & Co., in 1871, under the style of Clarke, Corner & Walker. J. G. Walker and Clarke sold their interests in 1873, and J. F. Davis became a member of the firm, the name of which was changed to Corner, Walker & Davis, which is the present style. The firm do an extensive dry-goods and tailoring business.

On the bank of the river near a spring Israel Redman erected his residence prior to 1825. It was a building about twenty feet square, the lower story of stone and the upper of logs. Adjacent was his tanyard, currying shop and barkmill. Later, on Pool street, Emery and David Keyes started another tannery. The third and present was started by George Brownell. He sold out to Robt. Crawford. The property then passed to Davis & Hoffman, and next to G. L. Hoffman & Sons, the present proprietors. The establishment does a large business and is among the most important industries.

The schoolhouse, which occupies the southside of the East Square, was built in 1858. It is a two-story brick building. Prof. James M. Rusk has been the superintendent for a number of years.

On the West Square is the town hall,

bnilt in 1879. It is a two-story brick 45 feet on Adams by 75 on Main street. The interior is neatly finished and will seat an audience of 600 persons. The lower story is divided into rooms for the mayor's office, township trustees' office, marshal's office and lock-up.

In the early years of Malta it was understood that the squares on the east and west corners of Adams and Main streets were intended for the courthouse and jail in the event of obtaining the county seat. But in this as in other events disappointments are often advantageous. The East Square is now occupied by a building of more value than a forum for litigation, and the West Square by one more ornamental than windows decorated with iron lattice-work.

The village got along without a school-house until after 1830. The first term of school in the place was taught by a man named Walbridge in 1820 in a small log house situated on the lot now owned by Uriah Brown. There were few schools in the early years, most of the young people who went to school at all attending in McConnelsville. The first schoolhouse, a frame building, was erected about 1838 on the square near where the present school building is, and served until the present house was bnilt.

BROWN-MANLY PLOW COMPANY.

In the year 1857 W. P. & John Brown commenced the manufacture of a one-horse double-shovel plow with iron beams, at Unionville, in this county. The substitution of iron for wood in the main frame work of the plow was a popular innovation, giving the implement strength, increased durability and a sight appearance, much in contrast



James Mauley



with the clumsy character of its progenitor. The work was carried on by a few hands in an ordinary blacksmith-shop without the use of machinery, and the product—a few hundred per year—were hauled over the country by wagon and peddled through this and adjacent counties by the enterprising proprietors. Finding their location undesirable and that the business could be enlarged under more favorable circumstances, they removed to Malta, in the year 1859, where a building was secured of sufficient capacity to enable them to work twelve to fifteen hands, thus increasing their product so that after the supply of the home demand a surplus was left to be sent to more distant points, and wherever the plow went it found friends. The location occupied by their shop at this time was the present site of the new M. E. Church.

In 1864 James and Frank B. Manly associated themselves with the Browns under the firm name of Brown, Manly & Company, for the continued prosecution of the business on a larger scale. The Manly Brothers had previously been engaged in the manufacture of threshing machines, horsepowers, wagons, sawmills, etc., at Chaneyville, where they had done quite a prosperous business since 1848. In removing to Malta they merged their business into that of the new concern, transferring their machinery, patterns, etc., etc., so that the firm of Brown, Manly & Co., while making the plow their leading manufacture, gave considerable attention to the specialties of the Manlys.

About this time a purchase was made of a patent that had been taken out on the double-shovel plow some time previously. This proved to be a valuable

acquisition, as it enabled the owners to practically control the manufacture of this implement and gave them, in a measure, monopoly of its sale.

The proprietors, finding their quarters too straitened for the volume of their business, purchased the foundry and property of Guthrie & Co., where, after some enlargement and modifications of machinery, the new concern opened out upon an extended scale. The business now went forward prosperously. The plow found ready sale and became a source of considerable profit. The want of capital sufficient to handle the business to the best advantage occasioned some inconvenience, and to broaden the basis of operations, it was resolved to form a joint stock company. In 1870 articles of incorporation were obtained, and the concern assumed the name of the "Brown-Manly Plow Company," with a chartered capital of \$100,000, a number of citizens of the county identifying themselves as stockholders.

The officers chosen at the commencement of the organization were as follows: President, Joshua Davis; superintendent, W. P. Brown; secretary, Moses McDaniel; treasurer, George S. Corner; W. P. Brown, James Manly, Joshua Davis, John Harris, E. M. Stambury, W. P. Sprague, and Moses McDaniel, directors.

The concern was now launched for a still more prosperous career. The plant was overhauled, ground extended, building enlarged, new shops erected and old ones improved, additional machinery of modern styles was introduced and numerous modifications made to increase the efficiency of the establishment. The company now entered upon the construction of a new article in the

schedule of their wares—the wheel cultivator for two horses. This was a more elaborate machine than the double-shovel and required considerable mechanical skill to bring it to a degree of perfection which would insure success. This, however, was not wanting, as the heads of the concern were all practical mechanics with a good degree of ingenuity and constructive genius. The cultivator proved a success and found a ready market, and swelled very largely the value of the annual product of the works.

The general course of the business from this on was prosperous. The volume of the trade and the amount of the manufactures was steadily on the increase, and the factory never closed its doors for the want of orders or failed to supply its operatives with the usual amount of employment. The demand for the goods made has always been up to and sometimes beyond the capacity of the works to produce. The "Malta" goods wherever known are esteemed as good as the best. This has, of course, given them prominence and ready entrance into widely-extended avenues of trade, reaching into two-thirds of the States of the Union, and given the village of Malta, the location of the works, a wide advertisement in the distant regions of the South and West.

The shops now embrace a ground floor area of 25,000 square feet, and are mostly three stories high with a capacity of working 150 to 200 men, and two warehouses two stories high with ground area of 5,300 square feet. The power consists of twin engines of 60-horse power each. The personnel of the concern has undergone some changes within the ten years of its organization as a

corporation. The present officers are James Manly, president; John Brown, superintendent; W. P. Sprague, secretary and treasurer; John Brown, James Manly, Frank B. Manly, W. P. Sprague and U. H. Brown, directors.

When it is considered that the location of this establishment is off the line of any railroad, and dependent wholly upon river navigation for transportation, both in receipt of material and transmission of goods to market, it may excite surprise that they have been able to meet and withstand sharp competition and make a success of the business. To whatever cause this may be attributed, it must be allowed that while the existence of such an establishment is an honor to the county and of value to its citizens, some credit must be given to the skill, enterprise and management of its proprietors.

CHURCHES.

Malta Methodist Episcopal Church—Was organized by Rev. James T. Donahoo in 1833. The original members were George L. Corner, Sally Corner, Charles Bryan, James Carlin, Mrs. James Carlin, Catherine Barker, Betsy Stone, Elizabeth Davis, Alex. B. Scott and Michael Wiseman. First church officers were Geo. L. Corner, steward; Alex. B. Scott, class leader. The succession of pastors has been Revs. Donahoo, Milligan, Shaw, Dodds, Kellogg, Shelton, Reed, Hill, Meyers, Baird, Parker, Scovell, Brown, West, Brown, Cutcheon, Halliday, Ellis, Halliday, Harvey, Cunningham, Wilson, Munsell, Dixon, Hamilton, Gurley, Hamilton, Hurd, Fleming, Spencer, Frampton, Shelton, Frampton, Hooper, Ellis, Felton, Ellis, Kelley, Sheets, Greeg, Barniger, Adamson, Fink, Sowers, Lowe, Woolfe, Jones,

Thomas, Gartner, Thomas, Frampton, Stivers, Thurber, Wakefield, Sites, Naylor, Fry, Carr, Nast, Cochran, Hixson, Lewis, Sowers and Tibbles. Three of the above, Revs. Spencer, Fry and Nast, were during their pastorates elected to chairs in universities at Athens, O., Bloomington, Ill., and Cincinnati, O.

Rev. Spencer has for many years been consul at Geneva and other European cities. The first church edifice was built in 1846; it was of brick, and cost \$1,500.

The present church was erected in 1883. In size it is 60x60 feet, and cost \$7,000. Its architecture is pleasing, and it is the most elaborate and commodious church structure in the county. The present membership is 236, with a Sabbath-school attendance of 890.

Christian Church of Malta.—The Christian Church of Malta was first organized in 1859 by Elders Asbury Gardner and Enoch Dye. Services were regularly held until about 1861, when the society was for a time broken up. April 10, 1865, the church was reorganized with the following members: Susan Tanner, Elizabeth Townsend, Eli Smith, Ellen Smith, Leithey Smith, Thomas Sheridan, Edith Sheridan, A. P. Sheridan, Matilda Shook, Philip Strahl, Rhoda Strahl, Daniel Rusk, Martha Rusk, Susan Riley, J. M. Rusk, Jacob Power, Elizabeth Palmer, Mary Phillips, Mary Paterson, Samuel Miller, Margaret Miller, Alex. Miller, June Hamm, Isaac Hoopes, Keziah Harding, Ann Harding, T. B. Fouts, Mary Fouts, Enoch Dye, Eliza Dye, Catherine Dunlop and Bicy Daniels.

The first elders were: Thomas Sheridan and Samuel Miller. Deacons: T. B. Carter, W. J. Sheridan, A. J. Miller. One year from the last organization J.

H. Wheeler was chosen an elder and T. B. Fouts deacon.

The church building was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$1,600, including the lot.

The church has a membership of 55, with a Sabbath-school attendance of between 40 and 50. The church employs no regular pastor, but is under the supervision of the eldership. They are assisted in their labors by an evangelist. A. R. Pickens has officiated in that capacity since 1883. The present officers are: Elders, J. H. Wheeler, Samuel Miller and W. A. Dunn; deacons, William Benjamin, T. B. Fouts, A. J. Miller and Charles Morin; A. P. Sheridan, clerk.

LODGES.

Valley Lodge.—Valley Lodge No. 145, F. & A. M., was organized November 13, 1846, with the following charter members: James Cornelius, Joshua Davis, Milton Seaman, Hiel Dunsmoor, Allen Daniels, J. S. McCuskey, H. C. Grimmel, J. G. Shoch and T. D. Cheadle. The first officers were James Cornelius, W. M.; Joshua Davis, S. W.; Milton Seaman, J. W.; Allen Daniels, treasurer; Hiel Dunsmoor, secretary; J. S. McCuskey, S. D.; H. C. Grimmel, J. D.; T. D. Cheadle, tyler. Of the charter members only Joshua Davis, Allen Daniels and T. D. Cheadle survive. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, and had seventy members in December, 1885. The officers at that date were Israel Hoopes, W. M.; Charles A. Miller, S. W.; J. W. McKee, J. W.; James Manley, treasurer; J. W. Beckwith, secretary; Frank C. Miller, S. D.; S. M. Gillespie, J. D.; W. M. Green, tyler.

Odd Fellows.—Malta Lodge No. 287, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 19, 1855,

with the following charter members and first officers: William Sillery, N.G.; Samuel Swasey, V. G.; W. H. Blundon, Rec. Sec.; Geo. E. Halliday, Per. Sec.; Peter Bricker, Treas.; Geo. Weitzell, James Walter, Isaac Walter, George Cain, Jacob Holt and James A. Gillespie. Since organization, 189 members have been admitted. The present membership is 85 and the Lodge is in a prosperous condition, having cash and investments to the value of \$1,600. Among the positions held by members of this Lodge, H. E. Miller was a representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio from the 29th district; C. B. Coulson has served as District Deputy Grand Marshal. The officers-elect (June 1886) were J. D. Hoopes, N. G.; B. F. Roney, V. G.; G. M. Black, R. S.; H. E. Miller, P. S.; H. A. Davis, Treas.

WILLIAM SHERWOOD.

Zurial Sherwood, the progenitor of the Sherwood family in Morgan County, was born near Hartford, Conn., in that memorable year, 1776. When a young man he moved to Pennsylvania, settling on the Susquehanna River. There he married Lucy Keeler and for some time kept a tavern and operated a ferry ten miles below Tunkhannock, in the present county of Wyoming. In December, 1809, he decided to remove to Delaware, Ohio, to which place a brother-in-law, the Rev. Jacob Drake, had preceded him. Accordingly, with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, and his household goods, he started on his journey. They traveled with a span of horses and a yoke of oxen through a wild region, and arrived at their destination without accident. At Delaware they stopped with Mr. Bigsby, who was the founder of the town.

At the outbreak of the war of 1812, the inhabitants of Delaware became alarmed fearing an attack of Indians, and many of them fled in quest of a place of safety. Mr. Sherwood and his family started out without any definite idea of where his stopping place would be. He passed the site of the present city of Columbus, and between that point and Worthington, met the army of General Harrison. The sight of the army brought a feeling of safety, and advancing to Putnam, Muskingum County, Mr. Sherwood decided to locate there for a time. During the war he engaged in the transportation of army supplies and kept tavern. In 1814 he bought what was known as the Moore farm in the present county of Morgan, to which he removed with his family in the fall of 1818. He was a pioneer salt-maker, and the salt-well which he bored on his farm is believed to have been the first in the county. He continued the business many years. Mr. Sherwood died at the extreme old age of ninety-five. He was the father of nine children:—William, Raymond, Asa (who died young), Nancy (Conaway), Keeler, Polly (Wells), Sarah (Atchison), Eliza (Robb) and Lucinda (Burgoon).

William Sherwood, a venerable pioneer, and one of the most worthy citizens of Morgan County, was born in Pennsylvania, October 1, 1801. As will be understood from the foregoing sketch, he had his full share of pioneer experiences and hardships. Possessed of a keen, discriminating mind, he was an apt scholar, and made the best use of his limited opportunities. He was reared on the farm, and in the winter of 1818-19 engaged in teaching a school on Oil Spring Run. By various kinds of



William Sherwood



Edwin Sherwood

labor he became possessed of a few hundred dollars, which he invested in goods and engaged in the mercantile business in Malta about 1825. After being in trade several years he engaged in salt-making on quite an extensive scale, which he followed successfully. The active business career of Mr. Sherwood covered a period of more than forty years. During that time he was largely interested in mercantile business, salt-manufacture, farming and dealing in real estate. For a time he was also the largest producer of petroleum in this section. In company with G. C. Devol, for some time he handled nearly all the salt manufactured on the river.

While so extensively engaged in business Mr. Sherwood did not neglect matters of public import. He has always been found willing to encourage and assist every worthy enterprise. In 1852 he was a candidate for member of the constitutional convention. He was also nominated for State senator in 1875, but unfortunately the party to which he belongs has usually been in the minority. He was active in the building of the McConnelville and Malta bridge, and has ever been in favor of public improvements. He organized the first county agricultural society, and for many years was its president.

Mr. Sherwood was married in 1823 to Rachel Palmer, daughter of William Palmer, one of the pioneers of Malta. It is a fact worthy of mention that this aged couple are now living on the spot where they first met over sixty-five years ago. They have reared a family of five children, all of whom are still living—Edwin, Permelia (Potter), Jane (Mortley), William Oscar and Mary (Gage).

EDWIN SHERWOOD.

Edwin Sherwood, son of the venerable William Sherwood, is a well-known citizen and a leading farmer of Morgan County. He is a native of the county, having been born in Malta Township, November 28, 1823. Reared in the then new country, he had only the advantages for education afforded by the inferior schools of that period. After working on the farm until a young man, he entered the store of Henry Dawes, in Malta, where he acted as a clerk for about two years. In 1843 he became a clerk in the store of his father, who was then doing business in Malta in partnership with Milton Seaman. He continued this employment until 1847. His father having purchased the Union Salt Works, he then moved to them and took an interest in the business. In 1852, the salt industry being dull, he went to California, where he remained for two years mining and working at other business. In 1854 he returned and purchased his father's interest in the salt works. He conducted the business from that time until 1875, having also a farm and a store besides. He has always been a hard-working man, and often worked day and night about the salt works. Having purchased a part of the Leggett property (about 200 acres), in 1867 he bought the Alexander McConnel farm of 500 acres. His land, which is equal to any in Morgan County in point of excellence, lies together upon the Muskingum River in the southern part of Morgan Township. Mr. Sherwood is one of the largest and most successful farmers and stock-raisers of the county. He is a man of excellent business capacity, and withal is self-made. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he has earned what he has—and such

industry as he has shown richly merits success. He is a liberal man, a genial friend and neighbor, and much respected. Mr. Sherwood is a republican. He has adopted no religious creed, but believes in doing right and doing good. He is a friend to every religious denomination and to the cause of temperance. He has never sought office, yet has served as infirmary director and as president of the Morgan County Agricultural Association. He was married June 2, 1843, to Margaret G. Simpson, daughter of David Simpson. She was born in Loudon County, Va., and came to Morgan County with her parents when young. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood have six children—Arthur L., William, Eva (Lovell), Charles W., Oscar T. and Edwin M.

JOSHUA DAVIS.

Daniel Davis, the father of Joshua, was of Welsh descent. He was born in Maryland, and resided in that State and Pennsylvania until his removal to Ohio. He was chiefly engaged in farming, though he learned the tailor's trade and worked at it for a few years. He was married in Washington County, Pa., to Sally Carrol, by whom he was the father of five sons and one daughter, all born in Washington County. Mrs. Davis died in Pennsylvania, but all the children settled in Ohio. Mr. Davis died in Union Township in this county in 1859.

Joshua Davis, who has been prominently identified with the business interests of Morgan County for many years, was born in Washington County, Pa., June 17, 1808. His early life was passed upon a farm and he attended the common schools, having fair opportunities for obtaining an education until he was

ten years of age. Coming to Ohio with his father's family in 1819 he found schools very few and very poor, and for six years he did not see the inside of a schoolhouse. At the age of sixteen he engaged, in Barnesville, Belmont County, in learning the tanner's trade, at which he served until he attained his majority. In July, 1829, he came to Morgan County and for a short time attended school in McConnelsville. Thus ended his school education; but by reading and reflection, aided by keen observation and sound judgment, his mind has become stored with a great variety of facts and valuable information.

In the spring succeeding his arrival in Morgan County, Mr. Davis entered the store of Francis A. Barker in Malta, where he acted as clerk for a year and a half. In the fall of 1831 he rented a tannery in Union Township, which he purchased in the following year and conducted until 1837. Soon after going to Union Township he taught a winter school of sixty scholars. This was his only experience in teaching.

In 1837 Mr. Davis moved to Malta, where he has since resided. He engaged in the mercantile business, in which he had a successful and honorable career until his retirement therefrom in 1879. Aside from the mercantile business Mr. Davis has had a prominent part in other industrial and commercial enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Brown-Manly Plow Company, and served as president of the company until 1883, when he sold his interest. He helped to organize the First National Bank of McConnelsville and was a member of the first board of directors of that institution. He also assisted in organizing the Malta National Bank, of

which he has been a director from the beginning. He has ever been found among the encouragers of public improvements, always ready to promote the best interests of his town and county. In 1855 he was elected to the office of County Commissioner, in which he served for sixteen years. In his extensive business career he has formed a wide circle of friends and acquaintances among whom he has maintained the highest reputation for uprightness and integrity of character. He was formerly a whig, but has been a member of the republican party since its formation. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church to which he has belonged for over fifty years.

Mr. Davis was married July 18, 1832, to Nancy Williams, daughter of John Williams, an early settler of McConnellsville. She died in 1863, having borne nine children—Catherine, who died young; Perley B., a minister of the Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church; Edwin P., who died at the age of twenty; Oscar, died, aged three years; Sarah E., died when five months old; Henry A., now a prominent merchant of Malta; Mary E., wife of Rev. Frank G. Mitchell, of the Cincinnati Conference of the M. E. church; John Francis, of Corner, Walker & Davis, Malta; and Charles W., engaged in the manufacture of spices at Wichita, Kan. March 10, 1864, Mr. Davis was married to his present wife, Mrs. Lucy Woodmansee (*nee* Corner).

JOHN E. THOMAS.

John Thomas, the father of the immediate subject of this biography, was born in Wales, England, and came to this country in the same vessel that

brought Gen. La Fayette. He settled in Virginia, where he married Miss Sarah Partridge. They resided in Charlestown, Virginia, where John E. was born in 1808. Mrs. Thomas was a daughter of one of the prominent men of that section and a slave-holder. This fact in connection with business disasters induced them to emigrate to Ohio, hoping that in the new country they might be able to retrieve their shattered fortunes. John E. was a lad of eight years at the time of the family's emigration, and still retains a vivid recollection of the struggles of his father in the new country. Just as better times began to dawn, the mother died (1820), and about two years later the father also died leaving their children to care for themselves. At the age of fifteen John E. was apprenticed to the trade of a woolen manufacturer, with the provision that he was to have three months schooling each year. After the expiration of his term of apprenticeship (five years and six months) he engaged in business with his brother in New Lexington where they operated a grist and woolen mill. In 1835 Thomas E. came to McConnellsville where he formed a co-partnership with General Robert McConnell in the business of manufacturing woolen goods. They continued in business for nine years. He next purchased the Malta Mill in company with Messrs. Stone and Brown. Two years afterward Mr. Thomas sold his interest and in company with Mr. Seaman engaged in the dry goods business in the building known as the Thomas and Rogers store-room. In 1852 he purchased the Windsor Flouring Mill which he operated very successfully. He retained, however, his interest in the store, and soon after purchased Sea-

man's interest. The firm was afterward known as Sprague & Co. In 1855 he bought the farm where he now resides. Since this time he has devoted himself to the improvement of the property. The life of Mr. Thomas has been a successful one. He has identified himself with all the leading enterprises of his time. He was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of McConnellsville and was interested for many years in its management. He was also prominent in the construction of the bridge and was president of the company before its sale to the county. He has been active, thorough, and progressive in all matters.

Mr. Thomas has been married three times. His first wife, whom he married in 1832, was Miss Elizabeth Comly. He was married to his second wife, Miss Mary Ann Sprague, in 1848. In 1879 he was married to his present wife, nee Mrs. Frankie Webb.

JAMES MANLY.

William H. Manly, the father of the subject of this notice, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1804. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah D. Walter, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania. They married in 1827 and settled in Chester County, where they resided until 1833, when the family removed to Belmont County, Ohio. Mr. Manly was a miller, and followed that occupation until he came to Ohio, after which he worked at farming. In May, 1839, he moved to Homer Township, now in Morgan County, and about four years later to Penn Township, where he resided until his decease in 1879. His first wife died in 1844, and in the following year he married Rebecca Michener, of Penn Township,

who is still living. Of the first marriage eight children were born, three of whom are dead—James, William, Rachel (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Thomas, Louisa (deceased), Frank B. and Sarah M. The children of the second marriage were Mary (deceased) and Anna. Mr. Manly was a Whig and afterward a Republican; a man of decided views and of unblemished character.

James Manly, the oldest son of William H. and Sarah D. Manly, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1829. He came to Ohio with his parents, and until sixteen years of age worked at farming, grubbing, clearing, etc., having the usual experience of farmers' sons in a new country. His school education was limited, his attendance being confined to two or three months in the winter season at the inferior schools of that time. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to George Williams, of Morganville, a manufacturer of wagons and threshing-machines, to learn the trade. His apprenticeship being completed in three years, in 1848, at the age of nineteen, in partnership with his uncle, James Walter, he opened a shop at Chaneyville. At the end of four years Mr. Manly purchased his uncle's interest. From 1852 to 1860 he carried on the business alone, making wagons, threshing-machines, etc., employing five or six hands and doing a prosperous business. In 1860 he formed a partnership with his brother, Frank B. Manly, who had learned the trade in his shop. They continued the business at Chaneyville until 1864, when they removed to Malta, and with W. P. and J. Brown formed a partnership under the style of Brown, Manly & Co. This was the beginning

of the important establishment known as the Brown-Manly Plow Works, the history of which appears on another page. The business, successful from the first, increased rapidly, and in 1870 a joint stock company was formed under the name of the Brown-Manly Plow Company. In 1882, upon the retirement of Joshua Davis, Mr. Manly succeeded him as president of the company, which position he still holds.

As will be seen from the foregoing, Mr. Manly is a self-made man, his success in life being wholly the result of his own labors and his excellent business qualifications. He is a gentleman of modest disposition, but of sterling worth of character. As a citizen he is public-spirited and liberal, and at all times zealous in encouraging every worthy object. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken the Knight Templar degree. He was married in 1850 to Lydia Naylor, daughter of Samuel and Abigail Naylor. Mrs. Manly was born in Jefferson County and came to Penn Township, Morgan County, when an infant. This union has been blessed with five children—Mary A. (Brown), Sarah D. (Pickett), Samuel N., Elizabeth E. (Scott) and Capitola S.—all living in Malta.

SAMUEL MELLOR.

Samuel Mellor, one of the pioneers of Ohio, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1794. In 1802 the family immigrated to Washington County where they resided until 1833, when they removed to Morgan County and settled on a farm in the southern part of Malta Township where he followed farming, and also worked at his trade—coopering. He died in 1880, in the

eighty-sixth year of his age. He was a prominent citizen and served several years as infirmary director. His first wife, *nee* Margaret Young, of Washington County, bore six children—George W. (deceased), Almira (Keyser), John Benjamin (deceased), William E. (deceased), and Samuel W. For his second wife he married Joanna Bacon, of Washington County, by whom he had one child, Henry L. John Mellor, tinsmith of Malta, is among the old residents of that place. He learned trade in McConnellsville and opened a shop in Malta in 1845. With the exception of seven years he has been there ever since.

WILLIAM V. MELLOR

Was born in Washington County, July 10, 1824, son of Samuel and Margaret (Young) Mellor. In 1832 the family removed to Morgan County, settling in Malta township. W. V. Mellor received a common school education and acted as a teacher for several winters. In 1849 in company with his brother Benjamin, and Washington McConnell, son of General Alexander McConnell, he doubled Cape Horn—which was considered more of a feat in those days than at present. After three years in the mining region of the West, during which he accumulated some means, he returned to his old home. In 1854 they bought the place now owned by his widow and family. Mr. Mellor was married in 1857 to Mrs. Jane Mellor, *nee* Massey. Her father, Matthew Massey, a native of Ireland, settled near Triadelphia in this county in 1816, and died in 1820. There were born of this union Amie, George S., Perley B. and Clara. Mr. Mellor was a prominent citizen and a very useful one. He

was active in raising bounties during the war, and was always charitable and kind. He was always called Billy Mellor, and was on good terms with everybody. He held some local offices, and was a member of Webb Lodge (Masonic). He died in August, 1885. His oldest son, George S., is a graduate of Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, and the other children have taken regular courses at good schools.

JOHN MILLER.

Edward Miller, Sen., a native of England, came to America at the age of nineteen and with his parents, settled on Wolf Creek about three miles north of Beverly. Thence, about 1806, he came to what is now the Sherwood farm in Malta Township in Morgan County, which he purchased and began improving. A small clearing, consisting of about sixteen acres, had previously been made upon the place by John Lockhart. Mr. Miller was among the earliest of the pioneers of Morgan County and encountered all the hardships and difficulties incident to life in the new and unsettled country. In 1816 he sold out and moved to Wolf Creek in the present township of Union where he resided the remainder of his life. He was a successful farmer and a worthy citizen. He died June 23, 1838, in the sixty-third year of his age. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Nulton, he married in Washington County. They reared a family of ten children: Mary, the oldest, was the wife of Thomas Byers, and is now deceased; Edward is now living in Malta, at an advanced age; John resides in Malta Township; Samuel is dead; William and George live in Iowa; Elizabeth (deceased), married William

Spurrier; Melissa, the widow of William Graham, resides in Tuscarawas County; Matilda (deceased) married Isaac Dye; Sally married William Spurrier and lives in Union Township. John Miller, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born on the present Sherwood farm in Morgan County, June 13, 1810, and is therefore among the oldest residents of the county. He passed his earlier years at home upon the farm, having but limited opportunities for obtaining an education. When about twenty-one years of age, he began work for himself, following farming for a short time. He next engaged for about nine years in building salt-boats upon the Muskingum River, and freighting salt and other products to Cincinnati and other Southern points. In 1840 he married Elizabeth McComas, daughter of Nicholas McComas, of this county, and soon afterward settled upon a farm. He has since been engaged very successfully in farming, and is now considered one of the best farmers in the county. He has resided on his present farm since 1847. His home farm consists of 430 acres of good and finely improved land, pleasantly situated upon the river a short distance above the village of Malta. Mr. Miller has dealt considerably in real estate, and has always been an active business man. He was one of the incorporators of the Malta National Bank, and has been one of the directors since its organization. He was also a director of the McConnellsville National Bank for several years. Mr. Miller was formerly a whig and is now a republican. He was an anti-slavery man; is a friend of temperance and other good work. His character and standing are two well known to the people of



John Miller

Morgan County to require commendation here; in all his dealings he has been honorable and just.

Mr. Miller's first wife died in 1855, having borne two children, Kate M. (Stanbery) and Hiel D. The latter is now cashier of the Malta National Bank. In 1857 Mr. Miller married Nancy A. Wright, daughter of John Wright, of this county. Their children are Harry E., J. Emmet and Blanche.

HIEL DUNSMOOR.

Hiel Dunsmoor—the immediate subject of this sketch—was, like all the Dunsmoors, Dinsmoors, Dinsmores and Densmores, in Europe and America, so far as is known, decended from the "Laird of Achenwead," through his youngest son. This "Laird," whose name it is understood was — Dunsmoor, lived at Achenwead, on the river Tweed, in Scotland, about the time the Pilgrims landed in America. The laws in Scotland at that remote period, decended from feudal times, made the eldest son of a family of quality the sole heir to titles and estates, on which account and the feeling of degradation engendered by the deference enforced from him by his father toward his eldest brother, in recognition of said laws, and the accompanying prevailing customs relating thereto, this youngest son, when seventeen years of age, left home without his father's permission, went to Ireland, married, and settled in the County of Antrim. The Dunsmoor coat-of-arms is described as "a farm on a plate of green, with three sheaves of wheat standing in the center." This son who settled in Ireland had four sons, the eldest of whom, named John, with his wife, children and grandchildren, were of the original party of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who emi-

grated to New England from the north of Ireland, in 1719, and formed the settlement of Londonderry, New Hampshire, so named after their native place. To this same party we are indebted for the introduction into North America of the culture and manufacture of flax, and the culture of the potato, which vegetable "their neighbors for a long time regarded as a pernicious root, altogether unfit for a christian stomach." This opinion of those remote times, contrasted with the present, reminds us that in the affairs of the stomach, as well as in the realms of mind, morals and theology, "the world moves." Of these last named children, one—a physician—named John, was the great-grandfather, his son John, who it is understood was his eldest, was the grandfather, and Phineas—a son of the latter—was the father of Hiel Dunsmoor. The grandfather—John Dunsmoor—married Mary Kimball and resided for an extended period in Townsend, Mass., where eight children were born to them—five boys and three girls. John, the eldest son, married, but his wife's maiden name is not known; he resided in Charlestown, N. H. Joseph married a Miss McNeal of New York state, resided for some years in Charlestown, then removed to New York, it is understood, some place on the Susquehanna, where he remained the balance of his life, so far as is known. Of William it is not known whether he married or not; he resided in Charlestown. Sannel, the youngest son, married Miss Anna Powers and settled in Vermont. Of the girls, the names of two, Miriam and Hannah only are known. Miriam married Rufus Leland; they resided in Charlestown. Hannah married Benjamin Pierce, a cousin of President

Pierce. They also resided in Charlestown many years, afterwards removing to Amherst, N. H., where they were when last heard from. The remaining sister married a Mr. Saunders. They settled in Boston, where, as a merchant, he became quite wealthy. The grandmother, for a second husband, married a Mr. Lovell; no children however were born to them. Her son Phineas, the father of Hiel, was born at Townsend, Mass., as has been previously indicated, December 29, 1771. He was married April 10, 1798, to Polly Gage, who was born in Pelham, N. H., July 16, 1782. She was a daughter of Abner Gage—a patriot soldier of the revolution—who, in the battle of Bunker Hill, had a portion of one foot taken off by a cannon ball; her mother's maiden name was Susan Ober, and the latter had a sister whose first husband—a Mr. Hull—died in the Revolutionary army; her second husband was a Mr. McLaughlin. Besides Polly, they had four children—three boys and one girl; of the boys, Abner married a Miss Hesalton, of Salem, N. H., Daniel married Miss Polly, a daughter of Dr. Shaw, of Unity, N. H., Joseph married a Miss Sprague, of Claremont, N. H., the remaining daughter, Susan, the eldest child, married Phineas Hull, her cousin. The mother died at Ackworth, N. H., in 1789, and after a time Abner, the father, married a Miss Rodgers, for his second wife. They had four sons and one daughter born to them. Of the sons, John married Ruth Woodbury. Of the other sons, Joshua, Eliphalet and Stephen, nothing besides their names is known save that they married and Eliphalet had two sons; the daughter, Ruth, married Samuel Strong.

Phineas Dunsmoor, after having married Miss Gage as before stated resided,

it is understood, as a farmer, at Charlestown, Sullivan County, N. H., about eighteen years, where, October 20, 1807, their son Hiel was born. The even tenor of the father's life, like that of many others, was rudely broken in upon by the war of 1812. He was then a captain of cavalry but did not perform any active service. He was, however, ordered to "hold his company in readiness to march to Portsmouth at an hour's notice," where several British ships, laden with soldiers, were in the offing several days with seeming intentions to land them, which action it was desired to prevent if attempted, but it was not. From Charlestown he removed to Goshen, same county, in 1816, trading for a hotel stand and a large farm adjoining. Here he kept hotel until the spring of 1822, doing an excellent business, that then being an important or favorite stopping point for a large wagon-road travel on the principal route between Vermont and Boston, this being before the days of railroads. There is now, however, but an occasional traveler, and the place, as a village, is sinking in decay. In the spring of 1822, when Hiel was fifteen years of age the family, consisting of the father and mother and their children, four boys and two girls (of which more anon) left New Hampshire in wagons for Ohio—in that day deemed in "the far west." They came through the State of New York, along the Shore of Lake Erie, and down to Ashtabula County, Ohio. Thence, after, tarrying a short time at Mrs. Dunsmoor's father's, who with his family had removed and settled there in about 1810, they proceeded to what is now Fairfield (was then Wesley) Township, Washington County, Ohio, arriving in July, 1822,



H. A. Anderson

and settled on a tract of 905 acres of land for which Mr. Dunsmoor had traded his Goshen, N. H., hotel stand and adjacent farm with J. Brick, one of the original "Ohio company." They lived temporarily in a log schoolhouse of the settlement, soon erecting and moving into a log house of the prevailing primitive type, the roof being secured by weight poles, nails not then being purchasable in that part of the country. This house, as has been chronicled of those of many other pioneers, was at first, however, shadowed by the "forest primeval," and the howling of wolves formed the common refrain of the night time with which the ears of the family were regaled. Here the father quite suddenly died in the following May. In his illness he was attended, but perhaps ineffectually, on account of the distance he had to be summoned and come from, by Dr. S. P. Hildreth, the talented pioneer physician and historian of Marietta. His death was a paralyzing blow to the family, as the children were all comparatively young and the heavy work of clearing the forest was yet mainly before them; but the mother was an energetic intelligent woman, and her sons were scions of a father, self-contained, intelligent, of great energy and firmness of purpose to which was added a high sense of and honor for right and duty, who, had he lived, would have been a power for the advancement of the community with which he had newly cast his lot. They therefore set bravely to work, and in due time much of the forest was laid low and smiling fields of rustling corn and waving grain greeted the eye in its stead. Though, as it may interest some to know, wheat then sold for $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel at Marietta, their market, twenty miles away.

The original homestead was about one mile northwest of the present Layman, Ohio, postoffice; its site and the main portion of the original tract is yet in the hands of Lucius and his and Horace's children. Besides Hiel, Mr. and Mrs. Dunsmoor had been blessed with seven children, as follows: Horace, born October 11, 1799; Hiram, born December 21, 1802; Abner, born March 17, 1804; Mary K., born August 13, 1805; Lucius P., born January 25, 1810; Ataline G., born September 18, 1812; Daniel N., born November 26, 1817. Of these children, all save Daniel N., were born at Charleston, N. H., Daniel being born at Goshen, same state. Hiram died at Charlestown, January 22, 1804, the others save Abner, Horace and Hiel, are yet (1886) living. Horace married Jane Bishop, a neighbor's daughter, of Wesley township, and lived a farmer. They had children as follows: Marian, Sylvester L., Gilbert, Susan, Caroline, Emily, Alson, Euphanna, Carni, George and Harriet. The father died in 1878, his wife having preceded him a short time. Abner married Miss Emily E. Topliff, of Quincy, Ill. She, however, died soon after without issue, a few years after which he married a Miss Miller, of same place, by whom he had a son—Augustus M.—and, about two years after, a daughter, which latter, however, died in infancy, accompanying her mother. The father died in 1853, having been a merchant most of his life. Mary K. married Ephriam Palmer, of what is now Palmer township, Washington County, Ohio. He was a farmer and at one time a colonel in the State militia. They had children as follows: Phineas, Lydia, Polly, Ruth, Abner and Ermina. The father died many years ago. Lucius P. married Mahala Williams, of Wesley

township, and has always lived a farmer; they had children as follows: Albina, Polly, Jane, Josephine, Laura, Jasper and Lodema. The mother died in 1876. Ataline G. married Hiram Gard, of what is now Palmer township, Washington County, Ohio, whose long life has been occupied in the main by farming and merchandising—about equally. He has also followed old-time milling and droving, and was a lieutenant-colonel in the old State militia when that of his county disbanded. They had children as follows: Edward, Charles, Mary, Martha, Helen, Hosmer and Hiel; Daniel N. married Julia Goddard, of what is now Fairfield Township, Washington County, Ohio. They had one son, name not known. The father afterward married Mrs. Isabel Harvey, of Barlow Township, Washington County, Ohio. They had three children, Pearly, Harvey and Alonzo. The son Hiel, who and his immediate family will exclusively be the subject of the remainder of this sketch, always having been of a very social nature—both his parents also being of a social temperament—early sought a companion to share his joys and sorrows at a fireside of their own, and his choice fell on Miss Susannah Mellor, whom he married in 1827, when he was about nineteen and a half years of age. She was a daughter of Samuel Mellor, who came from England when about nineteen years of age and lived—a farmer—near Waterford, Washington County, Ohio. “His domestic comforts in this marriage was all that could be desired.” They had five children, all of whom lived to marry. The eldest—Susannah H.—married Smith Daniels, of Milan, Erie County, Ohio, to which place they

removed, and where she died, May 3, 1853, of consumption, leaving no issue. The second daughter—Polly G.—married George S. Brownell, of Situate, R. I.; she, also, died, May 3, 1853, leaving three children—Mary, Susan and George Hiel. The father volunteered into the 63d regiment, O. V. I., in the war of the rebellion, and—as a first lieutenant—was one who led the night attack on Fort Wagner, near Charleston, S. C., on July 18, 1863, in which attack he was killed by a shot in the breast. The third daughter—Jane Miranda—married Jesse D. Thomas, of Putnam, Washington County, Ohio, who then removed to Windsor, Morgan County, same state, and engaged in mercantile business; the mother died of consumption, January 28, 1848, leaving two children, both girls, the eldest—Marcella I.; the youngest, Florence M.—who have since resided principally with their grandfather Thomas, in Putnam, Ohio. The next child—Ephraim P.—was born May 5, 1833; he married Miss Sarah F. Fouts, daughter of Lemon Fouts, 3d, of Malta, Morgan County, Ohio. They had seven children respectively as follows: Alice Mabel, Ella Maria, May Cordilla, two sons who lived but one month and thirteen days each, Florence, and a son who, in the fall of 1878 or 9, when of not more than a few fleeting moments or hours in this bright world, departed with his mother for the brighter. The father was engaged for an extended period with his father in the manufacture of furniture at Malta, afterward was in the livery business at Zanesville, and at present is house-building in Belton, Mo. The youngest child—Marian Josephine Elmira—was born March 27, 1836. She married Gardner D. Newcomb, a

machinist, of Bernham, Me., when they removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where, after a residence of eleven months, Charles T.—their only child—was born. They very soon afterward removed successively to Malta and Zanesville, Ohio, remaining a comparatively brief period at each, when the mother went into a decline and—like innumerable others who had gone before and still others who will follow her—came to the parental roof to die, which she soon after did, of consumption. Their son remained with his grandfather (Dunsmoor) until his majority, at whose home his children and grandchildren ever found without stint a haven of rest and that open-handed and unremitting hospitality for which he was widely noted; the “father followed the example of thousands of others and, at his country’s call for volunteers, enrolled his name in the 62d O. V. I., in 1861, and was one of those brave boys who made the night attack on Fort Wagner, was wounded in the shoulder by a Minnie ball but recovered.” The remorseless hand of consumption was also laid on Susannah—Mr. Dunsmoor’s wife—and she died, November 1st, 1853. In the contemplation of the aggregate of his bereavement caused by consumption, Mr. Dunsmoor was led to exclaim (I give his own words, as I have twice before in this sketch since the record of his marriage, and will once or twice again after the present quotation), “thus in a few years’ time, with that fell disease consumption, have I been deprived of a dear wife and four children, leaving me none except my son Ephraim of all my family. Could the fact have been made known to me that in so short a time death was to deprive me so nearly of all my family, it seems to

me that it would have dethroned my reason; still ‘the back is prepared for the burden’ and man submits to the Divine will; these oft dispensations of Providence convince us that this is not our abiding place. I feel that I have treasures in heaven and will shortly be there with them.” On June 26, 1854, Mr. Dunsmoor was again married to Miss Luey Atwood, of Union Village, Broome County, N. Y., “daughter of a farmer named Stephen Atwood, who was a descendant, in a direct line, of the Pilgrims who came to Plymouth, Mass., in the Mayflower.” When about twenty-one years of age he walked from Massachusetts to his previously-mentioned home, carrying with him all of this world’s goods he then possessed, being preceded, however, by what he doubtless valued more than pulseless mammon—a comely young woman with whom he had previously formed an acquaintance which had evidently been mutually pleasing, for they were married soon after his arrival at what was ever afterward his home. The house he built—or had built—for himself about sixty years ago to take the place of his first rude log one, is yet standing and in good preservation, being occupied by one of his several children yet living—and prosperously—in the same neighborhood. The house is somewhat peculiar in appearance, being shingled on the sides (the original shingles) as well as on the roof. “This—like Mr. Dunsmoor’s first marriage—was one of domestic happiness.” Nobly has the second Mrs. Dunsmoor filled the office of wife, mother and grandmother, for her husband, his children (what were left) and grandchildren; in fact the latter have almost—perhaps entirely—known no other in her place.

Side by side with her noble husband she has uniformly with grace, good sense, sincerity and generosity, welcomed and entertained relatives and friends as becomes a wife of a leading and honorable citizen. She has by the same side performed that nobler office—wept with the sorrowing and had an unvarying smile and helping hand to welcome and encourage the broken in health and spirit and for their orphans. Mr. Dunsmoor commenced his business career as a farmer immediately after his marriage; moving on his farm, he worked on it in the summer and taught school—and very successfully—in the winter. This—until he got his farm cleared—perhaps three or four years, when he sold his farm, moved to Brown's Mills, Washington County, Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile business, having bought his brother-in-law—H. Gard's—goods, the latter having previously been engaged there in the same business. While thus engaged he took in his brother Abner as a partner, when they enlarged their business by engaging to some extent in old-time flat-boating, *i. e.*, buy or get made a boat of the style then in vogue, buy country produce (pork, bacon, flour, potatoes, etc.) sufficient to load it, and when this done, and at a proper rise of the river, one of the partners, assisted by about three men, would embark, generally for the Crescent City, though they would generally "coast as they went," *i. e.*, sell to the natives at towns and large plantations at different points on their way down, tarrying at each as they found it to pay, winding up each trip generally at New Orleans by selling the boat and its remaining contents, when—after seeing the sights of the city—they would return home on a

steamboat. Of the latter, however, there were few yet running compared with the present. Mr. Dunsmoor at this time and after he removed to Malta, Ohio (of latter more particulars farther along), made quite a number of these trips personally for himself and partners, meeting with various adventures as he naturally would, some of which were exciting and dangerous. In after years it was a favorite and much-asked-for treat for his children and grand-children to hear him "tell stories of when he was down the river." Lack of space forbids the narration of any of them here except one briefly outlined. Mr. Dunsmoor at the termination of one of these trips was sauntering along a street in New Orleans when he was attracted by one of the oft-read-of slave auctions. He approached and became a spectator. He saw among other sales a mother and her little child of perhaps three years put on the block and sold to different masters, and when the child was ordered taken away, the mother clung to it until the planter who had bought the child raised his cane seemingly to strike her. She then fell in a swoon and the child was removed from her arms, likely never again to nestle there in this world. Mr. Dunsmoor (to use his own words) quit the scene, and as he walked away exclaimed in the fullness of his heart, "My God! is this the boasted land of liberty? is this the asylum for the oppressed of every land?" This blot on our country's otherwise fair escutcheon, Mr. Dunsmoor happily lived to see removed. After continuing in business in Brown's Mills some two or three years, (in 1837) he removed to Malta; also his militia experience ended about this time or a

little before. On arriving at mustering age (18 years), he had joined a company, raised, it is understood, in Barlow, Wesley and Roxbury townships, of which he was soon elected or appointed a subaltern officer, in which capacity he served a short time, when he was appointed by his colonel, Ephraim Palmer, an officer of his staff—adjutant 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade, 3rd Division Ohio Militia, in which capacity he served until the regiment was disbanded, which was caused by important changes in militia laws. Upon removing to Malta, Mr. Dunsmoor entered into partnership with William and Edward Mellor, and again carried on mercantile business for perhaps about three years, when he sold his interest to one or both of the Mellors. He next (in 1840) formed a partnership with John Timms, and yet again carried on merchandising and flatboating in connection—more of the latter here than when he was in the same business at Brown's Mills. (For further detail regarding this latter business see former mention of business done at latter point). This firm continued in business about three years, when it closed out, the immediate cause of which well illustrates Mr. Dunsmoor's incorruptible honesty under trying circumstances. Therefore it will be briefly narrated here: In 1843 he and Mr. Timms took their last boat down south; it was loaded with pork, bacon, etc., but finding a poor market at New Orleans this time, they, by the advice of authority they deemed entirely trustworthy (and likely it was) forwarded the cargo to a commission firm in New York to dispose of. They in due time received advice from the firm that their goods were sold and to draw on them "at sight," which they did, but the

paper was protested and they lost the entire amount, which, being a valuable cargo, left Mr. Dunsmoor worth \$1,500, less than nothing; but he (in 1845) commenced business again, this time that of selling clocks on commission, Allen Daniels furnishing the capital. He continued in this business until 1848 or a little after, operating in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, when, though he had been quite successful, he was forced to quit the business, the chills and fever having fastened themselves upon him, which was a more serious matter in those days than now. He had, however, by this means been enabled to pay all his debts dollar for dollar, which he did without his creditors having recourse on him in any way. He was very jealous of his reputation for honesty, and ever after this occasionally with great comfort of mind reverted to this incident in and part of his business career and to the fact that he had been enabled to pay in full, "no man ever having lost a cent by him." The same year he quit the clock business, he engaged with David Dickerson in the foundry business. He continued with Mr. Dickerson until 1850, the firm name being Dunsmoor & Dickerson. In 1851 the firm name changed to Dunsmoor, Guthrie & Co., but it is not known who, besides Mr. Dunsmoor and Mr. Guthrie composed this last firm, which continued the business until 1856 or 1857, when Mr. Dunsmoor sold his interest to Messrs. Guthrie and Seaman, and was the same year appointed secretary of a projected railroad known as the Pittsburgh, Maysville and Cincinnati Railroad, of which he was also a director. He continued secretary of this corporation for several years after work was stopped on the road. He since, at different times, has

been prominently connected with other railroad projects, by which it was hoped to develop his county and furnish a reliable communications for its citizens with the outside world. Lack of sufficient financial support has, however, heretofore prevented all these hoped-for improvements from being completed. In 1858 Mr. Dunsmoor bought the furniture establishment of Jackson Palmer, which business he energetically (as he did whatever he engaged in) carried on until his death, enlarging and improving the establishment from time to time, and eventually taking in as a partner a worthy nephew, Augustus, son of his brother Abner, which nephew he had raised as he would a son (he not being a son, nor an adopted one, as supposed by many), his mother, as will be remembered, having died when he was but about two years of age. Three of his little orphan grandchildren met with the same benignant treatment, and as has been said before, his hospitable doors and great heart were always open to all of them to come and go as they listed. But the children designated, being orphaned at a tender age, had his more particular attention. Mr. Dunsmoor, during his life time, was by his fellow-citizens elected, and he served many terms as justice of the peace (than which there are few more honorable positions among men, if elected, as he was, and the office filled as it was by him). He was frequently called upon to fill various other honorable and responsible positions being one of those men always looked to by his neighbors for the management of their public affairs of moment, when wisdom, recognized character, and business tact were needed. Mr. Dunsmoor became a Master Mason in the McConnelville Ohio Lodge,

February 2, 1846. He was instrumental in organizing Malta Lodge, of which he was a member at the time of his death, and the last of its charter members. He had filled the several higher stations in the lodge most acceptably. A good many years before he died he became a Royal Arch Mason, which he was in good standing ever after. He was a member of the Universalist church for fifty years, also one of the original members of the McConnelville church. He died October 28, 1883, having attained the age of seventy-six years. His wife, Lucy A., survives him. They had no children. Hiel Dunsmore, besides having the characteristics heretofore indicated, was a shrewd judge of men and their motives, of noble presence and dignified bearing, and "to a character of sterling worth united (as can be well said of his surviving wife) a genial, hearty temperament which rejoiced in the society of friends and found a chief pleasure of life in their companionship. A good talker, he possessed a fund of anecdote and reminiscence which together made him excellent company."

Mrs. Dunsmoor was born in Union Village, N. Y., April 8, 1825, and came to Morgan County in June of 1853, and was married to Mrs. Dunsmoor the following year. Her father, Stephen Atwood, was born in 1785. His father, Samuel Atwood, was a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1754. Stephen married Miss Lucy Briggs in 1811. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1820 the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Dunsmoor (Briggs) came to Chesterfield, where he died in 1821.

GEORGE L. CORNER.

Among the prominent pioneer citizens who have lived and died in

Morgan County, one of the most deserving of a place in these biographical sketches is George Lowe Corner, a man of unobtrusive disposition yet of generally recognized worth and influence.

The succession of events which determined his settlement in the county is ancestral history, interesting to quite a large family connection living in this region of Ohio, while having an appropriate place in this memoir.

George Corner and Martha (Dumbill,) Corner, his grandparents, were well-to-do people of the middle class of Cheshire, England, where they acquired by purchase a tract of some eleven hundred acres of land in the wilds of Kentucky, with a view to emigration and settlement there. Accordingly, soon after, in the early part of the year 1795, they sailed for America, bringing with them all their immediate descendants, embracing a number of grandchildren.

A tedious voyage brought them to Baltimore, Md., and though here some of their party were smitten with yellow fever, they pressed toward their intended home, crossed the mountains, descended the Ohio River, and in August of the same year arrived at Marietta, O., leaving, however, one of their number, a victim of the fever, buried in the woods of Pennsylvania, near the "Big Springs" of the Juniata.

At Marietta, learning that their lands were far beyond and distant inland from the river, they concluded to remain for a time under the protection of the stockade there, and the elder Corner entrusted the title papers to their lands to Herman Blannerhassett, then a noted lawyer of the vicinity, for the purpose of perfecting their

claim by such further measures as might be required. Before this was accomplished, Blannerhassett's house was burned and with it the title to their Kentucky purchase.

This occurrence determined the settlement of most of this family of immigrants within the then extended limits of Washington County, O.

George, the grandfather and George, his son, (whose wife was Ann (Clark) Corner) settled on Wolf Creek, within the bounds of what is now Windsor Township, Morgan County, where to George and Ann was born, October 23, 1797, their fourth child, George L., believed to be the second white child born within the present limits of the county.

In 1802, the father being an invalid, removed to New York City to avail himself of medical skill, but in the winter 1804-5 the family returned to their Wolf Creek home, leaving the husband and father buried on the banks of the Monongahela in a cemetery near Cookstown, Pa. On their return they found the grandfather had also deceased. The widowed mother, with her young family, had then and there to buffet with the hardships and privations of pioneer life. George L. remained with her on her little farm, acting his part as a good and dutiful son, till, at the age of sixteen years, he was apprenticed to a Mr. Currier, of Athens, O., to learn the tanning and currying trade.

Upon completion of his indentures he found work, near Wheeling, Pa., upon the National Pike, then being built. By rigid economy and industry he saved money enough to make the first payment on a quarter-section of land, which he located in Union Township and upon which he built a cabin and

made a little clearing, and again started out in quest of work to secure, what was then so scarce and yet so necessary to hold, the purchase-money for his deferred payments. After long and diligent search he found employment at his trade at Georgetown, Brown County, O., where he remained and wrought till his savings were sufficient to meet the payments on his lands and then returned to devote his energies, quite successfully, to establishing a tanning business and the improvement of his property.

As a citizen of Union Township he took a prominent position in its affairs for several years prior to his removal to Malta, in 1833, serving as justice of the peace to general acceptance. He was especially useful in harmonizing and adjusting suits and disputes amongst his neighbors. By reason of his sound sense, good judgment and strict integrity his advice was sought in many affairs in the circles of his business and social acquaintance.

The business career of Mr. Corner has been so thoroughly outlined in the chapters of this history devoted to Union and Malta Townships, that it is not deemed necessary to reproduce it here. From 1833 until his decease he was successfully engaged in merchandising. For his first store building, at Malta, he went into the woods, felled the trees, and hewed the timbers.

He was held in high and general esteem for his solid, manly character, distinguishing traits of which were benevolence, candor, and a high sense of justice. Envy or malice had no place in his heart, and he preferred always to speak good rather than ill of others. In manner he was considerate, kind and engaging; calm, prudent and

self-possessed under adverse circumstances. His public spirit was attested by the liberal aid he gave to every enterprise that tended to promote the welfare of the county.

His educational opportunities, were of course, very limited, but he possessed good natural ability, and by attention to such opportunities as he had, he attained intelligence above the average. An earnest christian, he practiced in his daily life the tenets of his belief. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Malta, and for many years its main stay and support.

His useful life closed August 11, 1857. His departure was widely lamented and the inquiry was frequently made, "who is there to take his place?"

Mr. Corner was married November 28, 1822, to Miss Sarah W. Hart, then of Athens County, an estimable christian lady of New England parentage, who survived him about three years. There were born to them nine children, May, Emily, Lucy, Eliza A., Sarah, Martha, Marcus L., George S., and Newell.

MALTA TOWNSHIP.

This township was the latest formed in Morgan County. It was set off in 1839, its territory being principally taken from Morgan Township, with the addition of a few sections from Deerfield. On the list of pioneer voters in Morgan Township, given in Chapter XVIII, will be found the names of many whose locations were within the present limits of Malta Township. Edward Miller, who was born in 1805, and who came to the township in 1806, says that they were few settlers until after the close of the war of 1812,



George L. Corneil

Then for a few years land was taken up rapidly and it was not long before all the most desirable tracts had been entered. Some of the old-time pioneer hunters alarmed at the encroachment of the settlers upon the territory where they had been for years engaged in their pursuit unmolested, left their little clearings, and with guns and axes upon their shoulders departed to the westward in search of regions where game was plentier and neighbors were fewer. But to those who had formerly enjoyed the comforts of civilization and who loved the companionship of their fellow-men, it was many years before their surroundings appeared otherwise than wild, desolate and forbidding. Indeed, as late as 1835, the aspect of the township was that of the primitive forest, broken here and there by a small clearing in the midst of which appeared a small log cabin. Many people now living can recall the time when deer abounded in the woods, and some yet survive who in their earlier years were not unaccustomed to the sight of the bear and the wolf.

The Indian trail from the north to the Ohio River led along the ridge a mile or more back from the Muskingum. This route was frequently used by the red men even after the country was settled by the whites. The Indians were accustomed to call upon the settlers with baskets and trinkets which they sought to trade for whisky, tobacco and other articles. At the house of Edward Miller, Sen., now the home of William Sherwood, they were frequent visitors, as Miller had hunted with them when a boy and understood something of their language and customs.

The monotony of life in the wilder-

ness was occasionally enlivened by an exciting hunt for bears and wolves. At one time a party of men found a bear on Oil Spring Run and closely pursued him until he took refuge inside a hollow sycamore tree. One of the number, a man named Briggs, arranged a prop against the tree and climbed up to the place where the bear was supposed to have taken refuge. He then cut a hole with an axe, but seeing nothing of the bear, inserted his head to reconnoiter. His face met the damp nose of the bear; his head was withdrawn very suddenly and he descended to the ground in the quickest possible time, leaving to his companions the task of securing the bear. As the county paid a considerable bounty for each bear killed, hunters missed no opportunity of destroying these animals whenever it was possible, so that it was not many years until they disappeared altogether.

Most of the early settlers of this part of the county found their way to their new homes by means of canoes and pirogues, transporting their goods upon the river either from Marietta or Zanesville. The river was the principal thoroughfare in the early years. Roads and horses and wagons belong to a later period.

Reuben Porter settled about 1815 where his descendants still live. His son Reuben is still living in the township at an advanced age.

Thomas Risen settled in 1816 where George Warren now lives. His sons John, Joseph and Amos, still living in the county, are among the old residents.

Near by was William Alloway, a tall lean Yankee. He remained but a few years when he went West.

Rufus P. Stone, who was quite a prominent man in the early years of the county, lived on the present John E. Thomas farm in 1818. He came here from Washington County and resided here until his death. On the river below Stone, lived Henry Snyder and Theophilus Caton.

Benjamin Beckwith, whose descendants are still here, was an early settler on the school section. His son-in-law, John Wesley Johnson, was an early settler on the farm adjoining the Porters. He died in 1831 and the farm has since changed owners several times.

Hon. William M. Dawes, one of the early associate judges of the county, settled in the township as early as 1817. He had quite a large family. In connection with his sons he carried on distilling and tanning, kept a store and ran a carding machine. His son Henry moved to Malta where he became a prominent merchant. Judge Dawes sold out to Humphrey Rusk.

Edward Miller, Sen., settled on the present Sherwood farm in 1806 and resided there till 1816. Previous to his settlement John Lockhart had made a small improvement there.

Simeon Pool, one of the founders of Malta, was among the earliest settlers in the township. The present John Miller farm was included in his land. Samuel McCune, an early settler, lived on the next farm above Pool's.

Mrs. Clemans, of Penn Township, was one of the pioneer women of Malta. In 1810 her mother, Nancy Stone, in company with her uncle John Eveland came from Wilkesbarre, Pa. They made the trip over the mountains in a wagon containing their household goods and five children, arriving in Zanesville they completed their journey by river

to what has since been known as the Moore farm where they settled. Eveland did not remain long, however, emigrating to Missouri. Mrs. Clemans passed through many hardships. She states that at one time the family were without bread for six weeks, subsisting entirely on corn and potatoes. Salt was obtained from "over the mountains" by packing it on horses. In 1817 she was married to John Clemans a Virginian. He died in Malta. He was a millwright by trade.

Bill Hughes is said to have built the first cabin within the present limits of the village of Malta. Abe settled north of the town a little later and afterward moved west a few miles. Bill moved to the vicinity of Bald Eagle. Later both quitted the country. They were from Georgia and excellent types of the roving squatter characters, once familiar in nearly every part of the county.

Above the John Miller farm was a hundred acre tract entered at an early day by Captain Olney, an early settler of Washington County, whose son-in-law occupied it for a few years. This farm passed into the hands of James A. Gillespie in 1820, and about the same time he bought the one hundred acre tract above it of Gilbert Olney. The latter tract was first occupied by Samuel McCune, probably as early as 1812. He sold out to Gilbert Olney, from Washington County. The latter was not related to Captain Olney.

James A. Gillespie engaged in the manufacture of salt in 1829. He and Zurial Sherwood were then the only salt makers on the river between Malta and Eagleport. Gillespie's well proved a good one and his success was such as to lead others to embark in the business

and in a few years salt-furnaces were numerous along the river. The industry was an important source of revenue to the pioneers. Salt was one of the very few products of the county that could be sold for cash, and a ready market was found for it in Cincinnati and other cities. Many men were employment about the furnaces, in the cutting of wood, and in the transportation of the product to market, and thus salt-manufacture became an important interest.

James Alexander Gillespie was of Irish parentage. He was born in Maryland, and came from Harford County in that state to Ohio. After a short time spent in Licking County, he moved to Muskingum County in 1814, and for four years plied his trade—that of a cooper—at John Matthews' mill at Moxahala, at the mouth of John's Creek. During this time he saved money with which he entered land in Morgan County. In 1818 he embarked in a pirogue with his family and goods, and landed at Malta. There being no wagons in the country, his effects were transported with sleds to the place that was to become his home. The land entered by him was a quarter-section, now occupied by the Barkhurst and Gillespie families. Mr. Gillespie followed his trade in connection with farming, and the articles manufactured by him found sale in Putnam. He was the principal cooper in the neighborhood. About 1827 he engaged in distilling, which he followed for about two years. His first distillery was on Oil Spring Run, but the following year he ran one located above McConnelsville, on the east side of the river. In 1829 he engaged in salt-making, in which he was interested until his death.

He died in 1838. He was then engaged in keeping tavern in McConnelsville on the spot where the Koons House now stands. He was a prominent man and served as justice of the peace. His wife was Margaret McLeary, of York County, Pennsylvania. They had nine children, eight of whom grew to mature years—Jane (Kincaid), John McLeary, James, Mary A. (Fouts), Nancy (Fouts), William Thomas, Samuel Martin, Hily (who died young), and Margaret (Martin). Of these John M., James, Martin and Margaret are living.

John M. Gillespie, an old resident of Morgan County, was born in Maryland in 1812, and has resided in Morgan County since 1818. He was engaged in farming and salt-making until 1853, when he bought of Thomas, Stone & Brown the woolen factory in Malta, which he ran until 1877. He now resides in the village of Malta. In 1831 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Allen Fouts. Children—Nancy J., James A., Solomon, Elizabeth, Clarissa and John M., all living.

William Thomas Gillespie married Nancy Hedges and lived on the old homestead, where his widow yet resides. He was born in 1822 and died in 1883. His children are George A., Samuel, Martin, Silas and Belle.

Zurial Sherwood, a native of Connecticut, settled on the present Moore farm in 1818. He was the pioneer salt manufacturer of Morgan County. (See biography of William Sherwood.)

Isaac James had a mill on Oil Spring Run, probably as early as 1820. It was afterward enlarged and ground both wheat and corn, proving a great convenience to the settlers. Thomas Campbell and Henry Moore had an early mill on Island Run.

Among the well-known pioneer hunters and trappers were Abe and Bill Hughes, whose adventures, narrated in full, would fill a volume. One of them was for many years a resident of what is now Malta Township, and both of them were familiar with all parts of the county. In 1819 they had an adventure upon Wolf Creek, nearly, if not quite equaling, the famous Putnam wolf story. Judge Gaylord gives the following account of it :

"All along Wolf Creek the ferocious wolf had its den or place of concealment and safety. The creek derived its name from the great number of wolves prowling and depredating in that region. At that time the treasurer of the county paid \$3 for each wolf-scalp taken and presented. This was something of an inducement for Abe and Bill to 'lay down the shovel and the hoe,' and go forth with their rifles to pursue and capture the great enemy of sheep and hogs.

"In one of their excursions they tracked an old she-wolf to her den. Arrived at the entrance, Abe proposed that Bill crawl in after the wolf. Bill declined the job, not like Putnam's negro, for want of courage, for he was as brave as Julius Caesar; but suggested that as Abe was the smaller man, he should penetrate the den, while he (Bill) stood watch at the entrance to dispatch the wolf when she emerged. Abe disrobed to some extent, entered the den and cautiously made his way toward the inmate and her young. On the approach of the hunter the old wolf seemed to comprehend the situation, and made a spring toward Abe in order to pass him and thus gain freedom and light outside. In making the passage the wolf and Abe met in a narrow part

of the passage-way. Abe got the worst of the adventure, the wolf tearing and lacerating his body and his backskins in a terrible manner. Bill, true to his trust and responsibility, stood at the entrance with his faithful rifle in hand, and, as she emerged, shot the old wolf dead. Abe, not to be defeated in his adventure and prospective profit, returned again to the lair and brought forth the young wolves. The scalps of the wolves brought into the purses of the hunters quite a neat sum of money for those days. These men, from the great flow of immigration into the county, became somewhat cramped for hunting territory; and wild game becoming scarce and unreliable as a source of subsistence and profit, they 'pulled up stakes' and departed from their familiar hunting grounds, to find in the Far West a more congenial people, more freedom and more game."

JACKSON C. MURDUCK.

Jackson C. Murduck was born August 24, 1829, in Bristol Township, Morgan County, Ohio. His parents, Edmund and Lydia (Murphy) Murduck were early settlers of that township and are mentioned in the chapter devoted to the history of Bristol. The subject of this notice was reared on his father's farm and received a good common school education. He followed farming until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, 122d Regiment, O. V. I. On the organization of the company he was made a corporal. He participated in forty-five battles and skirmishes, among the most noted engagements being those of Winchester, Locust Grove, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania C. H., Cold Harbor, North Ann, Monocacy, etc. In the last named battle he was



J. E. Thomas



severely wounded in the right forearm, causing a permanent disability. After spending several months in the hospital, he was discharged in February, 1865, and returned to his home. In July of the same year he had the misfortune to lose his house by fire, causing a serious loss.

In 1866, Mr. Murduck was elected sheriff of Morgan County, and at the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected. At the conclusion of his second term, he bought the farm in Malta Township upon which he has since resided. Mr. Murduck is a man of excellent character and is highly esteemed. He is a member of the Christian church and an earnest friend of temperance and every other good cause. He is also a prominent member of Hughes Post, No. 285, G. A. R.

Mr. Murduck has been married three times. The maiden name of his first wife was Miss Elizabeth Adams, of Bristol Township. She died in 1870. In 1872 he married Miss Albina Carman, who died in 1878. In 1880 he married Mrs. Martha J. Pickett, who died in the same year. Of the first marriage eight children were born—Willie and Edmund W., deceased; and Samuel A., Frank E. (Scott), Myrtie C. (Thompson), Clarence W., Rose and Edgar L., living. Three children were born of the second marriage; two of them died in infancy, and one, Nettie A., is living.

William Anguish was born in 1804. When a young man he came to Jefferson County and from thence to Morgan in 1834. He purchased the farm on which he resided until his decease, which occurred July 17, 1866, from a stroke of lightning. He was a man of excellent principles and adhered tenacious-

ly to what he thought to be the right. He took an active part in the organization of the Wolf creek Christian church. He was reared in Marshall County, West Va., and married in Jefferson County, Ohio, Miss Margaret Tweedy, and for a time resided in Guernsey county, Ohio. Mrs. Anguish died in 1835, leaving to the care of her husband two children, James M. and David; the latter died in 1846. James M. was born in Guernsey County in 1827, and married Miss Margaret A. Carman. She died in 1859, leaving him with three children: Harriet A., Perley B. and Ahmeda M.; his second wife was Miss Mary M. Newton. Mr. Anguish has been a successful farmer and teacher, and for about forty years a worthy member of the Christian church. In political belief he is a Republican.

Thomas Sears was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and came to Malta Township in 1827. He married Mary Daniel, of his native county. Eight of their children are now living. Alzira resides in Penn Township; Matilda in Penn Township; William S. in Reinerville; John H. in Penn Township; J. D. in Malta Township; Jane (Pickett), in Minnesota; Mary C. (McPeak), in Malta Township; Sarah (Hann), in Penn Township; Thomas M., deceased. Mr. Sears served in the war of 1812. He and Mrs. Sears were members of the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Sears died in 1864; Mrs. Sears, in 1881.

J. D. Sears was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1826. He married Mary E. Matson, of Penn Township. They have six children living, two dead. Rebecca M., deceased; Emma J. (Graham), of Portsmouth, Ohio; C. D., C. J., Minta M. and Maggie, of Malta; Annie J., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sears

have been members of the Methodist Protestant church upwards of forty years. Mr. Sears has held a license as exhorter in this church about twenty-five years.

Daniel Wilson came into Morgan County about 1845. He married Mary Dewees. Ten children were born unto them, seven of whom are now living: Margaret (Miller), of Washington County, Ohio; Sarah A. (Chapman) and Mary (Stanley), of Lyons County, Kan.; Ruth (Cope), of Kan.; Wm. J., of Chase County, Kan.; Owen D., Kossuth County, Iowa, and Thomas, of Malta Township. Daniel, Catharine and Samuel are deceased. Mr. Wilson served as justice of the peace one term. He and Mrs. Wilson were brought up in the faith of the Friends. Thomas Wilson was born in Monroe County, O., 1836. He married Mary J. Milton. They have three children living: Daniel L., J. H. and Frank, of Malta Township; Emma, dead. Mr. Wilson has served as township trustee. He is a staunch Republican.

David Mercer was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1800. He came to Morgan County about 1825, locating in Bristol Township. He married Elizabeth Smith. They had ten children, seven of whom are now living: Mary C. (Barkhurst), of Bloom Township; Delila, dead; Sarah (Argo), Bristol Township; Nancy, of Clark County, Ia.; John A., Malta; Eliza, dead; Wm. D., Bristol; Matilda, dead; D. H., Bristol; Elzena (Hardesty), Bristol. Mr. Mercer was a blacksmith by trade and made manufacturing augers a specialty. He and Mrs. Mercer were members of the Methodist Protestant Church. In politics Mr. Mercer was a Republican. John A. Mercer was born in Bristol

Township in 1831. He married Lucinda Kinsey. Their children living are: Chauncy B., Kinsey, Laura and Elsie, of Malta township; Willis, dead. Mr. Mercer is a republican.

Nicholas D. McComas was born in Harford County, Maryland, December 31, 1790. He married Matilda Creagh. They had six children, two of whom, Hannah (Hall), of Hamilton County, O., and Caroline (Hall), of McConnellsville, are living. Mr. McComas came to Morgan County in 1837. His second wife, who survives him, was L. Prudence Evans, of Washington County, O. They have two children: Winfield S. and Sarah A. (Timms), residing in Malta township. Mr. McComas was a carpenter as well as a farmer. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but afterwards became a Democrat. Although having never made an open profession of faith, yet he was a firm believer in the Christian religion. He had a very retentive memory, which was preserved till the last. He served in the war of 1812. At the ripe age of 82 he was gathered unto his fathers, January 11, 1872.

William Henderson was born in Ohio County, W. Va., in 1797. He married Jane Anderson of the same county and moved to Bloom Township, Morgan County, in March 1826, locating on the farm afterwards owned by Abraham Roberts, where he remained about seven years. He then moved upon the farm now owned by the heirs of John Henderson, where he resided until his death, in 1879. There were eleven children, nine of whom are living: James, deceased; Nathaniel, residing in St. Clair County, Mo.; Thomas, in Andrew County, Mo.; John, dead; William in Malta; Mary (Fulton), in Deavertown;

Lydia (Miller), in McConnellsville; Emeline (Montgomery), in Jefferson County, O.; Sarah A. (Reed), in Windsor Township; Lorena (Smith), in Andrew County, Mo.; and Rebecca (Bagley), in Deavertown.

William Henderson, Jr., was born in Brooke County, W. Va., April 27, 1824, and came to Morgan County with his father when two years of age. He married Nancy Glass. They have five children: Mary E. (Timms), of Malta; Margaret, of McConnellsville; Nancy E., of Malta; Martha G., of McConnellsville, and Florence A., of Malta. Every member of both of the above families was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and James was a minister of the gospel and presiding elder for four years.

Thomas A. Osburn was born in Winchester, Va., in 1797. He came to Morgan County about 1825 and married Lois Beckwith. They had nine children, seven of whom are living: Eliza (Wiseman), resides in Malta; William, Page County, Ia.; George, in Malta; Rebecca (Patterson), in McConnellsville; Mary (Scott), McConnellsville; Martha (Arnold), McConnellsville, and Wesley, Page County, Ia.; Henry and Nancy (Cope), deceased. Mr. Osburn served as infirmary director nine years. George Osburn was born in Malta township, January 16, 1831. He married Mary Buchanan. They have two children, Albert and Cora. Mr. Osburn is a member of Valley Lodge No. 145 F. & A. M.

Thomas Risen came from Virginia to Morgan County at a very early day. He married Sarah Kennedy. Their children were John, of Malta Township; Ellen Wright (dead); Betsey and Polly, unmarried; Joseph, residing in

Malta Township; Jonas, in Deerfield; Martin (dead); Elizabeth J. (Gillespie), residing in Brownsville, Ohio, and Lydia A. (Shellhammer) dead. Joseph Risen was born in Deerfield Township June 19, 1813. He married, first, Marriet Pidcock. Two of their children, Sarah E., of Browneville, and Hiram G., of California, are living. One died in infancy. For his second wife he married Catharine Tanner. They have three children living. Margaret A. (Jennings) resides in Kansas; Harriet (Long) in Parkersburg, W. Va., and Irena M. in Malta Township. Mr. Risen is an undertaker by trade. He and his wife have been members of the Wolf Creek Christian Church many years. In politics he is a republican.

William Barrel was born in New Jersey, where he married Abigail Sedwich, and came to Morgan County in 1828. There are five children living: John, in Malta Township; Henry, in Corning, Ohio; Hannah (James), in Deavertown; Susan (Smith) and Matilda (Taylor), in Malta. John, William, Mary, Eliza, Cornelius S. and Mary J. (Risen) are dead. The mother of William Barrel (Elizabeth Hyce), was captured by the Indians when about seven years of age and held captive until the age of fourteen, when the old chief, in a drunken frenzy attempted to kill her; but his squaw hid her for three days, and then took her to French Town to her parents.

Henry Taylor married Matilda Barrel in 1857. Ten children are living: William, in Morganville; Emma (Rothrock), Malta; George, Malta; Eva (Risen), Kansas; Cornelius, Carlos, Henry, Myrtle, Jessie and Edward at home.

Peter Miller was born in Guernsey

County, near Cumberland, Ohio, in 1827. He came to Morgan County in 1850. He married Miss Sarah Simpson, of Penn Township. They have four children. E. G. resides in Zanesville; Oscar, Frank R. and William S. in Malta Township. Mr. Miller served as county commissioner from 1877 to 1880. In politics he is a staunch republican.

Manassa Kaiser was born in York County, Pa., in 1814 and came to Morgan County in 1833. He married Elmira Mellor. They have three children living. William resides in Nebraska; Emma (Spencer) and Nettie B. Bailey, in Malta Township. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Newman was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Malta Township in 1833. He married Millie Walker. They have reared seven children: Eliza resides in Adams County; William, in Madison County; John, in Adams County; Josiah E., in Malta Township; James, in Illinois. Eli and Matilda are deceased. Mr. Newman resided in Morgan County from 1833 to 1866, when he moved to Adams County, where he now resides. Josiah E. Newman was born in Muskingum County in 1832, and came when one year of age with his parents to Morgan County. He married Miss Sarah Milton, and has three children—Milton L., Charles H. and Lucy. Mr. Newman is now living with his second wife, Hannah Mercer, also of Morgan County.

Reuben Riley was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, and came to Morgan County, Ohio, at quite an early day. He married Jane McCarty. Five of their children are living—John W., in Malta Township; Zacharia T., in Hock-

ing County; James H., in Illinois; George W., in Windsor, and Mary A., in Malta Township. Joseph and Richard are dead. Mr. Riley has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church over half a century. In politics he is a democrat.

Humphrey Rusk was born in Belmont County, Ohio, where he married Margaret McDonald, of Ohio County, West Virginia. He removed to Union Township about 1824. His family consisted of nine children, four of whom are living: Mary (King) resides in Kansas; H. A., in Malta Township; William, in Missouri, and Perley, in Illinois. David, Archibald, Eliza J. (Buldrige), Christina (Anderson) and Wilson S. are dead.

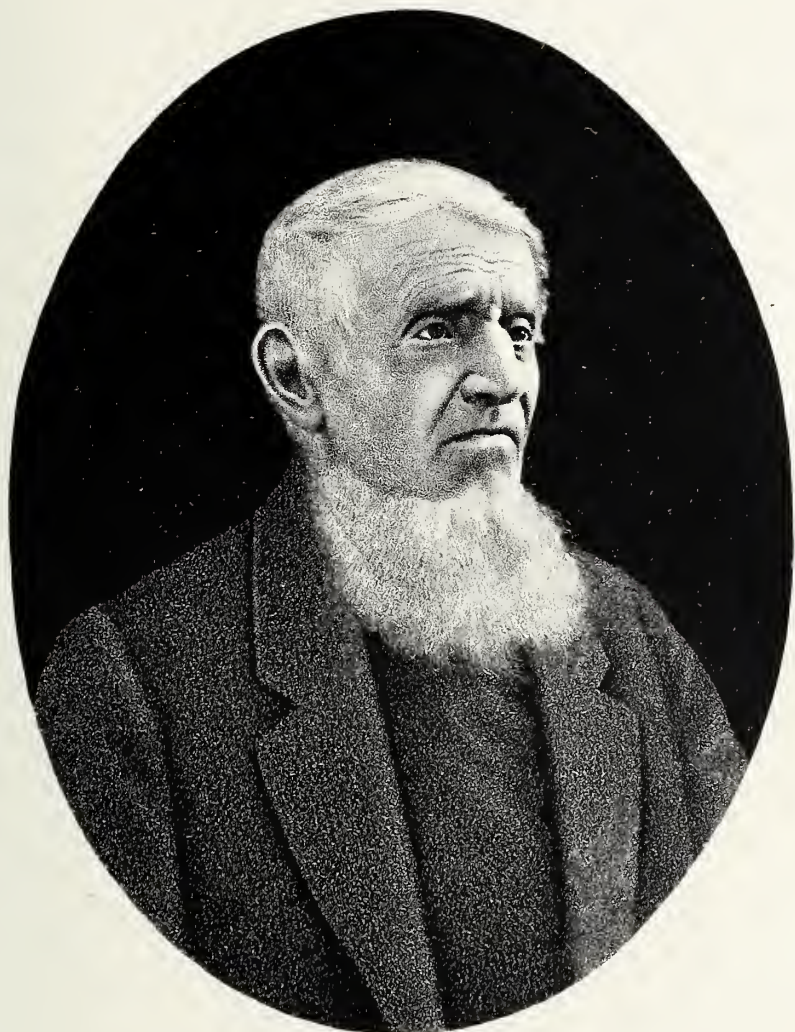
Humphrey A. Rusk was born in Union Township, 1831. He married Mary Parr. They have three children—Archibald, residing in Columbus; James W., in Malta Township, and Mary (Taylor), in Morganville. Mr. and Mrs. Rusk have been members of the Presbyterian Church at McConnellsville about forty years.

David Finley was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he married Jane Aulton, and removed to Malta Township, 1837. They had six children, only two of whom, David and James, are now living. Robert, John and Samuel are dead.

James Finley was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1817, and came with his father to Malta Township in 1837. He married Mary Pennell, and five children comprise their family: Jane (Moore) resides in Union Township; Isaac, Joseph and Thomas A., in Malta Township, and Mary Ellen (Smith), in Plain City, Ohio. Mr. Finley has been a member of the



Wm^r V. Mellor



Samuel Mellon

Presbyterian Church since 1838. Mrs. Finley also united with the same church in her youth, and remained a consistent member until her death, which occurred in 1875. In politics Mr. Finley is a democrat.

William Scott was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1797. When seven years of age, his father, Andrew Scott, emigrated to Muskingum County, where he resided until 1817, when they came to Union Township, Morgan County. January 5, 1826, he married Catharine Nelson. They had nine children, all living—Martha J. (Williams), Nelson and Sarah (Hotchkiss), in Malta Township; Davis D., in Union Township; William, in Guernsey County, Missouri; Andrew, in Union Township; Priscilla (McKittick), in Wisconsin; Charlotte (Buchanan), in Missouri, and Amos, in Union Township. Mr. Scott was a pious man, but never made an open profession of his faith until about 1850, when he united with the Baptist Church at McConnelsville. Mrs. Scott was also a member of the same church. Nelson Scott was born in Union Township, April 10, 1828. He married Harriet Hainsworth. One son, Luther, was the fruit of this union. Mrs. Scott died in 1862. His present wife was Nancy J. Triplitt. Mr. Scott is a staunch republican.

George Parker was born in Pennsylvania and came to Morgan County at quite an early day. He married Margaret Holst. The only representative of their family now residing in Malta Township is Mrs. Sarah J. Warner, who first married J. M. Reed. They had three children, two of whom—Francis M. and Chas. W.—are now living in Malta Township. Joseph A. is dead.

After Mr. Reed's death Mrs. Reed married Hiram Warner, who died in 1879.

James Forsythe was born in Ireland in the year 1791. He served there during the war of 1812 and soon after came to Marietta, Ohio, where he married Eliza Dugan. After remaining there a short time, he moved to Brush Creek, Muskingum County, where he remained five years, then came to Malta Township in 1821, locating where his son J. B. now resides. The family consisted of five children—Eliza (Tanner), resides in Union Township; J. B., in Malta Township; Jane (Anderson), Matilda (Bricker) and William are deceased. Mr. Forsythe was a democrat. J. B. Forsythe was born in Malta Township, November 9, 1830. He married Mary J. Shaw. They have five children—Eliza J., William A., Andrew, Elizabeth and Almada.

J. D. Miller was born in Malta Township in 1855. He married Rachel Glass. They have three children—Charles D., John C. and William B. Mr. Miller is a staunch republican. He and Mrs. Miller are members of the Pleasant Valley Methodist Episcopal Church.

John S. Price was born in Pennsylvania in 1799. When quite young he came with his parents to Deerfield Township. He married Susanna Laughlin, of Deerfield. They had ten children, seven of whom are now living: Nancy (Moody), residing in Homer Township; John L., in Hocking County; Violet (Bell), in Kansas; A. J., in Homer Township; William, in Malta Township; Susanna, in Deerfield, and Margaret (Armentraut), in Virginia. William Price was born in Deerfield Township in 1833. He married Henrietta Walter. They have three children—

Louisa F. (Moody), of Fulton County, Ohio; Isaac W., of Minnesota, and Robert M., of Malta Township. In politics Mr. Price is a democrat.

Isaac Raney was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1809 and came to Morgan County in 1829, locating on the northeast quarter of section 29. He married Sarah Smith of Fayette County, Pa. There is only one child—Eli A., living; Elizabeth (Williams) and Levina (Earich) are deceased. Mrs. Raney came to Morgan County with her

parents when three years of age, locating in Penn Township. They were both consistent members of the Christian Church. Mr. Raney died January 11, 1862. Eli A. Raney was born in Malta Township, December 25, 1853. He married Laura Thompson, of Union Township. They have three children—Sadie Estella C., and Bessie. They are both members of the Christian Church. Mr. Raney has been engaged in teaching more or less since twenty years of age. He is now a Prohibitionist.

CHAPTER XX.

PENN.

QUAKER INFLUENCES—EARLY SETTLERS FROM BELMONT AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES—NAMES OF PIONEERS—ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—FIRST ELECTION—LATER SETTLERS—ANECDOTE—FAMILY SKETCHES—PIERPOINT'S MILL—PECULIAR TRAIT IN MILLER PIERPOINT—PREFERING A POOR DEBTOR TO A CASH CUSTOMER—PERSONAL MENTION—PENNSVILLE—AN OLD VILLAGE—LAID OUT IN 1828—GROWTH OF THE FIRST DECADE—VILLAGE LIFE IN EARLY YEARS—PRESENT CONDITION—CHURCHES—I. O. O. F. LODGE.

THE early settlers were principally from Jefferson and Belmont Counties. They were generally Friends, or with a leaning toward that faith. They were an unusually upright and worthy class of settlers, and their posterity are likewise honorable, honest and good citizens. The first farms taken up were those along Wolf Creek and on or near the old Harmar and Lancaster road.

Among the earliest settlers were Samuel Howard, William, Abner and John Widger, David Winnor, Sr., David Winnor, Jr., James McLain, Samuel

King, Robert Todd, Isaac Davis, Joseph Mills, Thomas Nash, Asahel Tompkins, Joseph King, James Harris, John Simpson, Thomas Ackerson, Michael King, William Hawkins, Richard Stilyeas, Samuel Work, John Harris, Jacob Hummel, James Ackerson, Abel Gilbert, Charles Howard, Nathan Sidwell, John Sidwell, Nathan Sidwell, Jr., all of whom were voters at the first election held on the 24th of July, 1819. This first election was for the purpose of choosing a justice of the peace, and was held in obedience to the following

order of the court of common pleas, made and recorded July 7th, 1819:

"Whereas, it appears that our commissioners of Morgan County have set off a new township by the name of Penn: Ordered, that said township be entitled to two justices of the peace; and that the qualified electors of said township be authorized to assemble at the house of John Harris, in said township, on Saturday, the 24th instant, for the purpose of electing one or more justices of the peace."

The voters availing themselves of the privilege, met and chose Charles Howard as justice. Michael King, James Harris and Thomas Nash served as judges of the election; and Samuel Harris and Charles Howard clerks. Twenty-nine votes were cast, twenty-seven of them for Howard.

James McLain, Isaac Davis, James Warren and John Harris, Jacob Hummel, Jonathan Pierpoint, Abel King and others were pioneers along Wolf Creek. Others, scattered through the township on the hills and among them, were the following early settlers whose names are not included in the foregoing list of voters: James Campbell, Benjamin Jennings, John White, John Shaw, Samuel Smith, James Gribb, Anthony Hamble, Nimrod Williams, Caspar Strahl, John Plummer, Samuel Embree, Isaac Clendenin, Joseph Barclay, John Rusk, Jesse Howard, Alexander Gifford, Marvin Gifford, William McPeak, Richard McPeak, Wells White, John R. Collins, John Baker and Zachariah Nash, all prior to 1825. The next decade brought the Penroses, Matsons, Pidgeons, Harners and many other families which are still well represented in the township.

The county commissioners at their

June session in 1828 ordered "that sections 25 and 26 in township number 8, range 13, now attached to Penn township, be attached to and constitute a part of Union township; also that the west fraction of section 31 in township 10, range 11, be attached to and constitute a part of Penn township."

Richard McPeak was somewhat peculiar in his manner of speech, having a perceptible lisp. One day he was out looking for some stray swine, and meeting a hunter, the following conversation took place:

"Good morning, Mr. McPeak."
 "Good morning, thir. Have you theen any thin' of two thowth and pigth?"
 "Two thousand pigs! Why, McPeak, I never saw so many in my life, at one time." "I didn't thay two thousand pigth; I thaid *two thouth and pigth*." But the hunter could not or would not understand that less than two thousand pigs were being asked for.

Nathan Sidwell, the founder of Pennsville, was among the earliest permanent settlers locating in the township in 1813. He was in good circumstances and entered a large tract of land lying adjacent to the town of Pennsville, upon which are now some of the best improved farms in the township. Like most of the early settlers, he was a Friend. He died in the township. His sons were John, Gabriel, Nathan and Jesse. One of his daughters was Rebecca (Llewellyn).

John Plummer, who came at about the same time with Sidwell, was another prominent pioneer. He died quite early. He also had quite an extensive tract of land which lay to the north of Pennsville.

About the year 1813 John Simpson, originally from Frederick County, Md.,

in the vicinity of Baltimore, brought his wife from Belmont County and settled upon an unimproved tract of land adjoining the present village of Pennsville. This family had their full share of pioneer experiences, and endured all of the inconveniences incident to life in a new country. Mr. Simpson lived to the age of 87, and witnessed wonderful changes in the country which he first saw as a wilderness. He died in 1873. He was married in Belmont County in 1811 to Sarah Elmore, a native of North Carolina. The children of John and Sarah Simpson were Robert, deceased; Ann (Bain), still a resident of Penn Township; Austin E., who died in Indiana; William, who died in Nebraska; Sibilla (Dodge), who died in Vinton County, Ohio; two daughters, each named Asenath, who died young; Corilla, who died in Penn Township; and Mary J. (White), now living in Pennsville. Mrs. Simpson died in 1861.

Robert Simpson was a farmer and died in this township about 1858. He married Ann Bain and was the father of Sarah, Harriet, Rhoda, William, Ahmeda, Luther B., John S., M. Fillmore, Elmore and Robert F. Of these Sarah, Luther, John and Fillmore are still living.

J. S. Simpson has been in the mercantile business in Pennsville since 1870. He was born in 1848, and married Jane Penrose. Children: Robert J., Mary P., Anna (deceased), Ethelyn G., Charles O. and Janet.

John Pierpoint was an early settler. Prior to 1830 he erected on Wolf Creek the first mill in the township, where Able's mill now is. He was a Friend and a man of great benevolence. It is said of him that in times when money was scarce he would ask those who

came to buy meal of him if they had money, and if they had he would refuse to sell to them, preferring to supply instead those who were poor and whose needs were greater. He was the father of Benjamin, William, John and Eli Pierpoint. Later Samuel King had a horse mill near Pennsville.

In 1817 James McLain settled in this township near Pennsville. He afterwards moved to Homer Township, where he is still living at an advanced age. His father-in-law, Charles Howard was the first justice of the peace in Penn township.

Daniel McIntire, an early settler, sold out to Thomas and Joshua Plummer. Wells White, Simeon Evans and the Kings were early settlers.

Guernsey County furnished its quota of the early settlers of Morgan, and among those who came in the year 1821 was Michael King and family, who settled in Penn Township about one mile and a half from the village of Pennsville, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land. His location was evidently very satisfactory, indeed, for he died upon the farm on which he was the original settler. He had a family of nine children who came into the county. Abel was twelve years of age. He was reared in Penn and resided there until the year 1839, when he went to Washington County. He married, in 1831, Miss Mary Doane. She was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Muskingum County with her people in 1824. They have reared a family of eight children, four of whom are residents of the county. Six of the sons served their country in the war of the rebellion. John was a member of the 36th O. V. I.; Milton and Nathan, 39th O. V. I. Abel was a member of

the 7th West Va. cavalry; Benajah, Co. H., 148 O. V. I.

Eli Matson settled near Pennsville in 1830. For many years he was class leader in the M. P. Church.

Robert Kirby settled on the farm now known as the Garrison farm in 1831. His son Finley is one of the old residents.

Nimrod Williams, who left the township in the early years of its settlement, was a noted character. He was a practical joker, and at raisings, log-rollings, corn-huskings and other similar gatherings, contributed largely to the merriment and jollity incident to such occasions.

Eli Smith, one of the pioneers of this township, came from Fayette County, Pa., and settled in Penn in 1821. He died in 1885 at the ripe old age of 93 years.—See biography.

James Hummel, one of the early settlers, came to this township in 1816, and died in 1852. He married Lavina Smith and they had eleven children—Isaac, Julia A., Elizabeth, Sarah, Ellen, William, Mary, Alfred, Jane and Lewis.

Amos Pidgeon settled on the farm now occupied by his son, J. W. Pidgeon, in 1832. He was a native of Maryland, and came to this county from Jefferson County. In Jefferson County he married Ann Plummer, also a native of Maryland. Mr. Pidgeon took up a farm on which a slight improvement had previously been made by Robert Todd. He died in 1861 in his 69th year; and his wife in 1885 in her 94th year. They had three children, all born in Jefferson County—Harriet (Hammond), residing in Jefferson County; Joseph W., Penn Township; John, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Pidgeon were members of the Friends' Society.

He was a carpenter by trade, but followed farming after coming to this county.

J. W. Pidgeon was born in Jefferson County in 1824, and came to Morgan County with his parents. He is a prominent and successful farmer. He was engaged in mercantile business at Chester Hill and Stockport for about twelve years, but has been a farmer for thirty years. He was married in 1851 to Elizabeth Bye, a native of Belmont County, daughter of Jonas Bye, who came to Morgan County in 1839. Children: John S., Amos, William A., Charles E. Mr. Pidgeon is a republican and a Friend. At present he is one of the trustees of the Children's Home. Mr. Pidgeon plainly remembers the days of his boyhood when deer and wild turkeys were frequently seen around the house; also the trips to mill at Little Ludlow; and the rude agricultural implements in use fifty years ago. He owned the first single mower in Morgan County, purchasing it about 1848.

In 1832 butter was worth but a "fi'penny bit" (6½ cents) per pound; eggs three or four cents per dozen; calico cost fifty cents per yard, and a dress of that material was more valued by a farmer's daughter of that day than the finest silk would be to-day.

In the neighborhood of the Pidgeons in 1832, lived Thomas Penrose, Jacob Rogers, Thomas Bundy, William Geddis, a veritable pioneer and hunter, David Stephens and Jacob Balderson.

The first schoolhouse in the same neighborhood was of round beech logs, daubed with clay. It was furnished in the old style. Jesse Webster, an early teacher, carried a hickory stick under his arm continually, and used it freely,

The name of Penrose is common in Morgan County and everywhere of good repute. The Penroses are descended from Thomas and Sarah Penrose, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of English and the later of Irish descent. They were Friends who came to Jefferson County, Ohio, and thence, in 1830, to Morgan County. They had a large family, all born in Jefferson County: Mahlon, Richard, James, Thomas, John, and Joseph; Mrs. Stanton and Sarah A. (Griffin). All the above, except Mahlon and Mrs. Stanton, settled in Morgan County. All are now deceased, except Joseph, who is at present a resident of Washington County. All were farmers except John, who became a prominent business man of Pennsville.

Richard Penrose, son of Thomas, came in 1829, settling on eighty acres of land. He first came out with his brother and built a cabin, being occupied a week in that labor, then removed his family, consisting of his wife and one child to it. He was married in Jefferson County to Elizabeth Swickard. He first settled on a farm near Wolf Creek, now owned by T. E. Penrose, afterwards moving to a location south of Pennsville. He died in 1883, in the eighty-second year of his age. His five children are all living: Joseph, Jason, Barclay, Hannah (Steer) and Mary (Santee). Jason Penrose, a farmer, living near Pennsville, was born in this township in 1832. He married Martha Harmer and they four children: Charles B., Rachel, William H. and Hannah S.

John Penrose was born in Jefferson County, in 1807 and died in Pennsville in 1856. He learned blacksmithing in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and worked at his trade for some years in

Pennsville, where he settled in 1830. Afterwards he engaged in the mercantile business, at first having his former employer, Joseph Lawrence, for his partner. Later he bought Mr. Lawrence's interest and conducted the business successfully until his death. He was a good man and much esteemed. He married Anna Crew in Jefferson County. Children: Sarah E. (Halaman), Hannah (Maule), Thomas E. and John A. The name of his second wife was Hannah Lightfoot, and their children were Mary (Simpson,) deceased; Jane (Simpson,) and Charles. The latter is a prominent merchant of Chester Hill.

Thomas E. Penrose is the oldest male resident of Pennsville, in which place he has resided since his birth in 1837. He early became acquainted with the mercantile business, clerking in his father's store. After the decease of his father he took charge of the business (in 1856) and has since conducted it. In 1859 he married Susan Metcalf, of this county, daughter of Jesse Metcalf, an early settler. She died in 1862; and in 1864 he married Mary R. Griffith, a native of Pennsylvania. Children: Jessie and Edith. Mr. Penrose has probably held the office of postmaster longer than any other man in Morgan County, having been continuously in that position since he was first appointed in 1859.

The pioneers managed to get along against disadvantages which no modern farmer could tolerate. When John Penrose erected his blacksmith shop in Pennsville, there was only one team in the neighborhood—that belonging to John Simpson. He and his assistants carried all the timbers they could conveniently to the spot where the shop was to be erected, then procured Simp-

son's team to move some of the heavier logs.

William Foulke was a prominent early settler, and a member of the Society of Friends. He was the father of J. R. and William Foulke, formerly lawyers and editors of McConnellsville, but now of Minneapolis, Minn.

John Bain was comparatively an early settler and is still a resident of the township. He has represented the county in the legislature and been otherwise prominent in public affairs.

William Milhous was born in Belmont County, Ohio in 1811, and came to Morgan County when it was still wild and sparsely settled. He first settled in Malta Township and afterwards moved to a location between Pennsville and Chester Hill, where he engaged in making threshing machines, the first ever built in the neighborhood, and perhaps the first in the county. He studied medicine with Dr. Huestis, of Chester Hill, engaged in practice at that place, and continued for several years. He next became a clerk and afterward a captain on steamboats navigating the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. The next move in his varied career was when he became a traveling salesman for a Philadelphia wholesale house, and while in that position he enlisted in the late war in Company C, First (West) Virginia infantry, of which he was chosen captain. He was taken prisoner and exchanged sometime afterwards. In 1864 he returned to Morgan County and located in McConnellsville. In 1866 he removed to the vicinity of Pennsville. From 1870 to 1874 he was a resident of Zanesville. He then returned to Pennsville, where he died August 31, 1884. He was one of the early abolitionists and an engineer on the underground

railroad. He was a republican and a Universalist. He was married in Belmont County to Mary Lightfoot. She died December 25, 1881, aged 67 years. They had four children, only one of whom—Jane—lived to mature years. She now resides in Pennsville.

William Llewellyn came from Delaware County, Pennsylvania, to Muskingum County, Ohio, and thence in 1830 to Penn Township, Morgan County. His son Thomas, one of the oldest residents of the township, now resides in Pennsville.

Parry Llewellyn came a little later to this township, where he died in 1879. The Llewellyns were Friends. Parry married Rebecca Sidwell, and was the father of Elizabeth (Coler), Baker, Sidwell (dead), Mary (Hooper), Caroline (Hooper), Melissa (Parsons), Jesse and Maggie A. (Waterman).

Isaac Harris, a native of Pennsylvania, was of English and German descent. He emigrated from Pennsylvania to Williamsburg, West Virginia, and from thence to Licking County, Ohio, about the year 1808. After a residence of about twelve years in Licking County, he came with his family, which consisted at the time of his wife and six children—William, John, Edward, Sarah Anna, Samuel and Elizabeth—to the southeast quarter of Union Township, where he entered a quarter-section of land, which he improved and upon which he built a mill which was so constructed that it could be run by horses when there was not a sufficient quantity of water. In 1829 he went to Illinois, but returned the following year and purchased a tract of new land in the western part of the township. He died in Penn in 1831. He was one of the most prominent pio-

neers in this section of the township. Of his family only three are living in the county—John, Samuel and William. William, the older of the sons, resides in Pennsville. John and Samuel are among the prominent farmers of the township, and reside upon land purchased by their father in 1830. They have identified themselves prominently with the township. Both were born in Licking County.

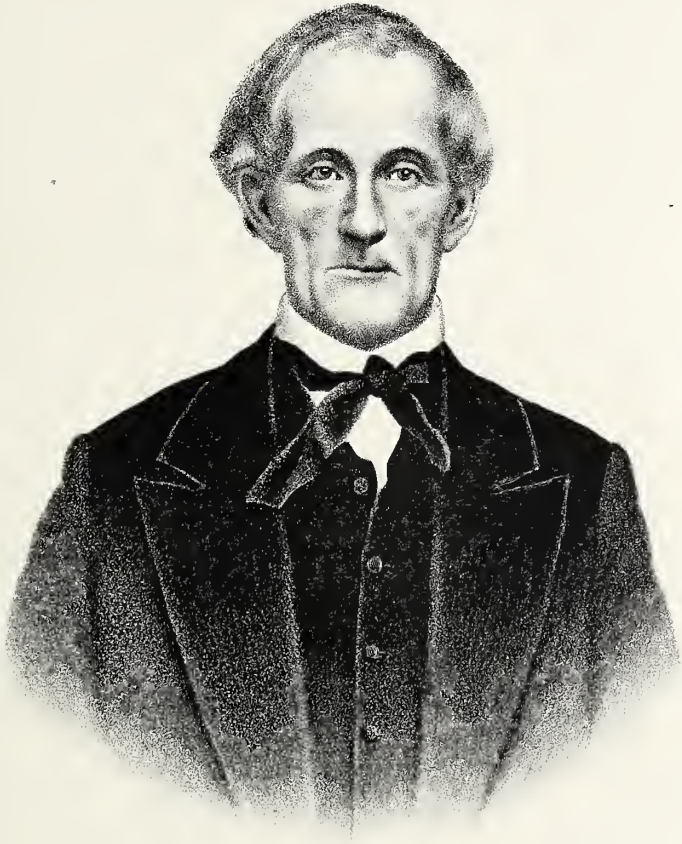
In 1830 Aaron Mendenhall came to Morgan County, and settled on the farm where his son Joseph now resides. With him came his family, consisting of his wife and eight children—Elizabeth, Isaac, Joseph, Rachel, Thirza, Lydia, Naomi and Edith. Israel and Lewis were born in Morgan County. The farm was entered by Jacob Hummel, one of the pioneers of the township, who made a little improvement. On this farm the elder Mendenhall resided until his decease, which occurred in 1864 in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Joseph was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1817, and married for his first wife Miss Rosannah Kane. She was born in Harrison County, and died about 1844. Three years later Mr. Mendenhall was again married to Miss Mary Thorp. They have nine children living. Mr. Mendenhall has been identified with the development of the township for over half a century. For sixteen years he has been one of its magistrates. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

James Mitchner was one of the early settlers of Penn Township. He was a Friend, and came from Pennsylvania, of which state he was a native, to Muskingum County in 1832. In 1837 he came to Penn Township, and bought the farm on which his daughter, Mrs.

Rebecca Manly, now resides. He married Miss Margaret Foulk, and reared a family of four children—Rebecca, Sarah, Mary and Aseneth. Rebecca was born near Stroudsburgh, and came to Ohio with her parents. In 1845 she was married to William H. Manly. He was born in 1804, in Cecil County, Virginia, and came to Morgan County about 1838 and settled in Penn Township, where he died in 1879. He was a miller by trade and an exemplary man in every respect.

Marvin Gifford came from Kennebec County, Maine, and settled in Marion Township about 1813. The journey was made by wagon and was attended by many hardships. His first location was on the farm since known as the Calvin Parker farm. After a residence of two years he came to Penn Township and purchased the farm now owned by his son Jesse. The original settler on this land was a man by the name of Moses Campbell; Mr. Gifford, however, improved it and became one of Penn's most prominent citizens. He died in 1867, aged seventy-eight years. In his religious convictions he was a Friend and exemplified in his daily life the tenets of this faith. Although in limited circumstances when he came to the county, he accumulated by industry and economy a well-won competency. He was a native of Massachusetts. His wife, Abigail Bailey, was born in Virginia.

Edwin Newsom came from Belmont County when a young man and settled on the north half of section one. He kept "bachelor's hall," improved his farm and after having made the necessary preparations for the reception of a bride he married Miss Anna M. Barlow, a native of Richmond, Va., but



William H. Mauley

residing at the time in Penn. They reared a family of ten children. William is living on the old homestead where he was born in 1840. In 1866 he married Miss Sarah Vincent for his first wife. His present wife, *nee* Emma Van Fossen, was born in Bristol Township, in 1844.

Among the early settled farms in Penn Township is that formerly known as the Thompson farm. Its present owner, Mr. Amos A. Hotchkiss, is the son of Calvin Hotchkiss, who settled in Union Township in 1837, where his son Amos was born in April, of the following year, and where he lived until 1855, when he went to Malta Township. He married Miss Sarah M. Manly, daughter of William H. Manly, one of the prominent farmers of the county. They have been blessed with a family of nine children, eight boys and one girl. Mr. Hotchkiss is classed among the leading and successful farmers of the township.

Calvin Hotchkiss was born in Waterbury, Conn., in 1816, and came to Ohio in 1837. He first settled in Union Township where he bought an unimproved farm. He was entirely ignorant of farm labor, having been bred to the trade of a comb maker, which avocation he had followed until his removal to Ohio, and his pioneer experiences were rendered more arduous on that account. He soon overcame that obstacle, however, and to the small beginning he has succeeded in obtaining a fine competency. He now resides in Malta. He married, in Connecticut, Miss Sally Ives and has reared a family of four boys and three girls.

Robert Wetherell and his wife, *nee* Elizabeth Winn, were the first settlers on the southeast quarter of section thirty-six. He came from Durham

County, England, and for a time resided in Jefferson County, where he was married in October of 1836. Just previous to his marriage he had visited Morgan County and entered his land, which he improved. He led a successful and useful life, and identified himself with the best interests of the county. His decease occurred December 20, 1875. His wife survived him nearly four years. They left a family of three children, Joseph, Alice and Mary. The latter is deceased.

Benjamin Bailey came from Belmont County, O., and settled in the northeast corner of the township. With him came his family, consisting of his wife and children, some twelve in number, all of whom settled around him and all ultimately became heads of families. He died in 1866, aged seventy-six years. Two of his sons, Alexander and Benjamin, reside on the old homestead. Alexander married Harriet Clemens, of Malta, where she was born in 1834. Her mother was one of the pioneer women of the county and at this time one of its oldest living residents; something of her history will be found in the history of Malta Township.

Samuel Fawcett was born in Belmont County, O., in 1817; his parents were natives of Georgia and reared a family of fifteen children. In 1838 Samuel was married to Miss Mary A. Harmer, and two years later came to Morgan County and settled three miles south of Chesterfield; after a residence of eight years he removed to Iowa, from whence he returned to Morgan County and purchased the farm on which he now resides. In 1876 his first wife died and in the following year he married Miss Patience Gifford. Mr. Fawcett is a Friend, and has been a successful busi-

ness man and is numbered among the prominent citizens of Penn Township.

The Embree family were originally from Chester County, Pa. About the year 1800 they removed to the State of Maryland, Baltimore County, where Jesse Embree was born in the year 1808. In 1812 the family came to Jefferson County, O., where the elder Embree purchased a farm, upon which he resided until 1825. When he came to Morgan County he purchased the farm now owned by Samuel King, in Malta Township, upon which he resided until his decease, in 1838. He was a member of the Society of Friends and an exemplary man in every respect. In 1835 Jesse married Miss Mary Dennis and in 1851 moved to Penn Township and settled on the farm now owned by his son James, who was born in Malta in 1849. Mrs. Jesse Embree was born in Baltimore County, Md., in 1810. In 1833 her father settled in Marion. He was the original purchaser of the land upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1838. He was a Friend and a gentleman highly esteemed by all who knew him. They reared a family of nine children: Philip D., Lydia A., Hannah D., Sarah J., Phebe P., Maria B., Rebecca J., James and Charles R.

Levi Thompson was one of the early settlers in Marion Township. He entered eighty acres of Government land, on which he resided until his decease, which occurred in 1854. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Robert Wood, one of the early settlers of Penn Township. Wood was a Quaker, and is still remembered for his many acts of kindness.

John Hann was the pioneer on section four. In the year 1828 he came

from Loudoun County, Va., with his family, which consisted of his wife and five children, four boys and one girl. His purchase consisted of two hundred and forty acres, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre. He was a typical pioneer and well qualified for the arduous duties of that life. He served his country in the war of 1812. He died in 1870 at an extreme old age. Mathias Hann, one of his sons, now resides on a part of the original estate. He was born in Virginia in 1812. He married Miss Mary Drake and reared a family of nine children, four of whom are deceased.

The Williams family came to Morgan County and settled where Stockport now is in 1830. Owing to the prevalence of fever and ague the family removed to Penn Township and settled on the farm now owned by Thomas Dewees. David was a blacksmith by trade. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and married Miss Melinda Wood. She was born in Monroe County in 1824. He died in 1881 in Marion Township, leaving four children—Malvitas, Annie R., Eunice and Sylvanus.

Benjamin Hooper was one of the early settlers of Penn Township. He entered two sections of land on what is known as the Todd Ridge. He married Harriet Choguill. She was born in Marion Township. After their marriage he returned to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he died. In 1855 William F. came to Morgan County. He returned, however, in 1858, and in 1862 came back and engaged in merchandising in what is now known as Hooperstown. Five years later he purchased the farm on which he now resides. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Wildman in 1858. She was born in Jefferson County, June 25, 1838. Four children

have been born to them—Martin, Francis M., Cora A. and Warren. Mr. Hooper is a republican in politics and a member of the M. E. Church.

In the spring of 1847, Thomas Yocom and his son, Samuel B., came from Somerset, Belmont County, Ohio, and settled in Malta Township, where the elder Yocom purchased a farm, upon which he resided until his removal to Pennsville, where he died in 1877. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Dewees, was born in Center County, Pa., and died in 1885. Samuel B. was born in Belmont County in 1828. He was reared on a farm and in 1857 engaged in merchandising in Pennsville. He prosecuted a successful business until 1867, at which time he was elected to the office of county treasurer. He was reëlected to the same position, and upon the expiration of his official duties he reëntered mercantile life.

For the last decade he has been the magistrate of Pennsville. In 1855 Mr. Yocom was married to Miss Hannah J. Dewees. She died in the following year, and in 1861 he was again married to Miss Sarah King, a native of Pennsville. By the first marriage there was one child Lydia A.; by the last, four sons: Eli K., Charles P., Frank R. and Joseph D. Mr. Yocom is one of Pennsville's most reputable citizens and is entitled to the envious position he holds among his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Society of Friends and a republican.

The Millers came from Guernsey County and settled in Penn in 1850. The family consisted of the widowed mother and thirteen children. They settled on the farm now owned by James Dougan. William Miller, one of the sons and one of the most prominent

farmers of Penn Township at this time, was born in Guernsey County in 1832. He purchased the farm where he now resides in 1855. It comprises three hundred acres and is regarded as one of the best in the township. He married Sarah Hummel and has a family of six children.

William H. Young was born in Portage County, in 1837. In 1858 he came to Morgan County and settled in Penn Township. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, 86th O. V. I., a three months organization. He reënlisted in Company G, 161st O. V. I. He did his duty unflinchingly, and from exposure became crippled for life. After his discharge from the service he returned to Penn, where for eight years he officiated as township treasurer, besides holding many other minor positions. In 1884 he was elected to the office of register and recorder, the duties of which he has discharged with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people.

The politics of Penn Township are a very certain and reliable quantity. Out of over 300 voters there are about 50 democratic votes, on an average. Thus it has been for several years. At present the honor of casting the democratic vote of the village is enjoyed by one individual.

PENNSVILLE.

This is a small but very pleasant village, situated in the central part of Penn Township. It is among the oldest of Morgan County villages, and is quiet and old-fashioned. Nevertheless, it is a good trading point, containing four well-stocked stores, which supply the inhabitants of an extensive tract of farming country with groceries and

dry goods. Pennsville is of Quaker origin, and has always been what it is to-day—moral, quiet, well-behaved.

The first plat of the town was made in 1828 for Nathan Sidwell, proprietor. A few years later additions were made by Samuel Spurrier and Nathan Sidwell, and by Joseph Stahl. The village was settled quite rapidly, and during the first decade of its existence its population probably was as great, if not greater, than it is to-day.

Samuel King opened the first store. William Foulke was another early merchant. John Penrose settled in the village in 1830^{*} and opened the first blacksmith shop. Shortly afterward his wife began selling a few goods, and as business grew Mr. Penrose turned his attention to it, opening a store with Joseph Lawrence as his partner. He continued the mercantile business until his death, and was widely known and very popular.

Jesse Sidwell, blacksmith, was an early comer.

John and Samuel Rogers, from New Jersey, started a tannery in 1831. They carried on the business on quite an extensive scale for several years, and after gaining a competency, sold out and went to Illinois.

"In 1832," says one who first saw Pennsville in that year, "there were but three or four frame buildings in Pennsville. The rest of the structures were log cabins, and many of them surrounded by dense woods."

Dr. E. G. Coulson came to the place in 1841. He thinks the village had between 200 and 300 inhabitants. John Penrose and John Spurrier were then the leading merchants. The Rogers' tannery was in operation. John Dunn, father of ex-Sheriff Dunn, was a shoe-

maker here, and Abraham Naylor a cabinetmaker. John Wood carried on mereantile business. William Lent was Justice of the peace then and for some years after. Dr. Williams was the village physician. Soon after came Dr. Spurrier and Dr. McNichol. Jehu Coulson, father of Dr. Coulson, was a mason and bricklayer, and worked on many buildings which are still standing.

John McLain, now of St. Joseph, Mo., and Flavins Waterman kept the first tavern in Pennsville. Other early tavern-keepers were Bob Kirby, Lep Tompkins and 'Squire Lent. Though some of the hotel-keepers in former years have sold liquor, there has never been a bar-room in Pennsville.

The first temple of education in Pennsville was a primitive log school-house, which served for several years. The present school building, a two-story frame structure, was erected about 1863. Two schools are now maintained.

This village, like other Quaker communities, was strongly abolitionist, and figured prominently in the management of the Underground Railroad. Fugitive slaves who succeeded in reaching Pennsville or the neighboring village of Chester Hill, were reasonably safe from recapture, and were sent on their way rejoicing.

The first brick house in the village was erected on the lot where the store of T. E. Penrose now stands. It was of sun-dried brick. In the early years of the village it was the residence of Joseph Lawrence, and later Joshua Wood kept store in it.

Anthony Fowler was an early settler in the village. He was a clock maker and worked at his trade here. Several old-fashioned eight-day clocks of his

manufacture are still in use. The works are of wood and they are said to keep accurate time. The house in which Fowler lived, a brick one, is still standing, and is the oldest brick building in the village.

The Dr. Williams property, a log house, weather-boarded, still stands on its original foundation, and is probably the oldest house in town.

The principal business interests of Pennsville in 1886 were as follows:

General stores: T. E. Penrose, E. R. Hilaman & Son, J. S. Simpson, James Dewees.

Hardware: M. Penrose.

Drugs: L. J. Harmer, Dr. E. G. Coulson.

The usual variety of minor industries are to be found here. There are three physicians—Dr. E. G. Coulson, Dr. L. S. Holcomb, and Dr. Herman Chognull.

CHURCHES.*

The Friends' Meeting—Was established in 1827. The first meeting house was a log building. Next a brick house was erected, which owing to some defect, served only a few years. Two other meeting houses have since been erected, that now in use being the fourth one erected.

The Methodist Protestant Church—At Pennsville was organized by Eli Matson and Isaac Davis about 1883. Matson was class leader and Davis a prominent member. Other early members were William Hann, John Spurrier and Dr. Samuel Spurrier. Revs. Dalby, Potter, McFarland and Austin were early preachers. The first meetings were held in a log school house west of Pennsville; afterwards the class met in

shops and dwellings in the village until a church was erected. The present church was erected about 1866 during the pastorate of Rev. J. G. Ogle. The church has a fair membership.

The Baptist Church—In the western part of the township is one of the oldest religious organizations in Morgan County. Though now reduced in membership, it was formerly largely attended and very thriving. All the old members having died or removed, little information can be obtained regarding it. The Joneses, Hickersons, Moodys, and Shepards were among the early members.

The other churches of the township are a Methodist Church, in the northwest corner, and a Christian Church, in the southwest part.

Antioch Church.—This church, located in the southwestern part of Penn Township, was organized by E. E. White and Nathan Moody in 1867. The first church officers were Isaac Hummell and William Miller, elders; Martin Bingman and David Kennard, deacons. The above and the following comprised the original members: Sarah Miller, Hannah Hummell, Mary Kennard, Mary A. Bingman, J. F. Moody, Lavina Moody, Lewis Bingman, Eliza A. Bingman, Ellen Parsons. The house of worship was erected in 1867 at a cost of \$500. The pastors have been Revs. E. E. White, Nathan Moody, R. Harvey, J. F. Moody, A. R. Pickens and G. B. Sturgeon. The church now has 100 members and the Sabbath-school sixty scholars.

Mt. Zion Church.—Mt. Zion Church, in the northwest corner of Penn Township, was organized by Rev. John Wilson about 1830. Among the original members were James Ady, Sr.,

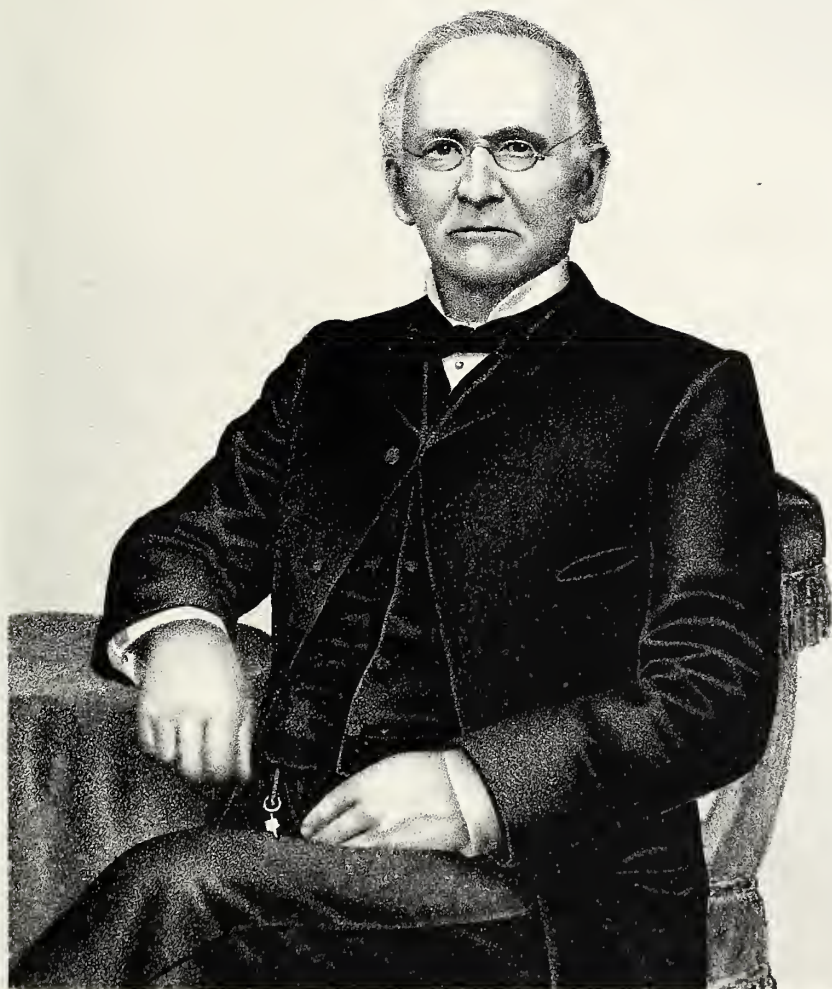
*For a sketch of the Friends' Meeting in Pennsville, see the chapter on Marion township.

Mary Ady, Joshua Ady, Thomas Seares, Mary Seares, Margaret Pipe, Mrs. Mary Baird, Samuel Aikens; Joshua Ady and Thomas Seares, trustees. The first church, 18x24 feet, was erected in 1832 at a cost of \$150, which sum also included the price of the churchyard. The present church, a frame building, 32x36 feet, was built in 1858 and cost \$500. The pastors have been Revs. John Wilson, Herbert and Hicklin, Palferman, Warren, Parrish, Ostrum, J. C. Seares, Tracy, Southard, Scott, Lawson, Warren, Ogle, Bowden, Samuel Lancaster, King, Morphy, Thomas Potter, William Dye, W. S. Seares, William Hatfield and Thomas Orr.

LODGE.

Morgan Lodge, No. 363, I. O. O. F. Was instituted July 11, 1860. The char-

ter members were A. W. Stewart, Joab Holt, William S. Seares, George Cain, George Matson, Joseph A. Matson and Reuben Brenneman. Three of this number, Joab Holt, George and J. A. Matson were still members in 1886. The first officers were George Cain, N. G.; George Matson, V. G.; A. W. Stewart, P. S.; W. S. Seares, R. S.; Joab Holt, treasurer. Since its organization 169 persons have been admitted to membership in the lodge. The membership in 1868 was ninety-one. The lodge property is worth about \$2,000. The hall is a large one and probably better furnished than any other lodge room in Morgan County. Present officers: Draper Van Fossen, N. G.; A. S. Brown, V. G.; E. K. Yocom, R. S.; S. B. Yocom, P. S.; John S. Simpson, treasurer.



John McElernott

CHAPTER XXI

WINDSOR.

THE LARGEST TOWNSHIP OF THE COUNTY—THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT—THE BIG BOTTOM MASSACRE—SITE OF THE BLOCK HOUSE—NEW ENGLAND INFLUENCES—FRUIT CULTURE—EARLY INHABITANTS ALONG THE RIVER—THE HILL FARMS AND “RABBIT LANDS”—THE OLD MILL AT LUKE CHUTE—PIONEER FAMILIES—MELANCHOLY EVENT AT A WOLF HUNT—JOEL SHERMAN KILLED—THE NOTED FISHERMAN OF THE VALLEY—CANOEING—A PIONEER’S EXPERIENCES—REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT—THE “SIX WEEKS’ MEETING” IN 1819—EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—MERCANTILE AND INDUSTRIAL ITEMS—THE VILLAGE OF STOCKPORT—A GOOD TRADING POINT—THE SETTLEMENT, ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE TOWN—LODGES—CHURCHES—BIOGRAPHICAL.

WINDSOR Township, the largest in Morgan County, is wholly included within the limits of the Ohio company’s purchase and of the donation tract. It was the earliest settled part of Morgan County, and at the time the county was formed had made greater progress in population and improvements than any other portion of the county.

Here was the settlement of Big Bottom, made in 1790, and ruthlessly destroyed by the savages early in the year 1791. For a description of the blockhouse and a history of the massacre, the reader is referred to chapter VI, “The Indian War.”

For a time the exact location of the historic blockhouse on Big Bottom was, to a considerable degree, a matter of conjecture. Recently, however, through the earnest efforts of Mr. Obadiah Brokaw, the precise spot where it stood has been definitely ascertained. Any one passing down the river road from Windsor to Marietta can see the spot marked by a stone slab, in a field im-

mediately north of the residence of Mr. Brokaw. In the immediate vicinity of the slab were found indisputable evidences of the material of the blockhouse and the remains of its unfortunate occupants.

The pioneers of this part of the county were largely from the New England States. They were intelligent, moral and progressive. The county is especially indebted to these New Englanders for the introduction of fruit—apples, peaches, pears, cherries, etc. Orcharding has been a prominent industry in the township from the earliest settlement to the present time.

The soil is rich and productive. The township contains a greater area of bottom-land than any other in the county. The farmers are thrifty and progressive, and many of them very prosperous.

Windsor Township was organized as one of the integral parts of Morgan County in the summer of 1819. Its territory has since been enlarged by the incorporation into the township of a

large part of Roxbury Township, formerly in Washington County.

Doubtless some of the bottoms of this township were occupied by hunters' cabins, here and there, even before the Indian War. But this is merely conjectural; the date of actual, permanent occupation by white settlers may safely be set down as 1795-6, after Wayne's victory and the treaty of peace with the Indians.

The earliest settlers were nearly all located on the river. Not until all the river farms were occupied did immigrants begin to think of improving the uplands. The hill-farms were called "rabbit lands," and considered well-nigh worthless. Few of them were taken up before 1820, and from that time forward for thirty years or more the work of improvement was slow but constant.

Beginning at the Morgan Township line and following the river we find that the early settlers were as follows:

On the first farm George Miller was located for a time. About 1817 he sold out to Asa Olney, whose son Oman settled upon the place. Joshua Davis lived on the farm a short time, but died in 1821.

Where Samuel H. Scott now lives, Thomas Devin settled about 1818. Near the site of the schoolhouse Thomas Dorrigh was located a few years. He left in 1820.

In 1811 Nathan Dearborn came from New Hampshire on foot and located on the farm now occupied by Capt. I. N. Hook. His brother-in-law, Isaac Melvin had occupied the place a short time before, but had left. After making some improvement, Mr. Dearborn remained on the place till his first wife died. In the fall of 1813 he re-

turned to New Hampshire and married again. The following March he was drafted, and served a year in the army. Mr. Dearborn was the first coroner of Morgan County, and acted as sheriff at the first term of court in McConnelsville. His son, H. P. Dearborn, now of Meigsville Township, born in 1814, has a vivid recollection of pioneer events, and has assisted the editors of this history by furnishing many interesting reminiscences. Mr. Dearborn was one of the pioneer temperance workers of the county.

Asa Emerson, Jr., was on the farm below, prior to Dearborn's settlement. Near where J. J. and J. C. Henery now live, from about 1822 to 1826, Samuel M. Dyke held a squatter's possession. He was one of the early teachers of the township. Just below lived William Davis, 2d, and John B. Peary, succeeded about 1817 by Levi Davis and Prince Godfrey. The latter died in 1821. Near the site of the brick church, Samuel Henery located in 1815. His posterity is still numerous in the township. Next down the river was Elder William Davis, pastor of the Baptist Church; and where Robert Henery now lives, James Nott, early in the present century.

Opposite the site of the village of Stockport was Nathaniel Eveland, and next below, Samuel White. Asa White was on the farm of the late Arthur Taggart; and a little below lived John Craft and Elisha Hand, who removed to Indiana about 1830. Jotham Keyes, about 1821, having previously lived a short time at Marietta, moved to the next farm. His wife was a cousin of Hon. Edward Everett. Mrs. Barker, matron of the Children's Home, is the only representative of the



Eugene Pierrot

Keyes family known to the writer. On the Obadiah Brokaw farm, Joseph Cheadle was an early settler; the lower part of the farm was early occupied by Elijah Smith (1815); about the same time came also Dr. Ephraim Wight.

The Cheadles were from Vermont and all early settlers. Asa, John, Richard and Paddock were brothers. Asa was an early justice of the peace. Richard Cheadle settled where Mrs. Mellor now lives and remained on the place until his death. Where the late Annie Lawrence lived, Ephraim Ellis resided a short time, then moved to Marion Township. Paddock Cheadle lived on the Henry Blackmer farm. He moved west. Timothy Blackmer came to the next place in 1823, having previously lived for twenty years a few miles below on the other side of the river. John Cheadle lived on the Buck farm from the time of his settlement until his death.

Asa Emerson and his sons located in the vicinity of Luke Chute about the beginning of the present century. There Luke Emerson engaged in milling. Just below, John Carter, an early settler had a distillery. Further down were Elnathan Ellis, Jonathan Baldwin, George Harward on the present T. Blake farm; Archibald McCollum, on the place afterwards occupied for many years by Adelphi Webster; Joseph Morris, on part of the R. L. Coburn farm; Nicholas Coburn (1796) on the Coburn farm; and Sylvanus Olney where E. N. Olney now lives.

Returning to our starting-point, crossing the river and again following it downward, we find Samuel Evans on part of the farm now owned by M. Keyser; John Widger, John and Humphrey K. White, who established a mill

in 1822. John White was a prominent man, a justice of the peace and a representative to the legislature. The J. B. White farm was settled by Barnabas Sutliff, familiarly known as Barney, in 1814; and at a later date Abijah C. Seely occupied the Bishop and Kent farm. The Newberry farm was settled as early as 1814 by Sylvanus Newton * and general musters were sometimes held there. Gideon and Walter were his sons. Alexander McMillan, from Maine, known as Dr. McMillan, settled on the Geddes farm. The doctor made pills from roots, herbs and other material; but he claimed that in order that they should be absolutely effective that in the process of manufacture, the fire in his furnace should be kept up for seven years. He had unbounded faith in the efficacy of his own medicines, and once told a patient who complained that his doses were doing no good, that the medicine would work, though it might take seven years to reach the desired result.

Frederick Eveland and his sons, David, Moses and John, occupied the site of Stockport, and several brothers by the name of Lucas were also in this neighborhood prior to 1815. Further down at an early period were Andrew Dennis, a revolutionary soldier, and his sons, Daniel, Samuel, Thomas, Andrew and Uriah; David Sells, Daniel Coleman and Jacob Nulton; Asa Cheadle, Simeon Nott and Simeon Evans, all very early.

Henry Harward, and his son George, settled on the Thomas Blake farm at a very early date—probably before 1800. The Harwards were from Pennsylvania

* The wife of Newton was a Stacy. She was a sister to the Stacys who were inmates of the Block-house on Big Bottom in 1791.

and were of Irish descent. George, Charles, Katie and Mary were members of George Harward's family. None of the name now remain in the county.

Jonathan Baldwin came from Connecticut, about 1800, cleared land and planted an orchard on the upper end of the Blake farm, which has since been known as the Baldwin orchard. This orchard and another planted by Nicholas Coburn, Sr., were doubtless the first orchards in Morgan County, though other Yankee settlers were not long in following the examples set by Baldwin and Coburn. Several apple trees and one pear tree of those planted by Baldwin are still standing. Apples were a source of considerable revenue to the early settlers who had orchards. They were transported to Zanesville in canoes and usually brought high prices. Canoeing of fruit and other products was a business, regularly followed by some at certain seasons. It required skill and an intimate acquaintance with the river to manage a large, heavily laden canoe and take it through the ripples in safety. The pioneers always offered apples and cider to visitors or neighbors who called. It was customary to warm the cider by plunging a red-hot poker into it; then red pepper and ginger were added to give it flavor. This drink, with a plate of russets or greenings, was fine enough for the epicures of those days.

Wolves were numerous and very troublesome to the early settlers. Although no instances are remembered of their attacks upon people, many an aged pioneer can recall the time when stock (especially sheep) was often attacked and killed by them. The last wolves in this region, according to the recollection of H. P. Dearborn, were killed in 1832, by Levi Allen of Waterford.

It was customary for the county to pay a bounty tax for the killing of wolves. Proof was made before a justice of the peace who issued a warrant enabling the holder to draw the money from the county treasury. A justice, whose name is unnecessary in this connection, was once applied to for such a warrant. The certificate was made out in such a manner that it was legible and its meaning evident. But after he had affixed his signature to the document he happened to think that he had said nothing about the age of the wolf. So he wrote below his own name, "A Full Grown Wolf." As the justice was a man of at least two hundred and fifty pounds' weight, the ludicrous nature of the certificate was readily apparent.

The first justice of the peace in the township, chosen at the first election in 1819, was Adelphi Webster. He was also an early school teacher.

In 1817 Prince Godfrey, a native of England, who came from Maine to Ohio, moved from Duck Creek, where he had lived a year previously, and settled on the river on land now owned by the Henerys, above the brick church. He was the father of five children, three of whom are living: Phebe M. (Patterson), Samuel B. (deceased), Malinda H. (McKibben), Abigail (deceased), and Ellen (Menier). After the decease of Mr. Godfrey his widow married Israel Davis. The children of this marriage were Abigail, Israel and Jesse—one now living, Jesse, near Hooksburg. Mrs. Davis died in 1879 at the age of ninety-four.

Samuel Godfrey, brother of Prince, came West earlier and induced the latter to come. He lived on Duck Creek until after the death of his wife,

and moved thence to this township. Here he married Mrs. Eunice White (*nee* Emerson). They had two children who died in the West. Louisa, one of the children of the first wife, was drowned in the river at Devol's. There was a skating party, and she was being pushed on the ice in a rocking chair, when she went down in an air hole. This was on Thursday. The following Saturday her body was seen through the ice by a man who was crossing over the river below. Benjamin, Samuel, and Joseph, were also children by the first wife. The two last named are still living in the West.

Samuel White settled in Windsor township opposite Luke Chute, near the beginning of the present century. He was from New England. His father, Thomas White, and his (Samuel's) brothers, Thomas, Olcott and David, all lived in the same neighborhood, some of them on the opposite side of the river. Samuel came to this vicinity a young man, married Eunice, a sister of Luke Emerson, and followed milling. He had but one son, Asa, the youngest of the family, and five daughters—Mary (Andrews), Centre township; Susana and Roxana, dead; Lydia and Abigail.

Asa White, son of David White, located on Big Bottom, sold out and went to Iowa.

The mill at Luke Chute was the principal mill in the settlement in the early years. The date of its erection is not to be ascertained, but it was probably in operation as early at 1815. Luke Emerson and Samuel White built it in partnership. They constructed a dam from the island to the shore, which threw the water around the island, making a rapid on the other

side, called the "chute"—hence Luke's Chute. After being in operation many years the mill was burned. Samuel and Wells White, by the assistance of their neighbors, erected another. The Luke Chute mill was the best and the most largely patronized of the early mills in the Southeastern part of the county. It was owned by Jeremiah Spurgeon after Emerson & White.

The Corners of Morgan County are of English descent. Their progenitor, George Corner, Sr., was an early settler at Marietta. He had determined on locating in Kentucky, but on arriving at Marietta and finding some of his friends there, he determined to cast his fortunes with them. In 1796 he settled in what is now Windsor township on Wolf Creek, five miles west of Beverly, where his son George L. was born in 1797. A few years afterwards he died while on his way westward from New York, whither he had gone for medical treatment. Of his family, William, George, and Ellen (Smith) lived and died in Morgan County. William and George were among the early settlers of Union township. Both afterwards moved to Malta, where George L. died Aug. 11, 1857, and William a few years ago.

The Coburn family was one of the earliest in Morgan County. Major Asa Coburn was one of the first six families that arrived at Marietta, August 19, 1788. His family consisted of his wife and six children: Phineas, the eldest son, who arrived, with the first party of immigrants, at the mouth of the Muskingum, in April, 1788; Nicholas, Asa, Sibyl, Mary and Susannah. Major Coburn was one of three brothers who entered the Colonial Army at the opening of the revolution: Andrew, the

eldest, was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill; Abraham also lost his life in battle; Asa passed through the war, coming out with the rank of major. Both he and his wife died at Waterford during the Indian war, and their burial place is unknown.

Nicholas Coburn, Sr., son of Major Asa Coburn, was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1772, and came to Marietta with his parents in 1788. In the spring of 1789 with his father's family he moved to Waterford and remained there through the Indian War. He was one of the party who went from Fort Frye (at Waterford) in 1791 to bury the victims of the massacre at Big Bottom. In 1794 Nicholas Coburn married Rosamond Olney, who came from Nova Scotia. During that year he settled opposite the site of Lowell, where he remained until the spring of 1796. He then moved to the north-eastern part of Windsor Township, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Richmond L. Coburn. At that time his nearest neighbor lived at the mouth of Olive Green Creek. He planted on his farm one of the first orchards in Morgan County. Mrs. Coburn died in 1828, and Mr. Coburn in 1848. They reared a large family—eight daughters and two sons. Of the sons, Barzilla, the elder, moved to Missouri in 1839; the other, Nicholas, lived and died on the homestead.

Nicholas Coburn, Jr., was born March 24, 1804. In 1831 he married Elizabeth Cheadle, daughter of Richard Cheadle of Big Bottom. Mr. Coburn was a prominent man and served as a justice of the peace in Windsor Township for eighteen years. He was also a county commissioner for three years. He was an ardent whig, and attested his loyalty

to his party by urging all whigs to attend the elections and vote. During the election of 1844, he discovered late in the afternoon of election day that one of his whig neighbors had not voted. He therefore went in search of him, and on asking the reason for his neglect of duty, learned that the man had stayed at home because he had no shoes to wear! Mr. Coburn thereupon took off his own shoes, had his neighbor put them on and hurry away to the polling-place, thus adding one to the number of ballots for Clay, while he himself walked home bare-footed, to the great amusement of his family.

Nicholas Coburn, Jr., died August 18, 1867, and his wife October 31, 1877. They had three children—Leonidas J., Louisa and Richmond L. Louisa became the wife of Edward Ellison, (now deceased), who was a minister of the M. E. Church.

Leonidas J. Coburn, a representative farmer and a most worthy citizen, was born September 4, 1832. In January, 1855, he married Susan Swift, and has six children: Don C., who married Emma Nulton; Nicholas, who married Jessie Nulton; Charles, who married Flora Bolinger; Juniatta, Edward and Allen. Don C. and Nicholas are ministers of the Methodist Protestant Church. Leonidas J. Coburn has served six years as a justice of the peace and now (1886) is serving his second term as one of the county commissioners.

Richmond L. Coburn, a prominent farmer, was born June 28, 1839, on the old homestead and in the old house which was built in 1813. He has always resided on the farm. Mr. Coburn was in the U. S. service in the Second West Virginia cavalry from 1861 to 1865 and participated in all the campaigns of

that regiment. He was married January 1, 1867, to Miss P. A. Hill, of Washington County, whose parents were members of one of the early families. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn have four children, Nicholas Roscoe, Alexander Royal, Raymond Clinton and Richmond Walter. Mr. Coburn is a republican and a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

Simeon Evans, or Grandfather Evans as he was familiarly known, was born in Orange County, New York, in 1776, and came with his father, Nathaniel Evans, to Washington County in 1794. The family settled near Marietta and the elder Evans is buried in the Marietta cemetery. Simeon Evans was one of the early pioneers of Windsor Township, where he settled about 1796. He married Miss Elizabeth Mellor in 1799. She was of English birth, and came to America in 1795. They reared a family of eleven children,—six boys and five girls. All attained mature years. Of this large family only three, Sarah, Prudence and John, are now living. John and Joel were twins and inherited the old homestead, one of the finest farms upon the river. Both married, the former for his first wife Miss Elizabeth Mathews. She lived but a short time and he was again married to Naney Hoon and reared a family of eleven children. Joel married Miss Rebecca Martin and the result of this union was seven children,—Laura, Murray (died in infancy), Edith, Arza, Simeon, Orville and Ada. The lives of these two brothers were almost inseparably connected. They did not seem to have a dual existence. For over sixty years they lived and did business together without a single disagreement to mar the placidity of their lives. In 1881 John was compelled to leave the old home on account of the illness of his

wife and went to Oregon. The attachment between the brothers was so strong that Joel did not long survive the separation, and in February of the following year he died. The name of Evans is one familiar to every one in the southern part of the county, where they are known as honest, intelligent and upright people. Simeon, the progenitor of the family in Morgan County, was a fine type of the pioneer; he was a religious man, and in the early days his house was known far and near as the "preaching place" for the Methodists. He died January 5, 1861; his wife in 1838.

Sylvanus Olney, who was born in Nova Scotia in 1773, came to Marietta at the age of nineteen and spent some time in the block-house there. He was a soldier under General Wayne for two years, and afterwards a second lieutenant under General Harrison in the latter's Sandusky expedition. He settled on the opposite side of the river from E. N. Olney's present residence, and his brother Asa on the place above him. About 1803 he moved to the north side of the river, having traded his land on the other side for the farm on which his son now lives. He was married in 1799 to Annie Slack, and probably settled on his first place about that time. His children by this marriage were John, Sarah, Daniel, Asa, Henry, Louisa, Louisiana, R. J. Meigs and Dexter. For his second wife he married Betsy Nixon, in 1819, by whom he had one child, Elias Nixon Olney, born May 15, 1825. Sylvanus Olney died July 11, 1866, in the 94th year of his age. He was a justice of the peace and a prominent man.

E. N. Olney has always resided on the homestead. He was married in

1852 to Lucy Ann Vaughn, who died in 1863. Their children were Sarah E. (deceased), Warren, Henry and Ellsworth (deceased). In 1864 Mr. Olney married Rebecca E. Muse, who died in 1874. Children: Luella T. and Edward G. In 1880 Mr. Olney married Margaret C. Murray. He is a democrat and a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

Henry Olney, an older son of Sylvanus, married Joanna White and lived on part of the homestead, where he died in 1879.

Elder William Davis, the first pastor of the Baptist church, was an early settler on the place now the Porter farm, above the farm of Robert Henery, 2d. He came from Montville, Maine, and preached through all the neighboring settlements. He was a fair speaker, but very tenacious of doctrinal points and might fitly be classed as a "hard shell." He was much respected. He reared a large family, none of whom are now left here. His children were Nancy, Peggy, Abigail, James Cyrus, Hannah, Mary, William and Sally.

Joshua Davis, a brother of Elder William, settled on the river above the I. N. Hook farm. He had one son, Elias, who died in Maine. The others all came to Ohio and lived in Morgan County. They were James, William, Cyrus, Israel, Joshua, Isaac, Levi, Asa, Abigail and Rhoda. All died in the county. Israel once went on a trip to New Orleans on a boat and walked home. He was a hard-working, industrious man. He built the chimneys in the house now owned by Samuel P. Patterson, boating the brick from McConnellsville, and carrying them in a basket on his back from the river to the house.

Levi Davis, a relative of Elder Davis,

and William Davis, 2d, were also among the early settlers. Levi had nineteen children, all of whom are now dead or moved away. Thomas and Betsy (Sheets) only are known to be living. Their father, Levi Davis, came from Maine, and after a short stay in Washington County, moved to this township about 1816. He first located on the place afterward occupied by John Henry, and afterward moved to the Blockhouse farm on Big Bottom.

James Nott, one of the pioneers of Windsor Township, was the son of Thomas Nott, and emigrated to Windsor Township from Pennsylvania in the year 1800. He married Miss Phebe Richmond, an aunt of Dean Richmond, one of the most prominent politicians and financiers of the State of New York. They reared a family of six children, three boys and three girls. Benjamin Nott, the eldest of the sons, was born in Windsor in 1806. Reuben H., the second son, was born in 1812, and Crayton B., the youngest, in 1814. Benjamin came to McConnellsville in 1821, and for six years was with Alexander McConnel in the tannery. In 1828 he married Miss Jemima Taylor and soon after engaged in the grocery business on the site now occupied by C. Burkholter. He was successful in trade and in addition to his store he "kept tavern." In 1837 he removed to Malta, when he engaged in the dry goods trade. He remained in Malta, however, but about eighteen months, when he removed his stock to the building where he had kept tavern. He extended his business largely and in connection with his hotel and store ran a livery stable, carrying on a successful business until 1840, when he met with serious financial reverses. He died in



Abraham Brokaw

1843. In 1840 he united with the Baptist church and became one of the exemplary members of that denomination. James E. Nott, a son, learned the printing business and in company with Messrs. Layman and Latton published the *Marietta Republican*. He was afterward a foreman on the *Pittsburgh Gazette*. He died May 7, 1856.

Reuben H. Nott, born in 1812, learned carpentry, came to McConnelsville and worked at his trade. About 1850 he removed to Marion, Iowa, where he still lives. His oldest son, B. H. Nott, is a prominent business man of Marion, Iowa, and his second son, Julius, a dentist of the same place.

Crayton B. Nott learned tailoring and carried on that business in McConnelsville. He was a sergeant in the 17th O. V. I. His leg was broken by a fall while in the service, and he died in the hospital at Crab Orchard, Ky.

The Taylor family were early pioneers of Windsor Township. Thomas Taylor and his wife, *née* Elizabeth Parks, and four children settled in this township in 1802. They remained, however, but a short time when they went to Jefferson County, where Mrs. Taylor died in 1813. Six years later, 1819, Mr. Taylor returned to Morgan County with his family of ten children and entered the farm in Bloom Township, where he died in 1832, highly esteemed by all who knew him. Like many of the pioneers he was a great hunter and a man of unquestioned courage. On one occasion he was called to the house of a neighbor, and being in a hurry, neglected to take either his hunting-knife or rifle. On his way through the woods his path was crossed by a half-grown bear, which he attempted to capture with no weapon but a club.

The bear having the most endurance, he was not successful. On another occasion he heard in a thicket of bushes what he supposed was a fox or a coon. Thinking to frighten the animal, he sprung into the thicket from off a fallen log, when to his great surprise a huge panther sprung out before him with an unearthly yell. Afterward, in relating the incident, he said: "It would have been difficult to have told which was scared the worse, I or the panther."

Mr. Taylor was twice married. The children of the first marriage were John, Jane, David, Mary, Keziah, Ann, Elizabeth, Sarah, Jemima and Ruth. David was born in 1797 in Pennsylvania. He married Miss Phebe Creight-raf and reared a family of children,—Thomas, Mary A., John, George, Jemima, Brice, Lizzie and William. The latter was born in Bloom Township, May 24, 1843, and was elected sheriff of the county in 1884. He administered the duties of the office with eminent success and to the entire satisfaction of the people generally.

At a wolf-hunt in 1822 a young man named Joel Sherman was accidentally shot near the head waters of Mill Run. The hunters became demoralized through the free use of whisky, and neglected to act upon any concerted plan. Several of them, seeing a deer in a hollow, began firing at it. Levi Davis and P. J. Patterson, who were of the party, thinking themselves in the way of the bullets, hid under a log. The firing ceased, when Sherman was discovered to have been shot through the body. He was taken to the house of John Henery, where he died after suffering for several days.

James Patton, who was one of the inmates of the Big Bottom block-house

and was captured at the time of the massacre, afterward returned to the scene of the old settlers' destruction, and spent a winter at the home of William Patterson. During his four years of Indian life he had become so accustomed to a hunter's bed and a hunter's accommodations, that he could not be induced to sleep on a bed, but stretched himself on a blanket in front of the fire. He described the block-house as having been built of green beech and sugar maple logs. He died at Belpre.

David Emerson lived early on the Samuel Buck place. He afterward sold out and moved further up the river. Asa Emerson lived above Hooksburg in a double log house built of buckeye. There was a large orchard on the place. He sold this place and moved to the Chute, where he built a brick house. He went to Illinois.

Among the prominent early families was that of Phineas C. Keyes, who lived where Mr. Outcalt now lives, where he owned a tannery. His children were Harriet, Martha, Juliet, Emily, Mary, George, Edward and Hiram. Edwin was captain of Company B, 116th O. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Winchester. The children were well educated, and the family was most highly esteemed. Juliet (Mrs. Barker) is the only one of the family now remaining in the county.

Rev. N. B. Henery recalls the time when salt was \$2 per bushel, and a day's wages was but 25 cents. He paid his first tax, on sixty acres of land, with 33 cents. In those days a deer-skin was worth 37½ cents, and would purchase a quarter of a pound of powder. Whisky was 37½ cents per gallon, and enough of it was manufactured to

supply the local demand, several prominent farmers operating distilleries. A bushel of wheat would purchase a gallon of whisky.

A few of the early settlers raised cotton, which they used with linen to manufacture homemade garments. Calico was then considered as fine and as stylish as silk is to-day. The girls went barefooted on their trips to town, putting on their shoes as they neared their destination. Economy had to be practiced in the matter of wearing apparel. Frequently one bonnet was made to do duty for several girls, each taking her turn in wearing it.

William Davis once cut the trees off three acres of ground for a pair of coarse shoes. Shoemaker Morgueridge, who lived where the infirmary now is, made them.

John and Ridgeway Craft and Elisha Hand lived on the river as early as 1817. They were noted fishermen and every nook of the river from their home to Zanesville was familiar to them. They carried on quite a business, marketing their fish in Zanesville, where they exchanged them for salt, which they sold to the settlers.

Judge Gaylord thus wrote concerning there noted fishermen:

"In early days the most of the fish were taken on the trot line. Our early and most successful fishermen upon the Muskingum and in this neighborhood, were Hand and Craft. They fished together and seemed always to be in good luck, catching fish in great numbers and where others would fail. They would catch in a night a half barrel or more upon their lines. They fished altogether with the hook and spear. They resided upon the river in Windsor Township, and emigrated hence to the



A. J. Donovan

West some years ago, as their occupation was gone when the waters of the clear and beautiful Muskingum became muddy and obstructed by dams, and violently disturbed by the paddles of the steamers. To the early settler, on the borders of our river, and even upon creeks, the fish taken furnished no small part of their animal food, especially in the spring and fall seasons. In the spring the fish were taken on hooks; but in the fall, after frost, when the water was low and clear, they were taken by torchlight with the spear or three-pronged gig. The mode of taking fish with the gig was thus: A large torch made from light wood splinters, was held up in the bow of the canoe, our only small craft in use in the early days, to attract the attention of the fish and give light to the spearsman. The canoe was guided by a man in the stern, giving it motion and direction with a paddle. A skillful spearsman, all things in working order, would often load a canoe during an evening's excursion. The light of the torch attracts the fish, and they seem to be amazed and will seldom try to escape, while by day-light scarcely a fish can be taken by this mode."

Frederick Eveland settled where Stockport now is in 1811. He occupied a double log cabin, in one room of which he kept saloon, while his wife, a religious woman, lived and frequently had religious meetings in another room. Neither meddled with the affairs of the other, and they lived harmoniously together. Frederick's sons, Nathaniel, David, Moses and John and several daughters, were also residents of the township. Nathaniel Lucas, a blacksmith by trade, settled in the same neighborhood in 1811.

Barnabas Sutliff was among the earliest settlers. His wife was a sister of Simeon Evans. Barney was a stonemason, a maker of wooden plows and of fanning mills of a primitive sort. The latter were constructed of hoop-stuff and deer skin. Sutliff and his wife died at Robert Henery's. Their sons were Abel and Carney, and their daughters, Temperance (Van Clief), Julia (Dearborn), Tacy (Henery), Sarah (Newton), Sabra (Newton), Hannah (Sidwell) and Matilda (Henery).

Gilbert Olds, who served in the war of 1812, settled in the southern part of the township prior to that war. Dr. Ephraim Wright, one of the first members of the Baptist Church, was an early settler on the river. He was called Doctor, but never practiced medicine.

Evan McVeigh settled about 1817 on the farm where Orsemus McVeigh now resides. David Sells lived opposite the Big Bottom schoolhouse early. He was a soldier of 1812. Peter Eddleblute settled early in the vicinity of Roxbury.

The most common name in the township is that of Henry, or Henery, as it is written by some members of the family. The Henerys are the descendants of Samuel Henery, who came to Ohio from Montville, Lincoln county, Maine, in 1814. With his family he arrived in Jackson Township, now in Noble County, on the 20th of September in that year. They came by wagon to Brownsville, Pa., and there the family embarked upon a barge for Pittsburgh, Mr. Henery proceeding to that place by land. At Pittsburgh he sold his horses, and the whole family then proceeded by boat to the mouth of Duck creek. In December of the same year Mr. Henery moved the family to the farm (still in the Henery name) on

which the brick church now is. Here he had purchased 160 acres of land from a man named Leavitt who had made some improvement upon the place. They brought a family of seven children, and three were afterward born to them. Robert, the eldest, is still living in McConnellsville. John married Lillis McGonigle, whose parents came from Vermont and settled near Lowell in 1812. She was born in 1800, and is still living on the farm, where she has resided since her marriage. The other members of this family were Jane, Nathan B. (still living), Samuel, Rhoda, Nancy (McKibben) (still living), David (still living), and Charles. The latter died in New Orleans of cholera. All the other deceased members of the family ended their days in Morgan County.

At the time the Henerys settled on the river (1814), their nearest neighbor down the river was two miles distant. Nathaniel Eveland and William Hughes lived together on the farm now belonging to Robert Henery 2d. Hughes was a great bear hunter, and he and his large black dogs were familiar figures in the woods for miles around. Going toward McConnellsville after leaving Nathan Dearborn's, there was no place improved until the farm of Timothy Gates, near McConnellsville, was reached. The east side of the river was the earliest route of travel. The Harmar and Lancaster road, on the west side of the river, was the first surveyed road.

William Patterson settled in this township in the fall of 1819. He came from New Hampshire to Marietta when ten years of age, and his father died of small-pox at that place. He was married near Lowell to Mary Harward, a

native of Pennsylvania. He first moved into an empty cabin on the farm opposite Windsor, and thence moved to his cabin on the hill, which he finished and provided with a chimney after settling his family inside. His children were Jane H., Polly C., Philetus J., Peggy, Louisiana and George H., of whom Philetus J. is the only survivor. Wm. Patterson died May 11, 1846, aged sixty-six, and his widow June 9, 1862, in her seventy-ninth year.

P. J. Patterson was born in Adams Township, Washington County, Ohio, June 2, 1809, and has resided in Windsor Township, Morgan County, since 1819. He was married in 1832 to Phebe M. Godfrey, a native of Maine, who is still living. Their children are Jesse W., Abigail M., Benjamin G. (deceased), Mary J., Henry G., Samuel P., Nancy J., and Lucy A. All four of the sons were in the service in the late war, and Benjamin G. starved in a rebel prison, dying at Danville, Va., Feb. 18, 1865, after about three years' service. He was in Company B, 116th regiment, a volunteer and a private. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are members of the Baptist church.

George H. Patterson was born in Adams Township, Washington County, in 1818, and came with his parents to Morgan County in 1819. In 1842 he married Nancy J. Berkley, daughter of Rev. Reuben Berkley, pastor of the Baptist church. By this marriage he had three children, William B., Thomas C., and Elizabeth A. (deceased). Mrs. Patterson died in 1854, and in 1855 Mr. Patterson married Ann M. Murray, who died Feb. 29, 1876, having borne two children—Martha M. and Mary A.—both now deceased. George H. Patterson died Feb. 28, 1879. He served

in several township offices, was an Odd Fellow, and a good citizen.

William B. Patterson, son of George H. Patterson, was born January 6, 1843, and now resides on the homestead. In 1868 Mr. Patterson married Ellen M. Andrews. They have two children—Dora A. and Clarence D. October 4, 1861, Mr. Patterson enlisted in Company B, 62d O. V. I.; went into the service under General Lander, in West Virginia; served in the department of the Shenandoah, Major General Banks commanding; department of the Rappahannock, Major General McDowell; Fourth Army Corps, Major General Keyes; Seventh Army Corps, Major General Dix; Army of the Potomac, General McClellan; Eighteenth Army Corps, Major General Foster; department of North Carolina; Tenth Army Corps, General David Hunter; Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Major General John Gibbon. He was in the battles of Winchester, Fort Wagner (where he was wounded), Deep Bottom, Petersburg, Appomattox, and others. Re-enlisted as a veteran; mustered out at Columbus, O., in December, 1865. From the close of the war to 1881, Mr. Patterson was engaged as a traveling agent of eastern publishing houses. He is now farming.

Thomas C. Patterson was born in Windsor Township on the farm now owned by W. B. Patterson, June 30, 1851. Married to Mary A. Hindman Dec. 21, 1876. Children by this marriage: Oma Bell, Virgie Lee, Alfa Isora, and Don Carlos.

Timothy Blackmer, father of Jesse, located early where his grandson Timothy now lives. His son Henry was drowned in early years while crossing the river in a canoe at Luke Chute.

This occurred in the fall; his remains were not recovered until the next spring.

Ephraim Ellis was an early settler who came from Vermont. He lived on Big Bottom. His sons were Levi, Comer, Alfred, Isaac, Moses, Thomas J., John and Joel. There were three girls in the family. Levi, Comer, Isaac, Moses and Alfred settled and died in this county.

Adelphi Webster was an early settler, a school teacher, and a justice of the peace. He was the first justice in the township, and entered upon the duties of that office May 18, 1819.

John S. Abbott was born August 12, 1783, in the state of Delaware, and married Elizabeth Morey in 1807. She was born at Kinderhook, state of New York, June 20, 1784. They had ten children—Eliza, Sarah, Henry, Henrietta, Rachel, Silas M., Mary Ann, John S., Richard and Jesse. All lived to man and womanhood. He emigrated to Ohio from New York in 1817, and settled in Wesley Township, Washington County, and followed farming until 1846, when he moved to Stockport, Morgan County, where he died July 26, 1867, aged nearly 84 years. His wife died at Stockport March 3, 1858, aged 73 years.

About 1816 Andrew Hosom settled on Meigs Creek in Bristol Township. He came from Kennebec County, Maine. About 1830 he removed to Windsor Township, where he died December 6, 1868 in the 90th year of his age. Those of his children who lived to mature years were Lydia (dead), Martha, Grundy County, Missouri; Sarah, wife of N. B. Henry, born January 4, 1809; Oliver Perry (dead); Andrew J., in Missouri; Elbridge, Noble County;

Lydia (Harper), Manchester Township; Benjamin A., Athens County.

About the year 1820 Jesse Scott and family came from Pennsylvania and purchased what is now the County Infirmary farm. Three of the sons, John, Barney and Dyer, built a saw and grist mill at what is now known as Sherwoodsbury. Jesse and Jesse, Jr., bought farms, one on Meigs Creek and the other on Olive Green Creek, where they built mills. Another son, Daniel, settled on the farm now owned by George Thompson. The family adopted the primitive ways of the county, grew their own flax and wool, and made their own clothing. After the improvement of the river their mills were rendered valueless and abandoned. All were farmers and reared large families. About 1846 Mr. Scott built a boat, to which he gave the name of Noah's Ark. It was 130 feet long with 20-foot beam, and was propelled by horse-power and sails. On this the family, consisting of eighteen, embarked with their stock and household goods, and after a voyage of ninety days ascended the Rock River, Illinois, where they settled. James H. Scott, of Windsor, is of this family, and was born in Windsor in 1844. He was a member of Co. B, 62d O. V. I., and served four years; is now one of the reputable farmers of the township.

Thomas Mummey was born in Brooke County, West Virginia, Feb. 12, 1807, and settled in Morgan County in 1823, coming from Harrison County in this State. His father, Christopher Mummey, first settled in Meigsville Township, and after ten years removed to Windsor Township. His children were Thomas, Ellen, and Elizabeth. Thomas and Ellen are still living. Christopher

died on the place now known as the Hutchins farm. Thomas was married in 1832 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Bell, and has since resided in Windsor Township. His children are Philena, John and Ann. Mrs. Mummey was born in 1808 and died October 4, 1879.

The country was very wild when Mr. Mummey came to it, and he had his full share of pioneer experiences. He recalls being chased by wolves on one occasion, and another time by bears. From his father's home in Meigsville Township he was accustomed to go to mill at Luke Chute, where sometimes he would have to wait two days before he could get his milling done. There were then no inhabitants on the route he traveled between Tyson's Run in Meigsville Township and Luke Chute, with the single exception of Thomas Tuft, who in 1823 lived in a cabin on the farm where Mr. Mummey now resides.

Lewis D. Sheets, a native of Indiana, married Ann Mummey in 1855. Their children—John T., Eva J., Elmer E., Azelia E., Elfrida P., and Clara A.—are all living. Mr. Sheets died in April, 1872, in the 36th year of his age.

Jesse Blackmer was born in Washington County in 1809 and lived in that county until 1823. Then with his parents he came to the farm on the Muskingum now occupied by his son Timothy. In 1832 Mr. Blackmer married Louisiana Olney and remained on the farm with his parents until their deaths. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Blackmer—Mary (Whitney), died in 1878, Henry and Timothy. His wife died in 1875, and in 1880 Mr. Blackmer went to Missouri and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a stockholder in the National Bank of Grant City,

Mo., and is interested in the business of loaning money. Mr. Blackmer held some local offices in Morgan County and was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Stockport.

Henry Blackmer, son of Jesse, married Sarah Wilson, of Bristol Township, in 1864, and is the father of five children—William, Jesse, Mary, Fannie and Lillie. He is one of the most prominent farmers of the county. Timothy Blackmer, who lives on the old homestead, is also a most successful farmer. He married Thirsia Pugh in 1879, and is the father of Annie, Lucy and Frank.

John McCoy was born in Fayette County, Pa., Jan. 15, 1822, and came with his parents to Jefferson County, Ohio, when eight years old. About 1836 he came to Morgan County and worked two years for Robert Patterson, teaming and hauling salt. In 1843 he came to Windsor Township, and in 1848 he married Mary Hanson, daughter of Peter Hanson, an early settler and a veteran of the war of 1812. Mr. McCoy has followed various occupations. He has lived on his present farm since 1860, and been engaged in milling operations since 1865. His children are Perley (deceased), Martha, Emma, Hamilton (deceased), Flora, Lizzie and Charles.

Thomas Dougherty was born in Homer Township in 1834, and remained with his parents until 1855. He was then married to Mary J. Ralston, of this county. They have six children living, George C., James A., Monima N., Perley B., William B. and Alice M. Monima N. is the wife of J. R. Keadle, of this township. George C. married Lydia Ellis. James A. married Nancy A. Moody. Perley B. married Amanda E. Geddes. All live in this county.

The family belong to the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Dougherty has been a deacon. Mrs. Dougherty died in 1874, and two years later he married Mrs. Jane Hooper, whose maiden name was Scott. Mr. Dougherty is a farmer and a successful one.

Alexander Wallace, born in 1827, came to this township with his parents when about one year old, and has since resided here. In 1848 he married Martha J. Wilson, who died in 1852. Children, three; two died in infancy and one, Martha Jane, is living. In 1853 he married Miss Mary Ellis. Children, George and D. Hambleton, deceased; John W., Edward C., Willard M., Effie J., Eva D., Martin E., Clara B., Clarence E. and Nora D. John Warren Wallace married Emma Burr and lives in Athens County. Edward C. married Nancy Miller and lives in this county. Effie J., wife of Park Kean, also lives in this county.

Barrack Yarnell was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1818. When thirteen years of age he removed with his parents to Gnemsey County, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. He then settled in Morgan County, and in 1842 married Margaret Saunders. Children, Sarah, George W., Henry, Annie, Maria J., Warren, John, Caroline, Joseph T., Barrack N., Elwood, Eddie and Charley. Sarah married Elijah Palmer. George W. married Sarah A. Palmer. Annie married Richard Russell. Caroline is the wife of Lemuel Green. Joseph married Linda Russell. George W. Yarnell was married in 1865. Children, John H., who married Ida Mosher; Ida, wife of Robert Wymer; Margaret A., Jesse May, Sarah M., Mattie and Edward. Joseph Yarnell was married, in 1881. Children, Annie, Clarence and

Newburn. The Yarnells are prominent and progressive farmers.

Stephen Milner was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1827. When twenty-seven years of age, he married Esther Brown, of Belmont County and removed to Morgan County, where he has since resided. Children, Albertus B., (deceased); John T., Lorenzo D., and Mary Alice. John married Mary J. Brown and lives in Kansas. Lorenzo married Diantha Ellis and lives in this township. Mary Alice married Dennis Scott and lives in Zanesville. Mr. Milner is a prominent farmer and a member of the M. E. Church.

One of the industries of pioneer times, elsewhere more fully alluded to, was keel-boating and flat-boating. One of the most successful of the Muskingum River pilots was James McGonigle, who lived in this township. He served some years as a justice of the peace, and while holding that office became blind. He married several couples, and did other business, after the loss of his sight, taking a clerk along to do the writing.

One of the most remarkable seasons of religious excitement ever known in this locality occurred in the fall of 1819. The "New Lights" had appointed a meeting at the schoolhouse at Big Bottom, and at the same time Elder William Davis, Baptist, had an appointment to preach at the house of Richard Cheadle. The "New Light" preacher failed to arrive at the appointed time, and Elder Davis was solicited to conduct his meeting at the schoolhouse, where many had already gathered, instead of at Cheadle's. To this arrangement he consented. After the meeting had been in progress for a time the "New Light" preacher arrived and took part in the exercises, and soon the entire meeting was being

conducted by the New Lights. The wildest excitement prevailed. Men sang, shouted, and clapped their hands until blistered. There were only brief intermissions to permit those in attendance to get something to eat. The meeting was kept up constantly for six weeks. Many professed their faith in Christ during this time; some afterward became backsliders, but others remained true and faithful Christians until the end of their days.

Probably the earliest schoolhouse in the township was at Big Bottom, where at an early day a neat frame house served as a schoolhouse and as a place where religious meetings were held.

About 1819 Basha Hutchins taught a term of school in Asa Emerson's barn, on the place now owned by Joseph Noyes. The following year a schoolhouse was built on the present J. J. Henery farm, where Amy Edy taught in summer and William Patterson in the winter. This house was of the old style—a log building, with greased-paper windows, slab benches, etc. The second schoolhouse in the Patterson district was built on the hillside, in the vicinity of the present; and the third near where the present schoolhouse stands. The first elections of the township were held at the second of the above-mentioned schoolhouses.

Elder William Davis, Samuel M. Dyke, William Patterson, H. P. Dearborn, Timothy Eastman and others were early teachers. An early teacher who was well known, not only in the county, but in other localities, was Rial Cheadle. He was a noted character in the days of the underground railroad, and was instrumental in assisting many a poor negro to Canada and freedom. He was a peripatetic rhymster and

musician, and wherever he visited he was made welcome and his songs attentively listened to.

The first schoolhouse in the Coburn neighborhood was built about 1822, on land near where the house of Cyrus Davis now stands. Prior to that time the people of this part of the township had sent their children to school across the river, in what is now known as the Cary district. In 1839 District No. 9 was formed, taking in the lower end of the township and a house built on land now owned by L. J. Coburn. The present commodious schoolhouse in this district was built in 1870.

Six dollars per month were the wages paid male teachers in the days of the subscription schools. Fifty cents per week was considered fair pay for a female teacher; only the best of teachers were paid as much as one dollar.

Probably the first store in the township was kept by Richard Cheadle, on Big Bottom. He sold both dry and wet goods, having a distillery to supply the latter. At early dates a man named Ladd, and a Mr. Swader, who married Deacon Isaac Melvin's daughter, each had small stores on Big Bottom.

As early as 1828 a dry-goods store was opened at Roxbury by a man named Brooks. He was succeeded by John Swader. Hamilton Cheadle was an early merchant at the same locality.

Henry and Bernard Hook opened the first store at Hooksburg, in connection with the salt works. Israel Davis kept a rival establishment for some years.

The Lake Chute mill, elsewhere mentioned, was the first milling establishment of importance in the township, if not in the county. Another early mill, of the "corn-cracker" type, with a

saw-mill in connection, was built by Paddock Cheadle on Mill Run, very early. Cheadle sold out to Luther Dearborn, who was drowned by falling from the roof of the mill while repairing it. Paddock Cheadle afterward operated a saw-mill there for some years. On the same stream, on the Samuel Godfrey place, Balen Smith built a saw-mill for Robert Israel, very early.

On the O. Brokaw farm, "Father" Leppett, who afterward had a similar contrivance on the river at Malta, operated a floating mill for a short time at a point where there was a swift current.

John White came from Virginia, and in 1822 ran a dam for some distance along the river, building a mill in partnership with Humphrey K. White, at Big Ludlow, on the west side of the river. This mill was swept away by high water in 1840. In connection with it Samuel M. Dyke operated a carding machine for a few years.

Roxbury was laid out by James A. McConnel in 1843, and has since maintained a mercantile establishment and been a shipping point of some importance.

Jonathan Wilson and David Sells were soldiers in the War of 1812, and early settlers of Morgan County. The latter emigrated to the county in 1807, with his parents. He was born in 1802, and married Miss Martha Dennis, who was six years his junior. He died in 1863, she in 1872. Jonathan Wilson was born in England, and came to Morgan County with his wife, Minerva Munson, in the year 1800. A son, Joseph, was born to them in 1802. He commenced his career as a riverman when 17 years of age, and was engaged in the business until 1841. He married

Miss Esther Sells, who was born in 1801. Sarah M. was born in 1834, and married Benjamin S. Ramsey, well known as the mate of one of the steamers plying between McConnellsville and Zanesville. He served his country as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion.

John P. Sells was born in Windsor Township in 1805. At the age of 26 he married Miss Isabella Smith. They had a family of children—Elijah S., Sarah R., Gabriella, Lyman S., Josephine G., John B., and Melissa E. Both are deceased. Mr. Sells departed this life December 17, 1874; Mrs. Sells June 13, 1861; Melissa E. died Sept. 3, 1854; Sarah R., wife of M. W. Outcalt, died in 1873; Lyman S. enlisted in Company D, 63d O. V. I., in 1861. He died at Atlanta, Ga., August 3, 1864, from wounds received in battle. Elijah S. Sells was born in Windsor in 1832; he married Miss Abigail M. Patterson in 1853. He served his country as a member of Company F, 189th O. V. I.; was mustered out with the company at Nashville, Tenn., in September, 1865.

James McGlashan was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1793. When a young man he came to this country and settled in Allegheny County, Pa. Thence he removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, where he married Miss Phebe Fisher, and where Cyrus was born in 1827. In 1830 the family removed to Morgan County, where the elder McGlashan died in 1872. Cyrus received such an education as was afforded by the common schools of that day, and learned the trade of a wagon-maker. For some time, however, he was engaged in teaching. For five years he published one of the county newspapers. In 1865 he removed to Noble County, where he published a

paper for a number of years. He married Miss Margaret A. Brooks, in 1863, and has one child, Emmet G. In his religious belief he is a Presbyterian, and for eighteen years has been a ruling elder.

In contrasting the present with the past, Mr. A. J. Donovan says that in 1833 he sold wheat in Zanesville which netted him, after paying for handling, thirty cents per bushel. In 1850 he sold wheat in McConnellsville for two dollars per bushel. In 1841 he bought a cow for six dollars, and in 1879 sold two at one hundred dollars each. He sold one crop of wool at twenty-five cents per pound, and one at one dollar and ten cents per pound. His first tax in Morgan County was twenty-five cents, from that infinitesimal sum the amount steadily increased until he paid three hundred dollars.

Joseph W. Hambleton and family came from Lancaster County, Pa., in 1831, and settled on Goshen Run, near Elliott's Cross Roads. At this time there were but one or two settlers between these localities and the river. Mr. Hambleton, like most of the early settlers, was in quite limited circumstances, and was obliged to undergo many privations and hardships. B. F. Hambleton, a son, was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1821. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, which vocation he followed for some years. He died in 1867; his wife in 1882. Charles F. Hambleton was a member of Co. E, 193d, O. V. I.

Seth Andrews was one of the pioneers of Centre Township. The date of his immigration is not known, but it was probably as early as 1809. In 1811 his son Philander, with his wife, Anna (Anders), settled in the township. The former was born in 1772, and died in



J. B. Montgomery

1847. The latter was two years the senior of her husband, and died in 1824. Philander was a tanner by trade and for some time after his immigration to Morgan County carried on the business, but, owing to the fact that much of his stock was stolen before he could dispose of it, he engaged in farming. Both he and his wife were typical pioneers. Mrs. Andrews spun and wove all the cloth used by the family, and instructed her daughters in the same art. One of them, Mrs. Pedee Evans, resides in Windsor Township. She was born in the state of New York in 1811, and married William T. Evans, in 1838. A twin sister of Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Amy Swift, resides in Washington County. Of the family of Mrs. Pedee Evans, five of the seven are living.

Brooke County, West Va., furnished a number of prominent early settlers of the township. Among them were Thomas and Esther (Connel) Gatewood, who settled upon an unimproved farm in the autumn of 1835, which they improved and on which they resided till the time of their deaths. He died September 15, 1875. She died October 30, 1882. They reared a family of eleven children, four of whom now reside in the township. The elder Gatewood was for many years a magistrate, and at a time when the office was invested with an importance that does not now attach to it. For years he arbitrated the difficulties of his neighbors very successfully. His wife was a lady of rare native intelligence and keen perception, and a fine type of the pioneer housewife. Her tomb bears the simple inscription, "Proud as an eagle, pure as snow." James, the eldest son, went on Sherman's march to the sea, and sleeps at Beaufort, South Carolina.

James McHugh came from County Tyrone, Ireland, 1848. With native shrewdness, tact and industry he has succeeded well in his chosen vocation, farming, and now owns one of the best farms in the township.

James and Mary Black emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1817 and settled in Muskingum County, where they resided until 1835, when they removed to Bloom Township, Morgan County. He died in 1846, his wife in 1866. In company with his son, John Black, he was engaged in salt-making from 1835 to 1839, at which time John was apprenticed to a blacksmith. April 9, 1845, he married Sarah A. Hutchins and moved to Windsor Township in 1862. John Thomas Black, son of John, and grandson of James, was born in Jefferson Township, Noble County, February 14, 1860. He resides in Windsor and is by profession a school teacher.

Jacob Smith and wife were among the early settlers of the county. They came from Belmont County, Ohio, in 1839, and first located in Union Township; thence they afterward removed to Bloom, where they died, the father in 1855, his wife in 1880. They reared a large family of children, only three of whom are living—Elwood, Mary E. (Linscott), and James. The latter was born in 1841, was a member of Co. I, 1st Heavy Artillery and served twenty-seven months. After his return he followed the river for four years. In 1871 he came to Stockport and engaged in the grocery business; was married in 1869 to Miss Maggie Shellhamer, of Malta. His family consists of four children, Laura, Carrie, Flora and William G; is a member of the Masonic fraternity and one of the substantial citizens of the place.

Jackson Geddes was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1829, and came to Windsor with his father's family in 1837. They located about a mile north of the village of Stockport. In 1841 the elder Geddes removed to the farm where he now resides. In the early days he followed shoemaking, and when not engaged in making or repairing shoes devoted his time to the improvement of his farm. Jackson Geddes has served the township in several capacities. In 1869 he was township trustee, and for two terms was member of the council of Stockport. He was a member of Co. E, 184th Regiment, O. V. I. Sept. 23, 1853, he was married to Miss Minerva Wilson, who was born in Washington County, Ohio. There have been born to them seven children, five girls and two boys.

James H. Boomhall came from Belmont County, Ohio, to this township in 1841, and for some time was employed as a clerk by John P. Wood, merchant, at Stockport. He was twice married—first to Charlotte Geddes, of Windsor Township (born April 14, 1824, died May 15, 1852), by whom he had two children—George C., now of Parkersburg, W. Va., and Elizabeth (Eisenbise), of Columbus, O. His second wife was Miss Lucy Baker, of Roxbury, and their children were Charles W. and Willard H. Mr. Boomhall died Nov. 28, 1879, after a career of more than forty years in the mercantile and shipping business. His son, Charles W., now the popular landlord of the village hotel, was married in 1883 to Miss Hattie A. Gibson, and they have one child.

A. Walker was born in Belmont County, and came to Morgan County in 1852. He was a member of Co. F,

77th O. V. I.; taken prisoner at Marks' Mills, Ark., and was confined in a rebel prison for ten months; was then exchanged and received a furlough for two months. He then rejoined his regiment, was promoted to corporal and was mustered out of the service April 26, 1866.

STOCKPORT.

The village of Stockport, or Windsor as it is commonly called, is one of the most important shipping and trading points on the Muskingum River between Zanesville and Marietta. Its origin was coeval with the beginning of the river improvement, and from the first it has been the marketing place and base of supplies for an extensive territory of excellent farming country. Although the village has but a small population (about 350 at present), there is business enterprise, activity and public spirit among its citizens worthy of commendation.

Nathan Sidwell laid out the town on his own land in 1834. The original plat was very small, extending only from the river back to Washington street, and embracing only one row of blocks on each side of Main street. Four additions have since been made to the town.

The first business enterprise at Stockport was the store of the Beswicks. Samuel, William and George Beswick in partnership opened the first mercantile establishment in the place in 1838, in the building now occupied for the same purpose by T. B. Lane. A post-office (Stockport) was soon after established with Samuel Beswick postmaster.

John P. Wood, another early merchant, who also bought and packed tobacco, carried on a good business for several years. His store was in the

building now occupied by T. B. Lane as a dwelling.

John E. Thomas had a store in connection with his mill. Afterward Jesse and John Thomas succeeded to the same business. Other merchants were George Rice, Arthur Taggart, Thomas and Jacob Rogers, James Gormley, Smith & Lane and many others.

Among the earliest residents of the village were David Eveland and his sons; John Geddes, plowmaker; Wells White, Robert Todd, Moses Eveland, Daniel Norton, George W. Sanborn; Adorus Goering, tailor; James Lemon, blacksmith.

The first mill at Stockport was built about 1842 by Samuel and William Beswick. It was operated only a few years before it was burned. The present mill was built by William McCaslin in 1849. Before the mill was wholly completed, McCaslin sold out to Seaman & Thomas. Arthur Taggart bought it from John E. Thomas, in the spring of 1854, and owned it until his death. From 1865 to 1870 the mill was owned by Pierrot & Glenn. It next passed into the hands of Pierrot & Lane, which is the present style of the firm.

The chief business interests of Stockport were as follows in 1886:

John McDermott, C. J. Gibson, general merchandise; T. B. Lane, clothing, gents' furnishing, etc.; James Smith, groceries; Dr. W. E. Gatewood, drugs; John Hooper, hardware; John P. Wootton, books, etc.; J. C. Webster, bakery; Pierrot & Lane, flouring-mill; J. D. Thomas, James Smith, shipping warehouses; Charles W. Broomhall, hotel; James Gormley, postmaster; Drs. Abbott, Gatewood and McSwords, physicians.

During the war times, when the oil excitement in the county was at its height, a stock company was organized and a refinery built at Stockport for the purpose of refining the native oils. It remained in operation several years, but was a sorry venture for the stockholders, whose losses were great.

The first schoolhouse stood on the hillside in the western part of town. Later one was built in the village. The first village school was probably taught by George W. Sanborn, who was succeeded by Leander Cory, Stillman Emerson and others. The present schoolhouse, a two-story brick building, was erected in 1867-8. It is a good building and speaks well for the people. The school is graded into three departments and is well managed.

LODGES.

Masonic.—Webb Lodge, No. 252, F. and A. M., was instituted Oct. 8, 1854, with the following charter members: John W. White, W. W. Wood, Thomas McDermott, William Simpson, W. H. Worrall, William Chogill, Jesse Abbott, Jesse Blackmer, Wm. Beswick, Peter Cheadle. Dr. White was the first worshipful master. The lodge has had an uneventful but reasonably prosperous career. At present it has about 38 active members and is in excellent financial condition, owning its hall, and having money in the treasury.

Odd Fellows.—Stockport Lodge, No. 439, I. O. O. F., was instituted Aug. 24, 1869. The charter members were Joseph H. Blunden, Joseph P. Van Horn, John Thomas, John Hooper, Jonathan W. Allard, Samuel C. Irwin, I. J. H. Eisenbise, Jno. A. Newman, Henry G. Patterson, William Davis. Jno. P. Wootton was the first member

initiated. First officers were John Thomas, N. G.; William Davis, V. G.; H. G. Patterson, Rec. Secy.; J. H. Blunden, Treas. The lodge was instituted by W. C. Earl, G. S. as D. G. Master for the occasion. Since its organization there have been admitted 106 members. The present number of active members is sixty; present number of past grands, eighteen. Present officers are Geo. W. McVeigh, N. G.; J. W. Elliott, V. G.; Henry Hook, Rec. Secy.; Jno. P. Wootton, Per. Secy.; John Hooper, Treas.

RELIGIOUS.

Windsor Baptist Church.—Windsor Baptist church was organized January 11, 1818, by Elder William Davis. The early members were William Davis, Nancy Davis, Levi Davis, Rhoda Davis, Titus Hinman, Samuel Henry, Tabitha Henry, Nathan Dearborn, William Davis, 2d, Dr. Ephraim Wight, Betsey Wight, Martha Tells, Sally Cheadle, Isaac Melvin.

The first deacons were Isaac Melvin, Samuel Henry and N. Dearborn. The first clerk Dr. E. Wight.

The first house of worship was erected in 1838. It was a brick structure and cost about \$1,000.

The first pastor was William Davis. He served the society until he became superannuated. He was succeeded by Benoni Allen, who preached from 1828 to 1832, Reuben Berkley from 1832 to 1840, Benjamin Blake from 1840 to 1841 R. H. Sedwick, H. Billings, H. Ward, James Herbert, J. H. Barker, William Mears, G. W. Churchill, H. Ward and Rev. J. H. Barker were pastors in the order in which their names are given.

N. B. Henry acted as supply for some years.

This congregation was at first known as the First Baptist Church of Roxbury, having been formed in the Roxbury portion of the township. For a number of years the members worshiped in private houses, schoolhouses and barns. The present number of members is twenty-six. Following are the original members:

Jemima Dennis,	Susanna Ackerson,
Tabitha Henery,	Betsey Davis,
Nancy Davis,	Levi Davis,
Sally Cheadle,	Hannah Morgareidge,
Lucy Chase,	Rhoda Davis,
Martha Sells,	Wm. Davis,
Mary Ackerson,	Ephraim Wight,
Isaac Melvin,	Betsy Emerson,
Samuel Henery,	Nathan Dearborn,
Betsy Wight,	David Emerson,
Rev. Wm. Davis,	Elizabeth Emerson,
Franklin Hersey,	Daniel Dennis,
Sally Cheadle,	John Cheadle,
Micah Fairfield,	Mary Tufts,
Titus B. Hinman,	Garrett Ackerson,
Sarah Evans,	David Cunningham,
Abigail Godfrey,	Isaac Hutchinson,
	Julia Lyon.

Fairview Disciples Church.—Fairview Disciples Church was organized by John Beard in March of 1843, at Luke Chute. Its original members were Benjamin Godfrey, Sarah Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Henry Godfrey, James Rollison, Mary Rollison, Cyrus Davis, William Davis and Nancy Davis.

First Elders, Cyrus Davis and James Rollison. First Deacons, Benjamin and Samuel Godfrey. Its pastors have been John Beard, John Ashley, John Camel, Joseph Nugent, John Moody, Daniel Sweeney, Arelus Harvey, J. T. Ewing, and William White.

The present membership is about thirty. The church was built in 1871. It is a frame structure, 28x34, and cost about \$800.

The Oakland M. E. Church.—The



Justus Chadwick

Oakland Methodist Church was organized in the year 1854, by William Cherington and — Filler. Its first members were George Nichols, Mary Nichols, Justus Chadwick, Sarah E. Chadwick, Edward Milner, Basheba Milner, Mary E. Milner, John Crosser and wife, William Russell and wife, William Evans and wife, Joel Evans and wife, and John Evans and wife. The pastors have been William Cherington, — Filler, — Forest, Owen Gifford as supply; next, Sibley and Rankin and Samuel Rilund and William Rickels; next were Sayer and Morgan, Yardner and Murray; next, Robert Callegan and Antrim and O'Neal, Gartner and Bright, Ellis; next, C. F. Matheney and L. C. Alexander. The present membership is sixty-five. Number of Sabbath-school scholars, fifty-five.

The first church edifice was built in 1871, at a cost of \$1,250.

Stockport Presbyterian Church.—Organized June 3, 1876, by Revs. W. M. Galbreath and W. H. Ray, a committee of the Athens Presbytery. The original members were: Levi Dickerson, Margaret Dickerson, Cyrus McGlashan, Margaret A. McGlashan, Thomas Dougherty, Robert Scott, Jane Mellor, Elizabeth Beswick and Ann Van Fossen. The first pastor was James A. Baldridge. He was succeeded by C. B. Taylor and A. C. Stewart. The supplies have been W. H. Ray and W. M. Grimes. Present Elders are Cyrus McGlashan and Levi Dickerson. Trustees, Cyrus McGlashan, William V. Mellor and Thomas Dougherty. The first and only church edifice was built in 1878 at a cost of \$800.

Tabor Christian Church.—This church was organized March 20, 1849, by L. M. Harvey and Solomon Devore. The

original members were Charles Burr, Jonathan Lewis, Valentine Lewis, Samuel Lytle, E. C. Ellis, Sr., Hezekiah Geddes, Mathias Mercer, William Mercer, John Grimes, Alfred Burr, J. C. Shrader, Ephraim Ellis, Amasa Scott, Henry J. Deaver, Susannah Mercer, Elizabeth Mercer, Elizabeth Stiles, Vienna C. Ellis, Hannah Grimes, Esther Grimes, Harriet Ellis, Catherine Lewis, Mary Barr, Sarah M. Barr, Marietta Green and Fanny Ellis.

The first officers were: Elders, Charles Barr and Henry J. Deaver. Deacons, Mathias Mercer, Thomas A. Russell and Samuel Lytle.

Present officers: Elders, Samuel Grimes and Thomas Hoopes. Deacons, Mordecai Adrian and P. B. Daugherty; Clerk, William G. Chognill.

The succession of pastors has been Revs. L. M. Harvey, Solomon Devore, N. W. Moody, John Beard, John Moody, A. Gardener, E. White, S. H. Bingham, Rufus Moody, R. Springer, A. M. Harvey, A. R. Pickens, A. B. Wade, Daniel Sweeney and others not regularly employed, among whom were Alexander Hall, W. H. Taylor, Joseph Dunn, Joseph Nugent and Joseph Walters.

The first church edifice was built in 1850. It was 24x30, and cost \$400. The present church structure was erected in 1885. It is a frame building with bel-fry and slate roof and cost \$1,200.

Of the original members only four are now connected with the church. Many are dead and many have removed. One of the first deacons, Mathias Mercer, is still living. He was a faithful and efficient officer, and an exemplary member.

Mt. Olivet M. P. Church.—Mt. Olivet Society of the M. P. Church was organ-

ized November, 1840, with Cornelius Woodruff minister in charge, and Thomas Hill, Thomas Mummey, John Bell, Joseph Moorehouse and Robert Bell were trustees. The size of the house was 24x28, built of logs at a cost of \$150. The seats were made of slabs, which at first were laid on blocks, but were afterward furnished with legs which projected above the seats. The original members of this class were: Thomas Hill and wife, Mrs. Ann Stillions, John Bell and wife, Mr. Wm. Davis, Thomas Mummey and wife, James Scott and wife, Joseph Moorehouse and wife, Wm. Ethel and wife, Mrs. Robert Henry and Evan McVeigh.

The pastors of the church before its rebuilding were Woodruff, Linder, Scott, Warren, Kingsberry, Baldwin, Piper, Joel and Israel Thrapp, Rôquelet, Hissey, Nicholls, William and Jefferson Sears, Willis, Hoagland, Hastings, Warren, Case and Thomas Orr.

Thirty years after the organization the house was rebuilt, and dedicated September 18, 1870, by J. Woodward. The class then formed consisted of twenty-two members, of which Wm. Elliott was chosen leader.

The trustees were Thomas Mummey, Martin Sheets, Lewis Sheets, John McCracken, John Palmer, John McVeigh, John Black.

Over 300 members have been received, of which only one original member remains, being Thomas Mummey, from whom the land was deeded upon which the church now stands surrounded by quite a spacious graveyard. The first occupant of this cemetery was James Longerbeam, aged 18, killed by lightning.

The ministers since the rebuilding were Woodward, Fisher, Hastings,

Langley, Harrison, Cooper, Lancaster, Gray, F. A. Brown, W. S. Murphy, Sarchet, Meek, T. H. Scott, J. D. Murphy, D. C. Coburn, W. O. Scott, Holland Wert, and the present pastor, W. H. Dye. The class-book now registers 88 members. The Sabbath-school has been in excellent condition for four years past, with 75 scholars in attendance.

The church is situated on Olivet Ridge, Windsor Township, about midway between Hooksburg and Luke Chute.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ROBERT HENERY, SR.

This venerable pioneer, whose name is so frequently mentioned in this chapter, was born near Belfast, Maine, February 14, 1796. The family are of Irish extraction and came to this country some time about the middle of the last century. His father, Samuel H., married Miss Tobithia Davis and reared a family of ten children, Robert, William, John, Nathan, Samuel, David, Charles, Jane, Rhoda and Nancy. He died in 1832, his wife in 1849. Robert, the eldest of the family, followed keel-boating in his younger days on the Ohio and the Muskingum. He was also accustomed to take canoe-loads of produce—apples, cider, etc., to the Zanesville market. For a time he was the miller at Luke Chute. In 1821 he married Tacy Sutliff, and from that time devoted his attention to the improvement of his farm, which he had purchased in 1814. During the active portion of his life he was prominently identified with Windsor Township, where he lived for sixty-nine years. In his religious belief he is a Baptist, and was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church of Windsor.

During his residence in Windsor Mr. Henery was frequently called upon to adjust differences between his neighbors, and so successful was he in establishing friendly relations that he became the peacemaker of the locality in which he lived. He is now in the ninety-first year of his age peacefully passing away the remnant of a well-spent life. Of his family of seven children five are living, Mrs. John Mellor, Mrs. Charles S. Cory, Mrs. Julia Clark, Anna and Robert S. Henery. Samuel, the eldest son, died in California in 1849, Eaethel P. died in Nebraska in 1881. Mrs. Henery died in 1879. Anna married.

Thomas D. Clancy is one of the successful merchants of Morgan County. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, July 6, 1840. He was reared on a farm, and in 1850 his family came to Windsor Township, where they made a permanent settlement. Thomas D. was for some time engaged in shipping and commission business in Windsor, and in 1876 came to McConnelsville and commenced merchandising in company with C. B. Bozman under the firm name of T. D. Clancy & Co. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, 86th O. V. I., and served during the war. At its close he returned to his home, and in August of that year was married to Miss Anna, daughter of Robt. Henery, Sr., who settled in Windsor Township in 1814.

REV. NATHAN B. HENERY.

The subject of this notice is one of the few surviving pioneers of Morgan County, and one of its most worthy and respected citizens. Mr. Henery is the son of Samuel and Tabitha (Davis) Henery, of whom more extended mention will be found in the preceding

chapter. He was born in Montville, Lincoln County, Maine, January 16, 1807, came to Ohio with his parents in 1814, and has resided in Windsor Township since December of that year. He passed his early life on the farm, and has always been a farmer. He was married in 1827 to Lucy Holt, of Morgan County, who came from Vermont when young. Their children were Loretta J., David A., Samuel J., John W., and Nathan C., of whom Samuel J. and John W. are living. David and Samuel enlisted in Company F, 77th Regiment, O. V. I., and served till the close of the war. Mrs. Henery died in 1838, and in the following year Mr. Henery married Sarah Andrews (*née* Hosom). The children of this union are Andrew H., Perley B. and Louisa. Andrew and Perley were in the service, the former in Company F, 77th, and the latter in the 25th O. V. I., and served a year after the close of the war.

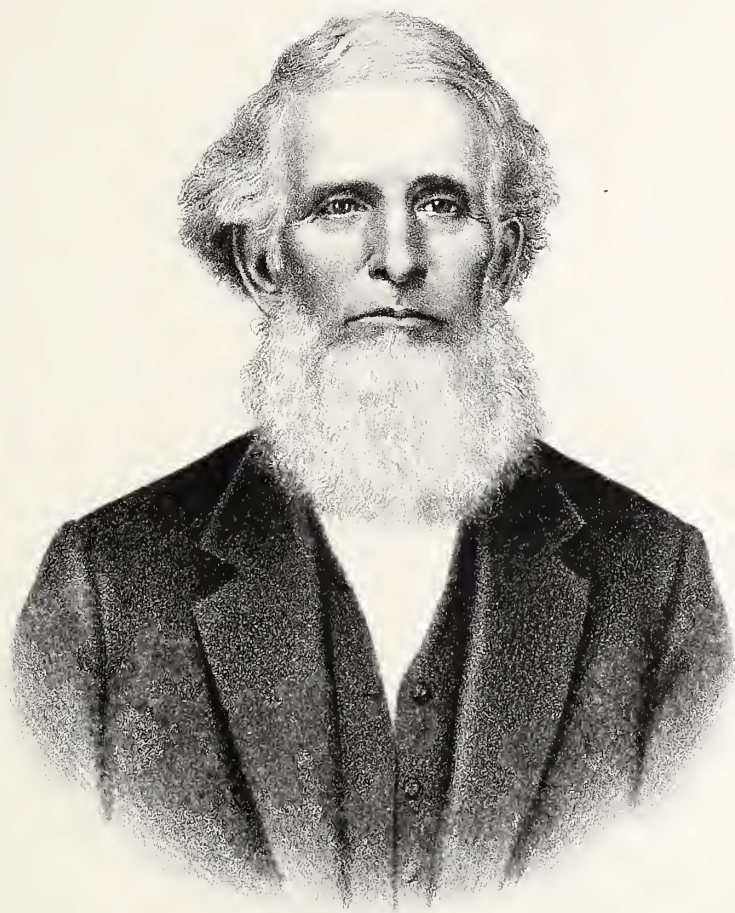
N. B. Henery settled on his present farm, then wholly unimproved, in 1847. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Henery was baptized in 1832, and has been a deacon, an exhorter, and an ordained preacher. He was ordained to the ministry January 8, 1845, by Rev. Henry Billings and Rev. J. B. Sinclair. The ordination took place at Aldridge's Run church, Washington County, Ohio. For forty years he has labored zealously for the Master without regular compensation, and during that time has performed over three hundred marriage ceremonies. Mr. Henery himself was first married by John White, justice of the peace; fee, \$1. Forty years later he married John White to his fourth wife; fee, \$5.

DAVID A. HENERY.

David A. Henery, son of Rev. Nathan B. and Lucy Henery, was born in Windsor Township June 22, 1829. He was reared on his father's farm, and had the difficulties of pioneer life to encounter. He received a fair common-school education, and engaged in farming as his occupation. January 26, 1851, he married Miss Vianna C. Ellis, who died June 11, 1858, having borne three daughters, Lucy L., Harriet L. and Tabitha J. Mr. Henery was again married March 31, 1859, to Miss Sarah E. Ellis. This union was blessed with three children, Nathan A., Clarinda E., and Lola I. Nov. 6, 1861, Mr. Henery enlisted in Company F, 77th Regiment, O. V. I., and on the organization of the company was chosen second lieutenant. At Paducah, Ky., he contracted inflammatory rheumatism, which obliged him to leave his command for a time. He returned to the regiment after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and participated in the siege of Corinth. The regiment, being reduced by sickness and death, was sent to Alton, Ill., for guard duty, going thence to Helena, Ark., and joining Steele's command. In April, 1863, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and afterward was in command of his company the greater portion of the time. September 10, 1863, it took part in the battle of Little Rock, Ark. December 20, 1863, the regiment veteranized, and Lieut. Henery returned home on a veteran's furlough of thirty days. After his return the regiment started to join Banks in his Red River expedition. This movement did not succeed, however, and after the capture of Camden the 77th was detailed to guard a supply train. At Marks' Mills, Ark., Lieut. Henery, then in command of Co. F, was

captured, together with his company. Nearly all the regiment were taken prisoners after resisting to the last an overwhelming force. They were imprisoned at Tyler, Texas. Some months later, in company with eleven others, Lieut. Henery effected his escape, but only two of the number (Lieut. Henery and Lieut. Roberts, of the 56th O. V. I.) succeeded in reaching their respective commands, after being in the woods twenty-one days without shelter and nearly starved. Soon after he was compelled to resign, owing to physical disability brought on by hardship and exposure. As a soldier he was gallant and intrepid, and very popular with those under his command. His comrades all speak in the highest terms of him as an officer and as a man. He was a successful farmer. By industry and economy he acquired a fine farm of 200 acres.

The strongest trait in Mr. Henery's character was his deeply religious nature. At the age of twenty he united with Mt. Tabor Congregation of the Disciples, in which he served as ruling elder for about fifteen years. He was an earnest and sincere Christian, whose daily life showed that in whatever he did he strove to honor and glorify his Maker. He was a kind father and husband, and a devoted and sincere friend. He was modest and made little display, but those who knew him most intimately loved him best, and best understood his noble, manly character. He was a pronounced temperance man, and attached himself to the Prohibition party several years before he died. His advice was sought by all classes, and he was successful in adjusting differences between his neighbors, so much so that he was entitled to the appellation of a peacemaker. He died September 16, 1875,



Rev. N. B. Henry

from effects of disease contracted in the army, and was buried in the cemetery at Tabor.

Mrs. Sarah E. Henery was born March 11, 1836. Her parents were Moses and Harriet (Gifford) Ellis. The former was born in Vermont, the latter a native of Maine. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Henery was a soldier of the Revolution, and with a family of eleven children came to the county from Vermont in 1816. Four of his sons served in the war of 1812. The Giffords came to Windsor Township in 1814. Mrs. Henery has been a worthy member of the Disciples' Church since she was fifteen years of age. During the war, while her husband was fighting his country's battles, she lived alone, caring as best she could for her family of four small children, thus proving that she had imbibed freely of the patriotism of her ancestors.

CAPT. ISAAC N. HOOK.

Among those who settled in Zanesville in 1814 was Henry Hook, a Virginian, and the father of the gentleman whose name heads this notice. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and exceedingly well-skilled in the manufacture of glass with which industry he was prominently identified for about eleven years, when he interested himself in the production of salt. He bored several wells in the valley, which he operated successfully until his removal to Morgan County in 1828. Four years later, in company with Alexander McConnel, he bought a section of land on which he bored a well which was very productive. This well they operated until 1835. In 1836 he bought a tract of land in Windsor Township where is now located the village of Hooksburg,

at that time a dense wilderness, where he remained until his decease, which occurred in 1859 in his sixty-second year. He was a well-known character in this part of the state, and a man of more than average ability. He reared a family of four children: Isaac N., Margaret, Martha J., and Ann. Isaac N. was born in Zanesville, November 1, 1819. At the age of ten he commenced life as a pilot on the Muskingum. His father kept him employed in various capacities until 1841, when he purchased the Hooksburg property, where for four years he did an extensive business in general merchandise, salt-making, cooperage and wagon-making. In 1846 he commenced to freight flour from McConnellsville to New Orleans. In this business he was engaged until 1856. He built the noted steamer "Silverheels," and from 1858 to 1863, the captain was employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in the transfer of freight and passengers from Parkersburg, Va., to Marietta, O. From 1863 until the close of the war he was in the government service as a steamboat expert and master of transportation on the Ohio and its tributaries. After the battle of Chattanooga he was placed in command of a fleet of four steamboats and eight barges, loaded with one thousand tons of railroad iron for the completion of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, which had been destroyed by the Confederates. It was imperative that this road should be opened with the utmost dispatch in order to facilitate the transportation of troops and supplies for the army, and the responsibility devolving upon Capt. Hook was great and the undertaking a hazardous one, and required not only consummate skill, but

unceasing vigilance, owing to the difficult navigation of the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers on account of the low stage of water. Like all other enterprises, however, in which he had been engaged which involved a thorough knowledge of river navigation and steamboating, he was highly successful, and the iron was delivered on time. His success added materially to his well-won reputation as a steamboatman, and it was not until 1873 that the government would dispense with his services. Since this time he has been engaged in the slackwater improvement of the Muskingum, Kentucky and Little Kanawha Rivers, and government improvements on the Ohio. We have now briefly outlined the business career of Capt. Hook extending over a period of half a century. It is said that the record of such a life is "a legacy to humanity," and to the youth of Morgan County it is a fine illustration of the inevitable result of energy and industry combined with integrity and perseverance.

Starting in life with only his natural resources for his capital, he has not only obtained a well-won competency, but has led an active, busy and successful life, benefiting not only those immediately connected with him, but the general public as well.

In this connection it may be proper to state a fact known to every business man in the county, that during the last thirteen years he has honored over \$47,000 of paper he had indorsed for his friends. While with many this would be regarded as a lack of business acumen, it is in his case wholly attributable to his kindness of heart.

The captain has been rather prominently identified with political matters,

although never an aspirant for office. He is still recollected by all who saw him in 1140 as he marched through the streets of McConnellsville in a political parade on a pair of stilts eleven feet high. In 1842 the captain was married to Miss Lucinda Dearborn, who died in 1862 in her forty-third year. Two years later he was again married to Quitera Wilson, of Windsor, where she was born in 1843. He has reared a family of sixteen children; by the first marriage nine, named in the order of their ages as follows: James, Betsey, Charles, John, Isaac N., Alfred, Mary, Henry and Martha; by the second, seven: Jennie, Ida M., Leonard, Hettie, Pool and Gool (twins) and Love.

JOHN BUCK.

John Buck was born in Virginia, March 18, 1799. His father, Anthony Buck, was of Irish birth, and came to this country soon after the Revolutionary War. In 1801 the family, consisting of two sons and three daughters, moved to Washington County, Pa., where the father and the mother died at advanced ages. The early life of John Buck was one of trials such as might have discouraged a less enterprising and courageous spirit. The family were poor, and when a mere boy John was obliged to depend upon his own resources. For a time he worked upon a farm and later was apprenticed to a sickle- and scythe-maker to learn the trade. After completing his term of indenture he again engaged in farm labor, and afterward in any kind of honest labor that would bring him fair wages. For a time he drove a stage on the National Turnpike, and later was engaged in building and repairing culverts and bridges on this great thorough-

fare. The latter employment was his initial effort in a business that afterward became quite profitable to himself and others.

In 1836 Mr. Buck came to Luke Chute. Previous to his removal he had been in partnership with a gentleman named Lyne, a contractor. The Muskingum River improvement was then being inaugurated, and Mr. Buck, in company with Lyne and Wolf, took contracts for the construction of locks and dams at Lowell, Luke Chute and Taylorsville. This work was completed in about five years, after which Buck and Lyne built the Lowell Mills, which they operated successfully for many years. Mr. Buck then settled upon the farm now owned by John Buck, Jr., where he continued to reside until his death, February 24, 1877.

Mr. Buck possessed sound judgment, a strong and active mind and an energetic will. Foreseeing that land upon the river would become valuable after the improvement, he purchased a large tract which included some of the very best land in the township. He devoted himself to agriculture with the same diligence and care that had characterized him in other pursuits, and became one of the most prominent and successful farmers of the county. Surrounded by his family and friends he passed the later years of his life in the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of his industry. No man was better known in the county or more highly esteemed. He was charitable, liberal and public-spirited. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian.

Mr. Buck was twice married—first in 1828 to Miss Jane Wier, of Pennsylvania. Of this marriage, three children were born—Thomas, Samuel W. and

Margaret. Mrs. Buck died October 13, 1834. In 1839 Mr. Buck married Miss Esther Hunter, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., June 21, 1811. By the second marriage he had three children—Jane (Tucker), Hettie, wife of Thomas Muse, of Windsor Township, and John, who resides on the old homestead.

EUGENE PIERROT.

Eugene Pierrot was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, November 24, 1823. He is the son of Joseph Pierrot, the youngest of four brothers who served at the same time under Napoleon. He entered the army in 1812 and served till the downfall of his "Grand Napoleon." The undying love of liberty characteristic of the Swiss turned his thoughts to the young American republic. In 1825, with his then small family, he started for New York, but was stricken with paralysis before he reached the sea and obliged to return to his mountain home. Still dauntless he started again in 1827. He was again delayed by the illness of his wife. After a tempestuous voyage of one hundred and four days they reached New York sick, discouraged, destitute—strangers in a strange land, understanding only French and German. Without a teacher they acquired English under dire circumstances. The family proceeded at once to Rahway, N. J., where, by the aid of a kind relative who preceded him to America, they obtained employment for a short time, being reduced to want by sickness and the dishonesty of an unscrupulous employer.

They then went by the way of Hudson River, Erie Canal and the lake to the place now called Sandusky City. Suf-

fering greatly from want and sickness, they obtained the shelter of a miserable room and remained a short time, mainly trying to regain health and strength to proceed. Through an accident that happened to Eugene, some kind ladies learned the condition of the family and promptly relieved them. They then proceeded by wagon to Wayne County, Ohio, passing through the "Black Swamp." Though but four years old, the events of those terrible days were ineffaceably stamped on his mind and permanently impressed him with the necessity of rigid economy, industry and frugality.

Obtaining a few acres of land, they spent several years in clearing and improving it. At the age of eleven Eugene was apprenticed to a saddler in Mount Eaton. In 1836 this engagement was canceled, the small farm sold and the family moved by wagon to Morgan County. A tract of unimproved land was bought and the family again engaged in subduing the wilderness, while Eugene was "hired out" in various capacities to different parties at Waterford, Washington County. Among these was the highly respectable and influential Bowen family, whose confidence, esteem and encouragement he earned by his industry, steady habits and trustworthiness. Doing an almost incredible amount of hard labor, working at times for many successive days from eighteen to twenty-one hours per day at the carding-machine and saw-mill, his opportunities for education were very limited. His entire schooling did not exceed three months.

At nineteen, his father being infirm, he took charge of the farm and family, rejecting the offer of a collegiate education by Dr. Bowen. He filled the place of

father and brother to the younger members of the family, and discharged the manifold duties and complex responsibilities thus incurred with characteristic fidelity, ability and self-abnegation. The ensuing eleven years were devoted to this self-imposed task.

In the autumn of 1853 he visited his native land with his mother, both returning in the spring of 1854. This remarkable woman shared alike the trials, labors and vicissitudes of the family with heroic fortitude and amazing endurance. She reared eight children, three sons and five daughters, performing at the same time hard outdoor labor, the fatigue of which she treated with the supremest scorn. She retained her mental and physical vigor till the close of her life. She died in 1875, aged seventy-four. Her husband died of paralysis in 1856, aged sixty-five.

Returning from Europe, Eugene repaired to the old homestead and pursued "the even tenor of his way" till 1857, when he married Amy R. Brown. In 1865 he purchased an interest in the Windsor Mill, inaugurating a new *regime*, which gave vigor and efficiency to the enterprise and ensured its continuous success. His industry demanded a new field, and in 1874 he removed to a large farm on the river, one mile below Stockport. Here he erected a fine mansion and continued his tireless round of farming and improving till 1884, when he sold and removed to Stockport, since which his time has been devoted to business and travel.

His crowded life has been stormy, but eminently successful. He is still the child of toil and entertains a profound respect for the genius of labor. The most careful personal supervision is given to the smallest details. Without

collegiate culture, few men are so thoroughly informed. Native force, proud and persistent purpose, with executive ability of a high order, stamp themselves upon all his undertakings. He is a close observer, a careful, vigorous and independent thinker. Quiet and unassuming in manner, he is a cheerful companion, a warm-hearted and generous friend, a magnanimous foe. Strong in his attachments, conservative in his views, sincere and honorable in his motives, he commands the respect of all who know him. The simplicity of his language and the modesty of his garb are in perfect accord with the strength and solid singleness of his character. His proud independence and excessive sensitiveness of spirit are nicely balanced by profound gratitude and a keen appreciation of the smallest kindness. His love of home was the star of his destiny. Always dominant, it ruled his ambition.

Still vigorous in body and mind, contemplating his past eventful life with the serene satisfaction of one who faithfully followed the tortuous and difficult paths of duty to noblest results, he stands a living monument of proud achievement and acknowledged usefulness.

Amy Rowena Pierrot, wife of Eugene Pierrot, was a lineal descendent of a renowned race. She was the daughter of Samuel Brown, one of the earliest settlers and the builder of the first mill in Washington County. He died June 17, 1872, aged ninety-one. His father was a captain in the Revolutionary War. She was born February 12, 1836. A part of her girlhood was devoted to teaching school. In 1857 she was married to Eugene Pierrot, by whom she bore three children. She entered heartily into the spirit of her husband's

struggles, ambitious and purposes, evincing the most profound judgment, sagacity and fertility of resource. Though subjected to the most crucial tests at an early age, with multiform cares and tasks, delicate and difficult beyond expression, she discharged the responsibilities of her station in the most masterly and admirable manner. Her wonderful executive capacity and perfect familiarity with the smallest details of business; her exact, thorough and careful methods; her literary ability; her business tact—all combined to render her an invaluable helpmate and companion. To these valuable qualities of mind were added the noblest attributes of heart. She lived for others. She followed the fortunes of her husband with a devotion scarce short of idolatry. With cheerful devotion and forbearance she united the generous graces of Christian charity and benevolence. Her heart and hand were always open. With the native capacity to rule a realm, she sought not the bridge of gold or bar of steel, but governed her home with wisdom and love—"the unbought grace of life." Her friends were all who knew her. In manner, dress and action she was a model of striking simplicity and grace. Time, the destroyer, only served to soften and enhance the golden glories of her character. In her decline she grew nobler, and the smile of "Aunt Amy" was a passport to happiness. She died a martyr to her own generous heart, September 11, 1877, loved and admired by all. She sleeps in the old Palmer cemetery.

"Green be the grass above thee,
Friend of my better days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

ARTHUR TAGGART.

Arthur Taggart was one of the most prominent and valuable citizens of Morgan County and died at Windsor in November, A. D. 1864, aged sixty-seven years. He was the son of Patrick Taggart, and was born near the village of Drumqueen, County Tyrone, Ireland. He left Ireland when he was about eighteen years old, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. McAleer, and her husband, and they all settled at Little York, Pennsylvania. From thence he walked to Pittsburgh, making his living by honest labor as well as he could until about the time of the construction of the National Pike, when he came to Pittsburgh and thence to Wheeling. There he became a contractor on the National Turnpike Road in some small part of the line. The contracts had been taken too low and the contractors generally were not able to execute their contracts and abandoned them without paying the laborers. Taggart refused to abandon his contract until his hands were paid, though it exhausted his means and almost his credit. The result was that he was placed in charge of the abandoned contracts at a remunerative price, his contracts extending at different points from St. Clairsville to Columbus. Subsequently he settled at Norwich, Muskingum County, and was thereafter largely engaged in public contracts, until he finally settled at Windsor in 1837. His motive in coming to Morgan County was to engage in the Muskingum River improvements. He constructed the dams and locks at Windsor and Duval's, five miles from Marietta, and was interested in other parts of that improvement. Gen. Samuel Curtis was engineer of the improvements, and during the rest of their

lives he and Arthur Taggart were strong personal friends. After the completion of these contracts he invested largely in lands, and for a time was the largest land-owner in Morgan County. For a long time after, he was engaged in buying and shipping, doing a very extensive milling, shipping and speculating business in all the large and heavy products of the country—his principal shipping point being New Orleans. It was before the day of railroads, and the Muskingum River, thus placed as it now is, gives us direct water communication to the ocean world. At the time of his death he was engaged in farming and milling.

While living at Norwich he was married to Margaret Cornyn, daughter of Peter Cornyn. She died in 1852, leaving six children—two sons and four daughters—all of whom are still living. Four reside at Omaha, Nebraska, one is a nun at Columbus, Ohio, and the oldest daughter, Mary, resides at New Lexington, Ohio.

About 1859 he was married to Mrs. Hannah Shields, by whom he had one son, who also resides at Omaha, Nebraska. His widow still survives him and resides at Zanesville, Ohio.

JOHN M'DERMOTT.

This gentleman, the oldest merchant of Morgan County, and who for nearly a half century has been prominently identified with its interests, was born in York County, Pa., December 16, 1820. He was reared by an uncle, Patrick McAleer, a merchant and hotel keeper of that place, with whom he remained until he attained his eighteenth year, when he came to Windsor. An uncle, Arthur Taggart, had settled in the township the previous year and opened

a stock of general merchandise a short distance below Hooksburg. Young McDermott entered the employ of his uncle as clerk in this store and remained with him until 1841, when he came to Stockport, then known as Windsor, where his uncle had another store. In 1849 he went into business for himself, and, despite many obstacles, he did a prosperous business. Merchandising at that time was attended with many difficulties unknown at present, and the record of Mr. McDermott is an exceptional one, in that during the thirty-seven years he has been engaged in business, his paper has never been at a discount nor protested. This fact is largely attributable to the unlimited confidence placed in him by his trade and those with whom he has had business connections. The life of Mr. McDermott has been comparatively uneventful, but evidences the result of persistent application and integrity of purpose. Commencing life as a clerk in a small country place, he has not only secured a well-won competency but a foremost position among the progressive and enterprising citizens of the county. He is one of those open-hearted courteous gentlemen whose identification with any community is always productive of good results.

In 1857 Mr. McDermott was married to Miss Mary J. McGuigan, who was born in York County, Pa. Five children have been born to them—Thomas J., Charles L., John, Harry E. and Frank. The eldest son is one of the prominent young lawyers of the Muncie County bar.

CAPTAIN CHARLES J. GIBSON.

The people of Windsor take a just pride, and evidence a commendable interest, in the perpetuation of the

names and records of her brave boys, who for four long years fought for the maintenance of the patriotic principles taught them by their fathers. Among the number entitled to special mention is the gentleman whose name heads this article. He was born in Windsor, May 31, 1841, and was the son of George W. Gibson, one of the reputable farmers and pioneers of the township. He received a good common school education, and at the breaking out of the war was engaged in teaching. August 22, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. C, 122d Regiment, O. V. I., an organization in which his township was largely represented. He served with the regiment until the battle of Winchester, Va., when he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison. A graphic description of his experiences there is given in Chapter XII to which the reader is referred. After an incarceration of many months he was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md., from whence he escaped and returned to his home. After a brief visit he reported for duty at Camp Chase, Ohio. He was placed on recruiting service, and in October of 1863 was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and in March, 1864, he rejoined the regiment and was assigned to Co. A. At the battle of Monocacy, Md., he was in command of that part of the regiment that was engaged, and soon after he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to Company D. In the battle of Opequan, Va., he again distinguished himself and was promoted to Captain, and placed in command of Company G, with which he served until the close of the war. He participated in all the battles of the Wilderness campaign, was with Sheridan in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and

in many of the hard-fought engagements in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, in all over fifty battles and skirmishes, the more prominent being Winchester, Cold Harbor, Spotsylvania Court House, Monocacy, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and Petersburg. At the battle of Spotsylvania he was severely reprimanded by Colonel Ball for his reckless bravery. At the capture of Petersburg on that memorable day, April 2, 1865, he was in command of the advance skirmish line of the division, which was the first to break the enemy's lines. Later in the day, when one of the forts was being charged on three sides, he saw that its capture was inevitable, and his command being the nearest he resolved to distinguish the regiment by being the first to place its colors upon the works. On his way to the rear for the regimental flag under which he had fought so many battles, he met his division commander, Gen. Keifer, who reprimanded him severely for leaving his post. He obtained the colors, however, and returned to the front and, giving the command "double quick," and in advance of the entire line, he sprang into the fort and planted the banner of the 122d. For this gallant act he was brevetted Major by the President, an honor conferred upon only one other officer from Morgan County (Gen. F. B. Pond). It is needless to say that Gen. Keifer apologized for the reprimand and that Captain Gibson was the hero of the day.

At the close of the war he returned to his home and engaged in agricultural pursuits. October 17, 1866, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Hiram Lane, of Washington County, Ohio. She died in June of 1885, leaving five children,

Myrta D. (Naylor), Jessie L., Thomas B., Clara May and Mary M. In the spring of 1877 the captain came to Stockport and began merchandising, in which business he is now engaged. He has taken a laudable interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the township or county. He is a pronounced temperance man, and in every respect a valuable citizen.

JOAB J. MONTGOMERY.

Joab J. Montgomery, a prominent business man of Roxbury, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, August 31, 1829. His parents were William and Lydia Ann (Jones) Montgomery. His father was a farmer, and for a time was engaged in the manufacture of salt on the Muskingum, and died at the residence of his son June 2, 1880. When our subject was about four years of age, the family moved to Illinois with an ox team, and lived in Waynesville, DeWitt County. When J. J. Montgomery was about ten years old, they went to Iowa, and resided in that State until the mother's death. At the age of about 17 he returned to Illinois and for two years lived on a farm. He next came to Ohio for the purpose of attending the high school at McConelsville. Here he was greatly assisted in his efforts to obtain an education by his uncle, Eli Shepard. At the age of twenty, being then without funds and \$30 in debt, he began life for himself, entering the employ of James A. McConnel. His salary for the first year was \$60. Mr. Montgomery entered upon his duties in September, 1848, and for nineteen years remained in Mr. McConnel's employ, never losing any time in all those years. For the first six months he worked in the mill office at

McConnelsville, and afterwards in the store at Roxbury. On the death of the superintendent he was given the entire charge of Mr. McConnel's business at that place, and continued in that capacity until 1868. He then moved to a farm in Palmer Township, Washington County, where he remained until 1873. Not finding farming congenial to his taste, he quit the work, and soon after sold his farm. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Roxbury, which he has continued up to the present time. He has been moderately successful, and is popular with his wide circle of customers, and much respected as a neighbor and a citizen. Mr. Montgomery has gained all that he has through his own individual efforts.

He was married December 22, 1853, to Miss Frances A. Salmon, of Cambridge, Guernsey County. Of this union six children were born, four of whom are living. Lelia is the wife of Francis S. Dickey, of Chillicothe. William Edwards, who married Miss Belle Harrison, is engaged in the jewelry business in Beverly. Carrie B. lives with her aunt in Cambridge, O. Milton F. is at home, assisting his father in business. The two children who are deceased were Oella D., who died when about two years of age, and an infant son. Mrs. Montgomery died December 19, 1869. April 13, 1872, Mr. Montgomery married Miss Sarah Pugh of Barlow Township, Washington County, who is still living. They have had two children, both of whom died in infancy. In politics Mr. Montgomery was bred a whig, early became opposed to the slavery system and was a strong abolitionist. Since the formation of the republican party he has acted with it. During the Civil War he contributed

liberally of his time and means to the work of raising troops and assisting in their support. He has never held any public office. He was a candidate for county treasurer, and came within one vote of being nominated in the convention—a nomination being equivalent to an election. He was among the heavy losers in Morgan County by the river flood in 1884.

OBADIAH BROKAW.

Obadiah Brokaw was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1822, and came to Morgan County, Ohio, in 1828, with his father, who settled near Neelysville. In 1830 he removed to the Muskingum river near Big Ludlow where he lived two years, and then moved back into the wilderness where he remained two years, and in 1834 removed to the Brokaw Hill, one mile east of Hooksburg. During the ensuing four years he assisted in clearing two farms. He then concluded to learn a trade and chose that of blacksmith with the intention of making edge tools, at that time a very important industry. To this he gave his constant attention and soon rose to the first place among his tradesmen. His ambition and industry have held this place with easy mastery. In 1841 he came to Hooksburg and engaged in the mixed business of blacksmithing and salt making during the spring, summer and autumn, and in winter went flat-boating to New Orleans. He often said his "deepest pleasure was sitting with his morning pipe on deck of a broad-horn and watching the sun rise out of the water."

He married Czarina Fletcher, April 23, 1844. This estimable lady still sheds the sunlight of domestic bliss

and genial grace on his hearth and home. The typical housewife of the pioneer, she blends the unbought grace of cultured life with the solid comforts and accomplishments of her pleasant and beautiful home. As her name implies, she is an empress. Her realm is her home and she governs it with regal grace, dignity and wisdom. Six children, four boys and two girls are the fruits of this happy union.

In 1846 Mr. Brokaw established his own shop in Hooksburg which he carried on for twenty years, farming at same time. His perfect mastery of his business secured him a large patronage while the systematic and thorough manner in which he performed his agricultural labors soon earned for him the position of "best farmer in the valley."

In 1865 he sold out at Hooksburg and removed to the Block House farm on Big Bottom where he still resides. For eight and forty years this Son of Vulcan has been a pillar of industry and usefulness, and during this time the almost daily ring of his anvil has said to his neighbors, "Obe is at home." His industry and prudence have secured a competence which, with rare judgment, he knows how to enjoy. He is still a veritable son of toil, and as of yore insists on seeing the sun rise. In the enjoyment of the happiness and pleasures of a sunny home which their own hands have made, this amiable couple glide smoothly on in the current of time gracing their way with hospitality, generosity and charity to all.

JESSE D. LANE.

The subject of this notice is a descendant of one of the pioneer families. John Lane and family came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1806, first set-

ling near the Muskingum river in what is now Windsor Township, Morgan County; then Roxbury Township, Washington County. Some years later, he removed south to land which he had purchased within the present limits of Wesley Township, Washington County. He was a prominent man among the early settlers; held the office of justice of the peace several years, and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death.

Hiram Lane, son of John, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio with his parents when a child. He was reared a farmer and followed that occupation through life. He was an influential and worthy citizen. For several years he served as trustee of the old township of Roxbury. He died March 9, 1873. His widow is still living on the homestead farm, that on which John Lane settled after his removal from what is now Morgan County. Her maiden name was Drusilla Davis.* She was born in Washington County. Hiram and Drusilla Lane were the parents of six children, three of whom are living. Their names are as follows: Richard, now a farmer in Wesley Township, Washington County; Jesse D., the subject of this notice; Nancy, deceased, married William Miller, was the mother of eight children, died in Harrison County, Ohio; George, who died in infancy; Mary A., deceased, who was the wife of C. J. Gibson of Stockport; and T. B. Lane, now a merchant of Stockport.

*Tradition states that the great-grandfather of Jesse and Thomas B. Lane on their mother's side, was the second man of the New England colonists to step ashore at Point Harmar in April, 1788, and that he inaugurated the work of clearing by felling the first tree. The tree, being a buckeye, the name of the "Buckeye State" is believed by some to have originated from this incident.



J. B. Lome



J. D. Lane

Jesse D. Lane was born in Wesley Township, Washington County, Ohio, January 3, 1834. He was reared on the farm and followed farming as his chief occupation until thirty-four years of age. He received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one began teaching, following that occupation in winter for about seven years, in the meantime attending a select school for a few terms. October 26, 1865, he was married to Miss Linnie A. Pierrot, a native of Morgan County, daughter of Joseph Pierrot, who was born in Switzerland and served as a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte. They have no children. After his marriage Mr. Lane continued farming until 1867. He then bought a portable saw-mill which he operated for a year; then conceiving a novel project he built a boat upon which the mill was placed, and thus converted the whole into a floating steam saw-mill—the first known instance of an invention which has since become quite common. Mr. Lane continued to operate his mill, upon the Muskingum and the Ohio, until July 15th, 1870, when he became the owner of one-third of the Windsor Flouring Mill, and a member of the firm Pierrot & Lane, operating the same. Mr. Lane's business qualifications have made him successful, while his agreeable social qualities, his public spirit and friendliness toward every worthy object, have won for him an enviable reputation and a prominent place among the business men of Morgan County. At the age of twenty-two he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for ten years he has served as secretary of Webb Lodge. Politically he is a democrat. In 1883 he was a candidate for the office of county commissioner, though

the nomination was entirely unsought, and a large vote was cast for him, especially in Windsor Township. In 1885 he was nominated for representative to the General Assembly, but his party was as usual unsuccessful in Morgan County.

THOMAS B. LANE.

The subject of this notice, a representative businesss man of Morgan County, was born in Wesley Township, Washington County, Ohio, October 11, 1844, the son of Hiram Lane and a descendant of one of the oldest families in Southeastern Ohio. Thomas B. Lane was reared on his father's farm and received a common school education. Making good use of his time and opportunities, at the age of seventeen he engaged in teaching, which occupation he followed successfully until he attained his majority. He then completed his school education with a course at the Iron City business college in Pittsburgh. In 1866 he engaged in the lumber business which he followed with good success until 1872. He then located at Stockport and engaged in general mercantile business. He has since been thus engaged, and is now carrying on a prosperous business. Mr. Lane is a good business man, upright, fair and honest. He is also a public-spirited citizen, taking a commendable interest and pride in promoting the welfare of his town and county. In politics he is a democrat.

He was married in 1874 to Miss Dovie M. Roland, daughter of Jacob and Cynthia (West) Roland, of McConnelsville. To them five children have been born—Gertrude M., Hiram H., Helen E. (deceased), Goldie T. and Elsie D.

JUSTUS CHADWICK.

Justus Chadwick, a prominent farmer and a leading citizen of Windsor township, was born near Amesville, Athens County, Ohio, March 28, 1815. His parents, Levi and Mary (McKee) Chadwick, originally from the state of Delaware, were among the pioneer settlers of Athens County. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and very worthy people. In the early days their home was the resort for all the Methodists for miles around. Justus was reared on his father's farm until sixteen years of age. He was then apprenticed to Samuel Mellor, of Malta Township, to learn the cooper's trade. He lived with Mr. Mellor until twenty-two years of age, then, starting for himself, followed his vocation several years. As a result he bought with his savings 100 acres of land in Watertown Township, Washington County. In 1846 he disposed of this farm and bought 100 acres—a part of his present farm of 490 acres. The land was to a great extent unimproved; but diligent labor and careful economy brought success, and he is now ranked among the largest and most successful farmers in Morgan County. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has held some official position for thirty-two years, serving as class-leader, steward, etc. He is an earnest supporter of the church and every other good cause. He has been connected with all the prominent temperance work in the county. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and has been a member of the republican party since its organization.

In 1841 Mr. Chadwick was married to Sarah E. Cook, who was born in Barlow Township (now Palmer Township),

Washington County. Her father was Salmon N. Cook, who settled in Washington County in 1814. He was an officer in a Vermont regiment of infantry during the war of 1812, and was one of the early justices of the peace in Washington County. He died in 1823 at the age of thirty-eight. To Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick seven children have been born,—Augusta A. (Browning), Martha M. (Wetherell), Earl C., Laura B. (Wetherell), Willard L., Alice R. (Athey), and Horace G.

ANDREW J. DONOVAN.

Henry Williams, one of the pioneers of Morgan County, was born in Wales in 1744, and came to this country in 1760, and settled in Ohio County, West Virginia. He married Miss Rebecca Mills, and in 1819 came to Morgan County and located in Center Township, where he died in 1827 at the age of eighty-three. His wife attained the remarkable age of one hundred and four. Rebecca Williams, a daughter, married Daniel Donovan in 1797. He was born in Ohio County in 1776, was educated in Baltimore, where he became prominent. He filled several positions of trust and responsibility, among them that of high sheriff. He was a relative of the Zanes, the founders of Zanesville. At the age of fourteen he assisted them in their removal to that place, their goods being packed upon horses. He remained with them but a short time, and in company with another young man he started for Wheeling in a canoe which they had made for the purpose. On reaching the present site of McConnelsville, they stopped for the night; but discovering the presence of Indians they betook themselves to their canoe and did not

again stop until they considered themselves out of danger. He eventually became a resident of the county. While living in Virginia he followed teaching for a livelihood, and for a time was the overseer of Alex Campbell's sheep farm. He was above the average men in ability and attainments and lived an eventful life. He reared a family of five sons, none of whom ever used tobacco or intoxicants. He died in 1869, his wife in 1846. He was of Irish descent. His father was born in Ireland in 1728, and came to America with his parents in 1832, and settled in Maryland. He was a moulder of iron.

A. J. Donovan, one of the largest and most prominent farmers of Windsor, was born in Ohio County, West Virginia, shortly after the battle of New Orleans, February 19, 1815, and

was named in honor of the hero of that battle. The Donovans have an enviable record in military affairs. Daniel, Sr., was a soldier of the Revolution. Daniel, Jr., was in the war of 1812-15. He served under General Jackson, and was at the battle of New Orleans. He settled in Centre Township, Morgan County, in October of 1816. Mark Donovan, eldest son of Daniel, Jr., was one of the command of General Taylor, and served through the Mexican war. Two sons of A. J. Donovan, William and Walter, served in the War of the Rebellion, one of whom, William, gave up his life in the battle of the Wilderness. Besides the two sons he had seven nephews and one brother in different commands. Mr. Donovan married in 1841 Miss Mary, daughter of Walter Langley, who settled in Bristol in 1827.

CHAPTER XXII.

MARION.

A PART OF ATHENS COUNTY UNTIL 1845—ITS ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES—A PROSPEROUS AND WELL-IMPROVED TOWNSHIP—AN INDUSTRIOUS AND THRIFTY POPULATION—THE EARLY SETTLERS—THE INFLUENCE OF THE FRIENDS—CAPTAIN LOVELL'S EXPERIENCES—OTHER PIONEERS—PRIMITIVE ELECTION METHODS—EARLY JUSTICES—SCARCITY OF MONEY—THE VILLAGE OF CHESTER HILL—ITS ORIGIN—EARLY SETTLERS AND THEIR OCCUPATION—THE TOWN IN THE WOODS BECOMES WEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, LODGES, ETC.—PERSONAL MENTION.

MARION Township, which became a part of Morgan County in 1845, is the eighth township of the twelfth range of congressional townships, and was included in the lands sold by the United States government to the Ohio Company. The present boundaries of the township are those of the original survey, with the exception that half of the northeast corner section has been set off to Windsor Township.

In 1805 all of Athens County was divided into four townships. Ames Township included both of the present townships of Homer and Marion. Homer Township, organized in Athens County prior to 1820, included part if not all of what is now Marion Township. In 1820, Homer had a population of 201; in 1830, 636. Marion first appears on the census enumeration in 1840, and then had 1,079 inhabitants. The eastern boundary line of the township has been several times changed. February 18, 1807, the eastern tier of sections of township 8, range 12, was attached to Washington County. Feb-

ruary 10, 1814, sections 11 and 12 of the same township were also added to Washington County. After the annexation of Homer and Marion to Morgan County (March 11, 1885), the eastern boundary line of Marion Township becoming as it now stands.

Marion is one of the best-improved and most prosperous townships of Morgan County. The surface is generally uneven, but there is little land that is untillable. Wolf Creek and several smaller streams furnish drainage. The soil is well adapted to fruits and cereals. Well-kept farms, good farm buildings and pastures teeming with live stock, all indicate that the farmers of Marion are well "up with the times" and prosperous. The mineral resources of the township are also of considerable importance. The coal found here is of good quality, and though at present only mined for local use, the time will doubtless come when it will be found valuable. Marion contains the village of Chester Hill, elsewhere described; a part of the small hamlet of Plantsville,

on the southern line of the township; and a part of Joy, a small village lying in Homer and Marion.

The early settlers were mainly members of the Society of Friends and their upright lives and thrifty habits have had and still have, a good influence upon the morals of the people. It would be difficult to find any community whose average in intelligence, morality and character for sobriety and honesty is better than that of the inhabitants of Marion.

Most of the present inhabitants of the township are descendants of the early settlers, and many are living on the same farms which their fathers or grandfathers cleared and improved. The population is in no wise unstable or migratory. The pioneers came from various parts of the country; but Belmont County in this state furnished a larger number of permanent settlers than any other section. From that county came most of the Friends, many of whom were of North Carolina origin.

Just when settlement began, it is impossible to ascertain at this late day. There is no reason why this township should not have had white inhabitants as early as almost any part of the county, and probably such was the case. But the settlement grew but slowly. In 1834, when Chester Mill was founded, the clearings in the township were few in number and small in extent. Nearly all the settlers lived on or near the creeks.

Two of the earliest pioneers whose names have been handed down to us were Sharp and Champlin. The former was probably in the township as early as 1800, and Sharp's Fork, a branch of Federal Creek, perpetuates his name. Champlin came a few years later.

Among those who may properly be classed as early settlers of Marion were Captain Lowell, Selah Hart, Timothy Hopkins, Elijah Rude, Benjamin Lukens, Samuel Briggs, the Newhouses, Edmund Parker, Isaac Schwab, Henderson Rude, Aaron Fall, William Bowles, Jesse Hiatt, Ephraim Ellis, Rial and Peter Cheadle, the Binghamms and Kings, the Huffmans, Andrew and Reuben McVey, Byron, the hunter, John Brewster, Aaron Thomas, Samuel Hollowell, George Woolman, John Dougherty, Joseph and John Hamilton, the Thompsons, Jehu H. Kinsey, Jonas Bye, Elijah Fawcett, Abner Lambert, John Edgerton, Wm. Smith, David Smith, Jeremiah Patterson, Jesse Worthington, John H. Livezey, Joseph Kennard, John Strahl, Joseph Cole, and many others, of whom more extended mention is elsewhere made.

Aaron Fall was a Revolutionary soldier who came from New England. Instead of purchasing land, or taking advantage of the law favoring those who had been in military service, he took a lease of school land and made his clearing and improvement upon it. His son Moses lived and died in the township, and his descendants are still here.

Timothy Hopkins and his sons, James, a prominent minister, George and Stewart, were early settlers on Wolf Creek. Timothy was justice of the peace and a prominent man in the settlement.

Samuel Briggs kept a small store for a time not far from the mouth of Goshen Run. Edmund Parker was much opposed to the laying out of Chesterfield, because he thought the location of a town there would interfere with the pasturage of his cattle, which roamed at will through the

woods, with only now and then a fence to keep them out of some small wheat field.

Jack Byron and William Bowles were genuine backwoodsmen. Byron was a river boatman for some years. It is said the wife of Bowles lived for some years among the Indians, being taken captive by them when a young girl.

At the mouth of Goshen Run, on the present farm of W. Hamilton Smith, there is a disused and neglected graveyard, in which repose the bones of some of the early settlers. Here were buried several members of the Briggs and Newhouse families, as well as others whose names are not even remembered.

Capt. Thomas S. Lovell, a native of Massachusetts, settled in 1814 on Sharp's Fork of Federal Creek. He was a seafaring man, and had been master of a vessel, trading with Spain and Portugal, during the war of 1812. His business suffering because of the war, he journeyed westward, and on the 18th of November, 1814, with his brother Russell and their families, arrived at the place on which Captain Lovell lived and died. The journey occupied ten weeks. For a time after their arrival both families lived in a small cabin belonging to Job Phillips. They were much annoyed by wolves killing their sheep and other stock, and the captain, having no knowledge of farming, found it very difficult. Elijah Latimer, a neighbor, was a noted hunter. Captain Lovell sold him a piece of land and took his pay in hunting. On this understanding Latimer furnished the Lovells with venison and kept away the wolves whenever the sheep were threatened by them.

Sugar-making was an important part

of the work of the pioneers. As groceries were high and money scarce, most families made their own sugar or had to do without. Captain Lovell used to relate his first experience in sugar-making, and how his neighbors laughed at it. He tapped hickories, buckeyes and other trees besides the sugar maple, not knowing the difference. To get his milling done he often rode on horseback to Lancaster, carrying a bushel of corn. On one occasion when the men were all away from home a bear chased a pig into the doorway, and it escaped only by crawling under the house, where the bear could not go.

In 1816 Captain Lovell resumed his old life as vessel-master, sailing on the schooner *Maria*, of fifty tons burden, from Marietta to Baltimore with a cargo of pork. He crossed to Havana, thence to Baltimore, and from that place returned on horseback to his home in the backwoods of Ohio. Captain Lovell lived to a ripe old age, and was well known to many of the present inhabitants of the township. His brother Russell lived on an adjoining farm for several years. He was a painter, and was killed by the kick of a horse, in the Town of Athens. Without moving at all, the Lovells lived in three townships and two counties. In 1814 their location was in Ames Township, Athens County; later, it was in Homer Township; then in Marion, and finally in Morgan County.

John Brewster, a Revolutionary pensioner, lived west of Wolf Creek, in the northern part of the township. None of the name are now in the neighborhood.

Samuel and George Hollowell, from Pennsylvania, lived in the western part



George W. Huffman

of the township, and near them Thomas Thorp, an early settler, where his descendants afterwards resided.

Jesse Hiatt and wife came to the township in 1834, and attended the first Friends' meeting ever held in Chesterfield. The meeting was conducted by Hinchman Haines, from New Jersey, and was held in the woods on the hill back of where the Central Hotel now is. Jesse Hiatt settled on Goshen Run in 1837. Elijah Hiatt settled somewhat earlier one mile south of Chesterfield.

John and Joseph Hamilton were early settlers. Joseph, especially, was a prominent and influential citizen. John Dougherty located in the northwest corner of the township. Joseph B. Thompson's father located early in the same vicinity. Eli Shields, who is still living, was quite an early settler. Jehu H. Kinsey, who was justice of the peace a number of years, lived in the northern part of the township. He removed to the East. His son, James H., is still a resident here. In the southern part of the township John Edgerton, whose descendants are numerous, Elijah Fawcett, Abner Lambert and Jonas Bye were early settlers. David Smith, from Belmont County, located near Chesterfield. The family is still well represented in the township. Jeremiah Patterson, on the present Jesse Worthington farm, was a prominent man, dealing some in land, and very active in encouraging settlement. John H. Livezey located on Goshen Run. Joseph Kennard, an early settler, was accidentally shot on an election day. A boy, playing with his gun, discharged it with fatal results.

There were no very important industries in the township in early times.

John Strahl, on Opossum Run, had a saw-mill quite early. Prior to 1840 James Cole put in a brush dam and erected a mill—good for those days—not far from the present site of the Barkhurt mill (formerly Pierpoint's). A round hole in a limestone rock on Henman Run is supposed by some to have been used by the Indians as a mortar in which to grind corn. But this is mere conjecture.

One of the first school-houses in the township stood near the confluence of Goshen and Jonathan's Runs. Lydia Brewster and her son Sherman taught school there, and the township elections were held there until about 1838, since which they have been at Chester Hill. The style of election, as conducted at the old log school-house, is thus described by an old resident. The ballot box was a man's hat held between the knees. There was nothing to prevent ballot-box stuffing, had any person attempted it, as the judges and other officers of election were out of doors the most of the time, indulging in such sports as pitching quoits, shooting at a mark, jumping, etc. The polling place was transferred to the village against the most vigorous protests from some of the settlers. Some of the hunting population, to show their anger, came to town on election day, but took pains to let every one know that they would not vote. Jack Byron and William Bowles, especially, indulged in some offensive language about the way the election was conducted and rebelled at having judges who attended to their duties. Neither did they want to hand their ballots through a window into a box, but wanted to see them "go in the hat." But the new ways soon ceased to be distasteful.

The early justices of the peace were Timothy Hopkins and Selah Hart. The latter was succeeded by his son, Selah Hart, Jr., and he (probably) by Stewart Hopkins. George G. King succeeded Stewart Hopkins.

Jeremiah Patterson, who lived less than a mile east of the village, on one occasion went to law with Arnold Patterson. The amount originally involved in the dispute was but \$7.50, but the costs, before final settlement, amounted to over \$600,—of which the greater part was paid by the plaintiff.

Elijah Fawcett moved to the southern part of the township, in September, 1841. His neighbors there were Joseph Smith, Jonathan Fawcett, Abner Lambert, Jonas Bye and Jonathan Hiatt. Money was then very scarce and most of the trading between farmers and merchants was by barter or exchange. Mrs. Fawcett, trading for the first time at Arnold Patterson's store astonished the proprietor, when she handed him \$20 in response to the usual inquiry, "Who shall I charge this to?"

Jonathan Fawcett settled in the southern part of this township in 1834.

John Edgerton settled near him in 1835, on land previously owned by Absalom Joy. In 1879 John Edgerton and wife had children, grand-children and great-grand-children: 177 living, 34 had died, making in all 211.

Abner Lambert and his wife, Elizabeth, in 1879, had 10 children, 10 children-in-law, 65 grand-children, 16 grand-children-in-law, 52 great-grand-children, making 153; 121 then living. He moved to the southern part of the township in 1836, on land that Pearson Vore had owned previously.

Cutler Cheadle says that "one of the first settlers was Asa Briggs, who came

in 1810, and settled at the mouth of Goshen Run on Wolf Creek, where he put up a still. He originated a scheme by which he proposed to sell to his neighbors section 16. He had no title to the land and for some reason the project did not succeed. The first store at that point was kept by Flavis Waterman and John Morris.

Jesse Worthington was born in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1825. In 1828 the family emigrated to this county. They remained but a short time when they went to Muskingum County, where they remained until 1832 when they returned to Morgan County, settling in Marion Township. William Worthington, the elder and father of Jesse, married Elizabeth Taylor. To them were born six children—five girls and one boy. Mary, Rebecca, Mildred, Priscilla, Jesse and Eliza A. Mary married Caleb Engle and died in 1880. Rebecca became the wife of William Pickett. Mildred married Joseph Penrose. Priscilla married David Masters. Eliza A. married Thomas Hobson. Jesse married Rachael Pickett. They have had fourteen children of whom twelve are living. The family are members of the Society of Friends and are highly esteemed. The children of Jesse and Rachel Worthington are William, Mary, Sarah, Louisa M., Thomas, Ann, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Edwin T., Amanda A., Eliza J., Elma, Frederick and Walter. Thomas and Ann are deceased.

David Smith, one of the early settlers of Marion was born in Behnont County, Ohio, in 1827, came to Marion Township where they resided until their decease.

The elder Smith was a Friend and married Ann Todd. They reared a family of nine children,—Mary, David,

Humphrey, Elihu, Lydia, Rebecca, Amanda J. and William S. David resided with his parents until 1852, at which time he married Miss Mary Foulke. Two children were born to them William F. and Eliza A. The latter died in infancy. William married Mary B. Pond. They reside in Barnesville, Belmont County, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession.

October 6, 1858, Mrs. Smith (the elder) died, and in March of 1862 Mr. Smith was again married to Hannah Foulke, a sister of his first wife. She died in 1868, and in 1873 he was married to Mrs. Lydia V. McGrew. Mr. Smith is a member of the Society of Friends. He has taken an interest in the affairs of the county and township, and has held many positions of trust and responsibility. He served his fellow-citizens in the capacity of county commissioner with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Smith was formerly engaged quite extensively in trade but at present is farming and stock-raising.

John Schofield, whose death occurred February 22, 1877, was a Friend and one of the well-known citizens of the township. He married Miss Belinda H. Hobson in March of 1862. She was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1834, and when thirteen years of age removed with her parents to Washington County. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Schofield removed to Marion Township and settled on the farm where Mrs. Schofield and her family now reside. Six children were born to them, all of whom are living. Their names are Andrew T., Lydia J., Rachel A., Stephen H., Edith M., and Isachar. Mr. Schofield was an industrious and

thrifty farmer, and by the aid of his wife accumulated a snug little competency. To the original purchase they have added sixty acres.

Robert V. Embree was born in Penn Township, Morgan County, Ohio, in 1839. His father, Israel Embree, married Mary A. Vernon. They reared a family of twelve children—Martha, Lindley H., Japtha V., Robert V., Deborah, Samuel, Hannah, Eliza, Caroline, Merrick S., Wheeler L., and Jesse R. Two of the daughters, Hannah and Caroline, are deceased. Robert V. was reared under the parental roof. When eighteen years of age he left home, and for the greater part of the time until he was twenty-four he traveled. March 2, 1864, he was married to Miss Mary L. Newton. Three children were born to them—Nathan M., Edward L., and Walter J. Mr. Embree has been successful in the accumulation of property and the building of a reputation. He is a worthy member of society, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1841 William and Margaret (Morrison) Brown and family came to this county from Allegheny County, Pa. Mrs. Brown died in 1874 and Mr. Brown in 1875. Their children were Elizabeth and Mary L. The former married James Remy. She died in 1861 leaving six children—Mary, Lewis, Parker, Martha J., Simeon and Charles Owen. Miss Mary L. Brown lives upon and conducts the homestead farm.

J. C. M. Barkhurst was born in Caroline County, Md., October 23, 1818. At the age of twenty-two the family removed to Harrison County and thence to Morgan County. In 1839 he was married to Miss Mary Booth. They have had three children, two sons and

one daughter—Frances Ann, David and Zachariah Rugan. The latter was married to Miss Nancy Pierpoint. He met his death accidentally in June of 1883. Frances Ann was married to David P. Morris. She died June 18, 1873, and shortly after her death her husband removed to Kansas; the children, Charles E. and Mary Lillian, reside with their grandparents. Mr. Barkhurst has been successful in life, not only in a business point of view, but in the building up of a priceless reputation and in the accumulation of a large circle of friends.

Cyrus Cheadle and wife came to what is now Marion Township, Morgan County, in 1821. They had a family of five children—Louisa (Parker), living on part of the old homestead, Mary A., Cutler, Peter and Alfred. Mrs. Parker, the oldest daughter, was married at the age of 20. Her husband, Calvin Parker, died February 16, 1865. He was the father of ten children—five of whom are living, viz.: Seth, Hannah, Olive (Work), Harriet, (Grubb) and Lot.

Cutler Cheadle was born in Morgan County in 1814. His father was one of the early settlers of Windsor Township, and removed to Marion Township in 1821. They lived in the cabin of pioneer days, with puncheon floor and a square hole for a window. Wolves, bears, wild turkeys and deer were numerous. Mr. Cheadle can recollect the time when it took a bushel of wheat to buy a yard of calico, and says that a family who could indulge in the extravagance of a quarter of a pound of tea was thought to be wealthy. In 1834 Mr. Cheadle was married to Miss Harriet Barnett. She died in April, 1885. She was the mother of

two children, Hannah and Thomas, both deceased.

Joseph Hoopes was a member of the Society of Friends and was born in Lancaster County, Pa., February 11, 1800. In the spring of 1804 the family removed to Harrison County, Ohio. At the age of sixteen Joseph was apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith. After the expiration of his apprenticeship he married in the spring of 1821 Miss Abigail Cope. She was born in Loudon County, Va., in 1799. Her father was a minister in the Society of Friends and came to Belmont County when she was quite young.

Mr. Hoopes followed his trade in Belmont and Harrison Counties until 1833, when he removed with his family to Marion Township, then almost a wilderness. The first few years of his life were marked by the severest trials and privations, and it required all his physical strength and moral courage to meet the requirements of his increasing family. In 1869 his wife died, and in 1885 he was called to join her, having lived in the township fifty-two years. His posterity numbered 144—15 children, 71 grandchildren, and 58 great-grandchildren.

Israel Hoopes was born near Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, in 1826, and came with his father into Morgan County in 1833, locating in Marion Township, where he resided until 1845, when he went to Malta to learn the blacksmith trade. He married Ruth A. Todd in 1851. They have three children—Sibilla C. (Beckwith), Malta; Narcissa (Pletcher), Deavertown, and Julius D.

James King came to this township in 1823. He was married in Lancaster County, Pa., to Rebecca Smedley.

Their children are Joseph (deceased), James, Sarah (deceased), Rebecca (Lively), Mercy (Hoopes), Lewis, Joel, Joseph, Ann and Perley. Joel King was born in 1828. In 1850 he married Elizabeth Bingman. Children: Elmer (deceased), Rachel (Kennard), Isabel (Thompson), John, Ellsworth, Lina and James A. Mr. King has served in several township offices, and is a member of the Christian Church.

Jesse Fawcett, an esteemed citizen and a worthy member of the Methodist Church departed this life February 6, 1882. December 14, 1837, he married Miss Hannah Lambert. She was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1817. In the same year her parents removed to Belmont County, and from thence in 1835 to Morgan County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett had eleven children born to them, eight of whom are living, to wit: Elizabeth L., Jonathan, Abner L., Mary A., Melinda, David L., Susannah and Hannah M. Jonathan married Miss Isabel Clark, and they reside in Athens County; Mary A. became Mrs. Job Clark; Susannah married William Mock. Their home is in Harper County, Kansas; Hannah M. married N. C. Glenn; Daniel L. married Miss Eliza Smith; Abner L. was born in October of 1843, and was married in May, 1866, to Elizabeth A. King. They have four children, Jennie K., Francis H., Hattie M. and Herbert G. Mr. Fawcett has taken a commendable interest in educational and political matters. He has served his fellow townsmen as clerk for seven years, and for four years as treasurer. He is a member of the board of education of Chester Hill. Daniel L. Fawcett was formerly a farmer. He is now engaged in merchandising in Pleasantville, Morgan County, Ohio.

Lindley M. Fawcett was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1835, and with his parents came to Athens County in 1841, from whence they removed to Marion Township, Morgan County, where the subject of this notice has since resided. In 1862 he was married to Miss Mary Huestis. They have reared a family of six children: Willis T., Sadie Josephine, Marietta, Walter H., Arthur and Edith L. Mr. Fawcett is one of the thrifty and progressive farmers of the township. He has occupied several minor positions of trust in the gift of his townsmen, and by his moral worth has endeared himself to a large circle of friends. He and his family are exemplary members of the Society of Friends.

Walter Newton was born in Windsor Township in 1825. His father, Gideon Newton, an early settler in Morgan County, was born in the blockhouse at Marietta in 1804. Walter was married in 1849 to Catharine Eveland, of this county, whose parents were early settlers. Children: Joel (deceased), John H., Melissa, Jasper, Alice L., Daniel G., Zillah, Amanda, Lucinda, Walter B., Charles W. and William M. Mr. Newton is a successful farmer, and has served in some township offices.

William H. Glassford was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1838. In 1844 he came to Morgan County, Ohio, with his parents, who settled in Union Township. They subsequently removed to Muskingum County, but returned. In 1859 Mr. Glassford married Olive J. Limu. Children: D. Howard, Frederick R., James B., Ida May, Ella, Perley L., Maggie, William G., Lavinia and Harry B. The family belong to the Methodist Protestant Church.

Charles P. Wood was born in Penn

Township, and moved to Marion Township soon after the war. He married Susan Mary Dunn. Children: Annie L., John D., Leroy S. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Wood has served in some local offices. His occupation is farming. He also devotes some of his time to his trade of gunsmith.

Charles H. Dunn was born in Marion Township in 1849 and has resided all his life in the county. In 1880 he married Lydia Tibbetts, of Indiana. Children: Gladys I., Harry and Mary E. Mr. Dunn began teaching at the age of seventeen and has followed that business since. He is also engaged in farming.

Selah Hart and wife (Sarah Watrons), came to Washington County at a very early day, and assisted in the construction of the Block House at Waterford, where some of his children were born. Thence he came to Morgan County with his family, wife and seven children, Sarah, who married George L. Conner, Mary, Cynthia, Walter, Seth, Hiram and Selah, Jr., all of whom are now deceased. Selah, Jr., married June Thompson in 1826. Children: June, Sarah, John, Mary, Selah, Jr., Nathaniel, Hiram and Emma. John Hart married Miss Hannah Randall in 1855, to them were born three children: Nathaniel, Hiram and Sarah E., now Mrs. John Davis, of Union Township.

Eli Shields was born in New Castle, County, Delaware, in 1811 and resided there until his removal to Morgan County, Ohio, in 1841. At the age of twenty-eight he married Lydia N. Hambleton. Children: Elmira J., Joseph H., Benoni J., Benjamin F., William N., Charles O., George O. and Annie L. Mrs. Shields died in 1882. Mr. Shields is

a prominent farmer and has served as township trustee.

James H. Kinsey, an old resident, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1824; came to Morgan County with his parents in 1830, and has since resided here. In 1844 he married Esther McMillan, of Harrison County, Ohio. They have five children living: Amos M., Jehu H., Mary J. (Roberts), Sarah Elizabeth (Carr), Emily A. (Kirby). Amos married Mary A. Barkhurst and lives on the adjoining farm. Jehu married Rachel A. Coulson, of Pennsville. Mary J. married Milo E. Roberts, who died in 1881. Two of their four children are living. Mrs. Roberts lives on the homestead. Sarah Elizabeth married Joseph Carr and lives on the home farm. They have four children. Emily A. married James Kirby and lives at Pennsville; two children. Mr. J. H. Kinsey has served as notary public for many years. His wife died in 1884. His father died the same year, aged ninety-seven. His mother died in 1859.

John Syphers was born in Greene County, Pa., in 1842. When fourteen years of age he came to Morgan County and lived with his uncle. In 1869 he married Mary Ann Baldwin. Children: Andrew, Sadie E., Carl T., Louie R. Mr. Syphers has held several local offices—constable, school director and supervisor. Mrs. Syphers is the daughter of Worthell and Sarah Baldwin, who came to Morgan County about 1830.

Eli Swayne was born in Belmont County in 1821 and resided there until eighteen years of age. He then came to Morgan County with his widowed mother and family in 1840. There were seven children: Benjamin, Thomas, Mary, Evans, Eli, Caleb and Bennett. In 1843 Eli married Maria Rice, of Bel-

mont County. By this union he has had five children—Narcissa (deceased), Eugene, Joseph B. and Eliza J. (twins); James M. (deceased). Eugene married Jennie Clancy in 1868; Eliza J. became the wife of Samuel Smith in 1873; Joseph B. married Clarissa Dewees in 1873. All live in Morgan County. Mr. Swayne followed milling from 1840 to 1859, and has since been successfully engaged in farming. He has held several local offices.

Allen Woolman was born in Belmont County in 1830. In 1833 he came with his parents to Marion Township, where he has since resided. Mr. Woolman was married in 1850 to Eliza Baldwin. They had seven children, six of whom are living, viz: Clark M., Adaline, Julianna, Emma J., Effie M., Rose A. Mrs. Woolman died in 1876. In 1878 Mr. Woolman married Miss Hannah McElfresh. They have one child, Clarence. Mr. Woolman is a leading agriculturist of the township.

David McVey has been a lifelong resident of Marion Township. He was born in November, 1841. In 1869 he was married to Miss Ann Livezey. They have a family of three children—Ulysses S., Elsie Ellen and Roxana. Mr. McVey is a farmer and stockraiser.

Joseph and Margaret Porter came in 1838. The former died in 1842, the latter in 1854. James M., a son, is one of the prosperous farmers of the township. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1837. In 1866 he married Deborah J. Peebles, of Washington County. Children: William Sherman and Augustus Sherwood.

John Fletcher Calvert (deceased) was a prominent and worthy citizen. He was a well-known farmer. For his first wife he married Mary Dent. Their children

were Mary Ann, who died at the age of twenty, and Joseph, living. He was married in 1870 to Maggie Walker, and they have four children living. In 1849 John Fletcher Calvert married Eliza J. Gosney, who is still living. Their children are John, Isabel, Martha Ellen, Jacob and Ira, living; Sarah J. and Tabitha, deceased. The sons are prominent young farmers.

Isaac Hummel, son of James Hummel, an early settler of Penn Township, was born in Morgan County in 1831. He married Anna Bingham in 1855. Their children are Joseph, Lavina, Alice Ann, Olive, Charles, Juliet, Laura, Cora, Franklin and Effie. The family belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Hummel is a prominent farmer of Marion.

Alfred Williams was born in Winchester, Va., in 1806; settled in Brownsville, Pa., with his parents when three years of age, and there remained until 1840. Alfred came to Belmont County, Ohio, was there married to Rachel R. Gibbons, and in 1850 settled in Marion Township. He is a prominent farmer and has served in several local offices. Children: Mary E., Victoria, Amanda, Lorenzo D., Margaretta J., Emily L., Lucy V., Howard J. and Charles E.

John D. Cheadle was born in Washington County, where his people were early settlers, and is one of a family of fourteen children. His father died in 1836. John remained at home until 1843, when he married Nancy Reed. Children: William (deceased), Madison, Mary Ann (Adrian), Eliza Jane (Van Antwerp), Julia, Lucinda, Laura Belle, Agnes, John Ehner and Ida. Mr. Cheadle has served in several local offices.

John W. and Sarah Atkinson came from Bucks County, Pa., and in No-

vember, 1847, settled in Marion Township. Mrs. Atkinson died in 1883. Jesse W. Atkinson, a prominent farmer, son of John W. Atkinson, was born in Pennsylvania in 1839, and has resided in Morgan County since his parents settled here. He was married in 1869 to Miss Julianna Elliott. Children: Rachel C., Fred E., Frank J., Mary and Elsie D.

Caleb Wood was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1792; settled in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1813, removing thence to Morgan County in 1835, and died in 1879. He was married in 1824. His wife, who was born in Virginia, in 1799, removed to Ohio in 1816. She died in 1885. Caleb Wood and wife were Friends. Their children were John Milton, who died June 15, 1864, in the U. S. Hospital at Baton Rouge, La.; Alfred, a resident of Nebraska; Mary A. (Peeples), Columbus, Ohio; William C., born in 1833, now a resident of Marion Township; Susan (Patterson), Columbus, Ohio; George R., Oakland, Cal.; Amanda J. (Huestis), who died in 1872. The Wood family settled in the woods near Chester Hill in 1835.

George Geddes is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and came to Morgan County with his father's family. They settled in Windsor Township, above Stockport. Here they remained but three years, when they removed to Middle Ridge. They resided here until 1865, at which time George was married to Miss Rebecca E. Hoopes. Shortly after their marriage they removed to their present home in Marion Township. They have reared a family of nine children, five boys and four girls: Florence J., Joseph H., Mary E., John F., Eber H., Murray, Ida M., Riley P.

and Augusta A. Mr. Geddes is one of the reputable citizens of the township, and one of its most prosperous and thrifty farmers.

Charles V. Barkhurst was born in Guernsey County, in 1847, and came to Morgan County in 1855 with his parents, Daniel and Mary (Wallraven) Barkhurst. He is one of a family of seven children, viz., William, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary E., Sarah, John and Charles V. Mrs. Barkhurst died in 1861, and Daniel Barkhurst in 1883. Charles V. was married in 1865 to Margaret M. Niceswanger. Children, Mary E., Laura L. and Flora Dell.

Nathan Woodyard was born in Athens County, in 1833, and resided there until 1853, when he came with his father, James Woodyard, to Morgan County. His father died in 1873. His mother is still living. Nathan is a farmer. He belongs to the M. E. Church. He married Elizabeth Gifford, of Athens County, in 1872, and they have four children.

Samuel Milner was born in Belmont County in 1825. In 1848 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Nichols, who was born in 1825. To them have been born four children, the eldest of whom, Mary B., died in infancy. Laurretta, now Mrs. W. A. Chognill, was born in 1854. Thomas N. married Miss Emma Cook, and Guilford, Miss Jennie Hooper, of Stockport. Mrs. Milner died February 15, 1881. Mr. Milner is a member of the Methodist Church, and has served as class-leader.

Granville Wood, a prominent Friend and one of the reputable citizens of Marion, was one of the later settlers of the township. His wife, Lydia T., was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1825. About 1840, her people immigrated



John R. Hambleton,

to Morgan County, and settled in Center Township. In 1851, they were married and moved to Marion Township, where Mr. Wood died, in 1871. To them were born seven children, four girls and three boys: George W., Thomas H., Mary A., Addison W., Rachel B., Charity W. George W. was married in 1874, to Miss M. A. Golden. Thomas H. was married in 1879, to Lassetta Thompson. Mary A. died March 31, 1863.

John J. Beck was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1810. In 1840 he came to Morgan County, and two years later he married Eliza A. Henry, of this county. Two children were born of this union, both now deceased. Charles H. married Alice Hopkins, and they had five children, who are still living with their mother and grandfather on the homestead. George E., the other son, died in 1849. Mrs. Beck died in 1880.

Martin Bingman was born in Harrison County, in 1827. In 1836 he came to Marion Township with his parents, and has since resided here. He is a farmer and a member of the Church of Christ. In 1848 he married Mary Ann Milton, of Athens County. Children, Mary M. (deceased) Louisa (Kennard) William H., Sarah Ann, Rachel J. (Wilkes), Ellis T., Joseph F. and Hattie M.

George Woolman and his wife (*née* Mary Cotton) came from Belmont County, Ohio, about 1834, and settled in this township. Their children were Robert, Rachel, Elizabeth, George, Samuel, Joel, Allen, Emily and Sarah. George Woolman, the younger, was born in Belmont County in 1824, and settled in Morgan County with his parents. When 21 years of age he

went to Iowa, where he remained two years. In 1850 he married Margaret Ann Dollison, and settled in Marion Township. Mr. Woolman and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Jehu Hiatt was born in Virginia February 6, 1781. About 1808 he removed with his family to Belmont County, and thence to Highland County in the spring of 1831. In 1837, in company with his son Jesse Hiatt and his family, he came to Morgan County and purchased a farm in Marion Township on section 17, at the mouth of Goshen Run, where he died in July of that year. Jesse Hiatt, son of Jehu, was born in Virginia December 27, 1807, and married Ruthanna, daughter of Amos and Mary Vernon, of Belmont County, where she was born in 1807. Jesse Hiatt died October 2, 1885. He was a worthy member of the Society of Friends, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He had a family of nine children—four sons and five daughters. E. J. Hiatt, the eldest son and one of the most prominent sheep-growers in the county, was born in Highland County in 1835. He married in 1860 Sibbilla Peebles. But few men in Morgan County have done more in the interests of sheep husbandry than Mr. Hiatt. He is the present Secretary and Vice-President of the Ohio State Wool-Growers' Association, Corresponding Secretary of the Eastern Ohio Wool-Growers' and Stock-Breeders' Association, member of the Executive Board of the United States Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association. This board compiled and published the first public register of sheep ever issued. In 1881 he commenced the publication of *The Shepherd's National Journal*, which he edited for three years. This organ

(now published in Zanesville) was the pioneer journal of its kind in the United States. It is now known as *The Shepherd National Journal and Rural Era*, and issued monthly. Originally it was a thirty-two page quarterly. Mr. Hiatt is a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to sheep husbandry, and one of the prominent farmers and valuable citizens of the county. Jesse L. Hiatt was born in Marion Township in 1846, and resides in the old homestead of his father and grandfather. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary J. Stoneman. Two children are living, Jasper C. and Clarence S. Mr. Hiatt is also one of the prominent sheep-growers of the county, and has done much in forwarding this industry. He resides on the old homestead of his grandfather, the title of which has never been out of the family.

Taylor Strode was born on the banks of the Brandywine, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1801. He learned the trade of a stonemason, and followed that vocation till 21 years of age. He then came on foot to Harrison County, Ohio, with a knapsack on his shoulder. Worked at his trade for one year, then returned to Chester County, where he stayed four years. He married Miss Elizabeth Woodward, and returned to Harrison County, Ohio, in a one-horse wagon, where he lived for eight years, working at his trade and farming. In 1836 he moved with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, to Morgan County, Ohio, to a farm on a stream known as Goshen Run, in Marion Township, where he remained one year. He disposed of this farm, purchased another of 125 acres in the same township, moved to it, and there lived till his children, nine

in all, were married, except three who had died; then sold his farm in 1874 to his son, Paschal Strode, and went to live with his children. He is now living with his daughter, Mrs. John R. Hamilton. He is in his 85th year.

Paschal Strode, son of Taylor Strode, an old resident, was born in Marion Township in 1842. He was married in 1861, and is the father of three children—Sylvanus E., Emerson and Annie. Mr. Strode is a prominent farmer.

Augustus Strode was born in 1834, in Harrison County, Ohio; came to Morgan County in 1836, and has since resided here. He was married in 1862 to Ann Eliza Knight, of this county, and is the father of two children—George K. and Franklin J. The latter resides at home. Mr. Strode has served in some local offices and is a successful farmer. Geo. K. Strode was born in 1863; married Emma Barkhurst in 1885 and resides on a farm adjoining the homestead.

Zebulon Worrall was born in Pennsylvania in 1797. He learned the tailor's trade in Philadelphia, and when a young man emigrated to Jefferson County, Ohio. There he married Martha Ratcliff and remained until 1837; then with quite a large family of children moved to what is now Morgan County, settling on a piece of land in Marion Township, adjoining the village of Chester Hill. He settled in an almost unbroken forest and cleared and improved his land. After a few years he engaged in the raising of fruit trees. This business he followed many years, introducing into Morgan and adjacent counties many choice varieties of fruit. Thousands of trees now bearing fruit stand as monuments to his industry and enterprise. Mr. Worrall died in 1866.

Elwood R. Worrall was born in Harrison County, Ohio, June 15, 1832, and came with the family to Morgan County in 1837. He was reared upon the farm of his father and for fifteen years was engaged with him in the nursery business. After the dissolution of their copartnership he engaged in merchandising in Chester Hill. While a resident of Marion Township he filled all the offices in the gift of his fellow-townsmen, and in 1880 was elected to the responsible position of county treasurer, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people until 1885, when he was succeeded by A. P. Whitaker.

Jonathan and Ann Pierpoint came from Columbiana County, Ohio, to Morgan in 1826. They settled on Wolf Creek in Penn Township, seven miles south of McConnellsville. He was a miller by trade, and the following year 1827, he built a sawmill on the creek, and in 1828 erected a gristmill. They had a full share of the toil, privations and hardships. Both lived however, to ripe ages. Mr. Pierpont died at the age of seventy-two in 1846, his wife in 1850 at the age of seventy-three years. Both were exemplary members of the Society of Friends, and in their daily lives practiced the teachings of their church. John Pierpoint, a son now living in Marion Township, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1812, and came to Morgan County with the family in 1826.

Elijah Elliott and wife came from Belmont County in 1831, and settled near Elliott's Cross Roads, Homer Township, on the farm where they still live. William Elliott, born in this county in 1836, married Lucinda Strode

in 1859. They have had seven children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Dora, William T., Elijah, Elizabeth, Anna M. and Emmett F. Mr. Elliott enlisted in 1862 in Co. I, 62d O. V. I., and served until mustered out. He was present at the taking of Morris Island, and at the charge on Fort Wagner.

Stephen Todd, son of William and Rebecca Todd, with his wife Sibbilla, came from the State of Georgia to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1803, and from thence in 1837, to Chesterfield, Marion Township. Sibbilla Todd died May 29, 1838. She was a daughter of Daniel and Mary Williams. Stephen Todd died near Chesterfield, March 31, 1849.

Asenath Todd, daughter of Stephen and Sibbilla, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, April 6, 1814.

Burwell Peebles, son of Mordecai and Abigail Peebles, was born in Prince George County, Virginia, Oct. 7, 1805. Moved to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1827. Married Asenath Todd, April 27, 1831. They moved to Pennsville in 1834, and to Chesterfield in 1835. He died Jan. 24, 1884, at their residence on section 3, Marion Township. She died Sept. 8, 1885. They were both consistent members of Friends' Church.

Sibbilla Peebles, daughter of Burwell and Asenath Peebles, was born in Chesterfield, May 9, 1836. Married E. J. Hiatt, May 31, 1860. Their family consists of three daughters and one son.

The Male family were from West Virginia. They were among the early settlers of Marion Township and identified with its pioneer history. Isaac Male was born in Randolph County in 1828. He is a farmer and a member of the Methodist Church.

Renben McVey was born in Lan-

easter County, Pa., Oct. 30, 1800. In 1826 he came to Morgan County and settled on Section 23, Marion Township. He was married in the same year to Betsey Kennard, who was born in York County, Pa., in 1811. Both died in 1882.

Joseph Jones and wife came to Morgan County from Greene County, Pa. The father retired from business in 1881, and resides in Columbus, Ohio. The mother is deceased. They were members of the Wesleyan Church. Wilbur B., born in Greene County, Pa., in 1855, conducts the home farm. He has served as school trustee.

J. W. Myers was born near Baltimore, Maryland, in 1809. Came to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1825, and to Morgan County in 1848. He is a farmer and a Methodist. In 1832 he married Mary Ann Kelly.

John G. Jackson was born in Greene County, Pa., in 1827. In the spring of 1853 he came to Morgan County and purchased a small farm of sixty acres, running in debt for a part of the purchase money. In 1861 his house and contents were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of over one thousand dollars. Despite his losses he has added to his original purchase until he now owns a fine farm of 226 acres, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the township.

Joseph and Hannah Jones came from Greene County, Pa., and settled in Marion in 1865.

Letitia Hilton, whose maiden name was Letitia McPherson, was born in London County, Va., and resided there until about thirteen years of age. Settling in Belmont, she came thence to Zanesville and to Morgan County. In 1855 she married George Hilton, by whom she had three children, two of

whom, William and Melbourne, are living.

CHESTER HILL.

This pretty little village, located a little southeast of the center of Marion Township, contained, in 1886, about 450 inhabitants. It is an important trading point for a rich agricultural country, and is as prosperous a place of its size as can be found in Southeastern Ohio. Its pious Quaker founders have reason to be proud of their work. The village contains no saloons or drinking places, no low resorts of any kind. The population is intelligent, progressive and moral. A good schoolhouse, in which a school of three grades is maintained, was erected in 1881 at a cost of about \$8,000. Three churches amply suffice for the accommodation of worshippers.

Chester Hill, or Chesterfield, as originally named, was laid out in 1834. The land on which the greater part of the town is situated was owned by Exum Bundy and Elijah Hiatt. Bundy lived on the lot east of what is now known as lot 16 of the Williams addition; Hiatt lived near the forks of the road on the farm known as the Dr. Parker place, but afterwards moved to Marion street, to a site opposite where Charles Penrose's store now stands. The first plat of forty-eight lots, was laid off for Exum Bundy, by J. B. Pruden, surveyor. In the following year (1835), the first addition—lots 49 to 80—was made by Elijah Hiatt. The intended addition being partly on Bundy's land, Bundy deeded Hiatt sufficient land to complete the lots, and Hiatt returned the favor.

Additions were made a little later by others as follows: By Exum Bundy, lots 81 to 97; by Dempsey Boswell,

lots 98 to 105; by William Crew, lots 106 to 115; by Nahum Ward, a number of outlots, lying south of Bundy's addition. These additions were all made very soon after the town was platted. The last addition was made in 1867, by Caleb Williams, and lies west of the original town.

The name of Bundyville was suggested for the new town. Others wanted to call it Boswell, in honor of Dempsey Boswell. Boswell himself preferred Chester, and that name would have been adopted but for the fact that there was already a Chester to the southward. So Chesterfield was chosen as being nearest to the desired name. But a little later, when a postoffice was established, it was found that still another name must be assumed, as there was already a Chesterfield postoffice in the State. Therefore the place became Chester Hill, though locally the old name is more commonly used.

One of the first settlers of the infant village was Dempsey Boswell. In partnership with Jesse Beck and Elijah Hiatt, each of them contributing \$250, he started the first store, in a small frame building back of the spot where Joseph Funk's house now stands, on lot 13. The stock was purchased in Pittsburgh, and the store was managed by Boswell alone. His customers usually settled in the spring and fall, when he had to purchase new goods, and obtained credit the rest of the year.

Jesse Beck built a cabin on lot 17 (the old Pierpoint property) and soon afterward started a horsemill and cardingmill.

Samuel Hampton, in 1835, built a house about where George King now lives, and afterward a brick house at the lower end of the town. He was

a carpenter. Robert Way, also a carpenter, became a resident of the village about the same time. Jesse Boswell, son of Dempsey Boswell, was another early arrival. William Boswell and family moved in 1836 to leased land and lived in a cabin near where W. Hamilton Smith now resides.

Chandler Lee arrived and began preparations for starting a tannery in 1836. His father, Samuel Lee, also came from Pennsylvania in the same year.

George G. King arrived in the spring of 1836, bringing his family, which formed the seventh in the town. The "men of families" who had preceded him were Samuel Hampton, Robert Way, Elijah Hiatt, Dempsey Boswell, Jesse Boswell and Jesse Beck. King was the first blacksmith, and set up his shop immediately after his arrival. It was not long until he was elected justice of the peace. The rest of the villagers being Friends and unwilling to hold that office, Mr. King filled the position for eighteen successive years, and in 1884 he ended his thirty-third year in the office. He is the oldest male resident of Chester Hill, and has seen it, as well as the surrounding country, transformed from a wild and primitive to a rich and prosperous condition.

The first mill in the village was built by Jonathan Bundy and was a very primitive establishment. It was a horsemill, and the buhrs were supported by a crosspiece placed between two trees. Jesse Beck afterward had a mill with "tramp wheel," which was something of an improvement over Bundy's.

Thomas and Moses Bundy were among the first settlers in the village. Moses, a bachelor, was a harness-maker. James South, an early settler, lived on

lot 62, in a house which was sometimes used for a schoolroom and sometimes as a place of worship for the Methodists. Here James Hopkins occasionally preached.

Esther (Lee) Huestis and Ann (Lee) Chambers, daughters of Samuel Lee, are now living in Chester Hill, and recollect plainly the dismal scene which the village presented when they first saw it. They came from a well-settled portion of the country—forty-eight miles from Philadelphia,—and having journeyed the long distance into the wilderness, were overwhelmed with loneliness and cried from homesickness at the dreary sight which the settlement presented. They lived with their brother, Chandler Lee, the tanner.

William Doan located early on lot 92; Thomas Crew and family, on the lot opposite, where the Central Hotel now is; Isaac Haines on the Samuel Phipps property; Stephen Todd lived about a quarter of a mile east of the village, and William Smith about a half mile east.

Arnold Patterson and family moved to Chester Hill in the fall of 1837. Patterson's was the first log house in town. All the buildings previously erected (with the exception of Boswell's frame store) had been of the log-cabin style. Before coming Patterson had contracted with Samuel Hampton to build a two-story log house. Robert Way assisted in the work. When the building had been raised to the height of one story, work had to be suspended on account of the scarcity of help. After Patterson's arrival, he with Isaac Deems, Jesse John, who settled here, John Monroe and Amos Coppie, succeeded in finishing the job. Mr. Patterson kept tavern for some time.

Reece Cadwallader, the second merchant of the place, began business not long after the settlement of the town, on the corner of Coal and Marion streets. He was the first postmaster, being recommended for that position in what was then a novel manner. The different candidates were voted for, and the candidate who received most votes was, accordingly, reasonably sure of appointment.

The postoffice was established not later than 1840. 'Squire King was instrumental in obtaining it. To facilitate matters and get the office speedily established, the citizens raised by subscription enough money (\$50) to pay the cost of transporting their mail once a week from Plymouth to Pennsville. William Williams was the first mail carrier on this route, which afterward became a through route of the government's, instead of a private affair. Chester Hill postoffice, for the first quarter, yielded 40 cents revenue to the government. Cadwallader was succeeded as postmaster by Geo. G. King, who had the office and a small grocery in one end of his blacksmith shop. King was succeeded by Thomas E. Vanlaw.

Probably the first school in the village was taught by Mary Dewees. Rebecca Kirby and Esther C. Lee were also early teachers. The educational interests of the place have always been carefully looked after.

Dr. Isaac Huestis, the first resident physician, came to the town in June, 1837, and still resides here. At the time of his arrival, or soon after, there were among the inhabitants of the place the following men, some of whom have not yet been mentioned: Zebulon Worral, the first tailor; Asa Hampton, shoe-

maker; Samuel D. Hampton and Amos Vernon, carpenters; Burr Gregg, the first and only hatter; William C. Lee, tanner; Allen T. Lee, cabinetmaker; Elias Dyke and Nelson Gray, wagon-makers; John Engle, a non-resident, did most of the chimney-building. Jonathan Naylor and Asa Hampton had a pottery about where William Moore now lives.

Isaac Haines came to the village about 1838. He was a prominent man and served as State senator. He was a man of venerable appearance, very devout, and a constant reader of the Bible. By trade he was a weaver.

An idea of the appearance of the village in its infancy may be formed from the following incident: A stranger traveling along the road came to Elijah Hiatt's cabin and inquired the way to Chesterfield. "Thee is in the midst of the city," was the answer.

Tamar Hiatt, now Mrs. David Pier-son, is supposed to have been the first white child born in the village.

The first adult buried in the Friends' burying-ground was Isaiah Williams' wife.

A correspondent of the *Chester Hill Beacon** for March, 1880, names the following persons as being residents of the village in 1840: Thos. Bundy, Sr., Jonathan Naylor, James South, Mordecai Worrall, William Boswell, Dempsey Boswell, Arnold Patterson, Thomas Penrose, Samuel Lee, Jesse Beck, George G. King, Joel Garretson, Wm. Doan, Samuel B. Hampton, Peter Vore, Nelson Gray, Reece Cadwallader, Robert Way, Benjamin Way, Isaac Haines, Henry Doudna, Elijah Hiatt (probably), Moses Bundy, Dr. Isaac Huestis and Elias Hodgkin. Asa Hampton, John

Hampton, William Crew and Thomas Crew were householders of the village about that date. The nearest farmers were Zebulon Worrall, Exnm Bundy, William and Joseph Smith and Philip Leake.

Among the early hotel-keepers of the village were William Boswell, Arnold Patterson, Samuel Hampton, Nathan Dodd and Samuel Lee. Boswell kept in what is now known as the Amy John property; Patterson, a little north of Marietta street, on Marion street; Hampton, at the lower end of the village; Dodd's house, with a green tree painted on the sign, was on the southeast corner of Marion and Marietta streets; and Samuel Lee's, on the northeast corner of Marion and Coal streets.

In 1845, according to the recollection of an old resident, the inhabitants of the village were Isaac Haines, Thomas Penrose, blacksmith, William Milhouse, druggist, Dr. Huestis, Jesse Beck, John D. Wright, merchant, Thomas Crew, Elias C. Dyke, T. E. Vanlaw, Ira Patterson, Peter Vore, Asa Holloway, James Melchi, Samuel Lee, Burr Gregg, Thos. Bundy, James Vernon, Jesse John, Prudence Hodgkin, Joseph J. Parker, Oliver Livezey, Enoch Parker, Eli Swayne, Mordecai Worrall, Israel Purviance, Wm. Boswell (three last were tanners), John P. Wood, merchant, Caleb Williams, merchant, Arnold Patterson, tavern-keeper, Watson Harris, Nathan Dodd, tavern-keeper, Zebulon Worrall, Eli Hodgkin, tailor, Dr. George Michener, George G. King, blacksmith and justice, Nelson Gray, wagon-maker, Elisha Holloway, Samuel B. Hampton, tavern-keeper, Henry Doudna.

In 1852 the merchants were T. E. Vanlaw, John D. Wright, Elisha J. Holloway and Caleb Williams. The

*A local sheet, whose existence was evanescent.

town has grown slowly, but its increase in wealth has been constant. As it is to-day, its citizens have just reason to be proud of the village.

The principal mercantile and industrial interests of Chester Hill were represented by the following names in 1886:

General Stores: Charles Peurose, Smith & Dewees, George John.

Hardware: Clark Patterson, Samuel Johnson.

Furniture and Cabinet-making: Charles Patterson, J. W. Doudna.

Druggists: F. L. Smith, Dr. Parker & Co.

Clothing: O. W. Williams.

Merchant Tailor: G. W. Mulks.

Groceries: Thos. Wood, Thompson Worstell.

Jeweler: Robt. Dutton.

Boots and Shoes: G. B. Gilbert.

Central Hotel: W. W. Johnson.

Gristmill: Henry Bowman.

Sawmill and Planingmill: Henry Funk.

Physicians: Drs. Isaac Huestis, Isaac Parker, Smith Branson, A. J. Parker.

Dentist: Geo. Patterson.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Lodge.—Mount Olive Lodge, No. 148, F. and A. M., was instituted at Plymouth, Washington County, in 1847—chartered Oct. 31, 1847—and continued to meet at that place until May 15, 1853, when Chester Hill became the seat of the lodge. The charter members (1847) were Samuel W. Smith, Job S. King, David Willis, John Worrall (still living), George King (still living), William Hodgkin, William Calvert, William Cogill, Horace Dunsmoor, William White, Levi Heald. Samuel W. Smith

was the first Worshipful Master of the lodge; Job S. King, S. W.; and John Worrall, J. W. The list of masters of the lodge from 1847 to 1886 is thus given by Dr. Isaac Parker: S. W. Smith, John Worrall, Watson Harris, Dr. Isaac Parker, John Doudna, Job S. King, George Patterson, Abner L. Fawcett. The lodge now has over 40 members and is in good financial condition. The lodgeroom is furnished tastily and well. The property of the lodge is worth about \$600. The officers in 1886 were A. L. Fawcett, W. M.; George Worrall, S. W.; John Doane, J. W.; George Patterson, S. D.; John Fisher, J. D.; Eli S. Fawcett, Treas.; Geo. G. King, Jr., Secy.; Fred L. Mercer, Tiler.

Grand Army.—G. J. Mercer Post, No. 529, G. A. R., was organized at Chester Hill, August, 1885, with R. G. Maynes commander. There were 22 charter members. In April, 1886, the post had 30 members.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first permanent society of this denomination at Chester Hill was formed in 1844 under the ministration of Rev. Philo Matthews, a talented, eloquent and earnest local preacher. The first class consisted of but few members. For a time services were regularly held in Elias Dyke's wagon-shop. Then the church edifice of the Methodist Protestants (since disbanded) and the Masonic hall each served as a meeting place. Not until 1868 did the society have a house of worship of its own. The present edifice, completed in that year, cost about \$2,400. It is a neat frame building. Among the early members were Thomas Mercer, Elias Dyke,

James Melchie, David Mercer, George G. King, William Calvert, Fletcher Calvert and Thomas Hiatt. William Calvert was the first class-leader, succeeded by David Mercer, Thomas Hiatt, and others. The church has been reasonably prosperous, and now has 130 members. A good Sabbath-school is maintained. In 1886 the church officers were: Trustees—Henry Bowman, Dudley Larkins, Edward Hammond, Edward Worrall, Osborn Smith. Stewards—Osborn Smith, J. A. Stone, Eli S. Fawcett. Sabbath-school superintendent—A. J. Parker.

*The Society of Friends.**—This society had their origin in England about the middle of the seventeenth century and for a time were subjected to the most vindictive persecutions on account of their rigid adherence to some of the cardinal tenets of their faith, one of which was the scriptural injunction, "Swear not at all," "Neither by any other oath." Upon their refusal to testify (under oath) their allegiance to the government, they were often imprisoned and not infrequently had their personal estates confiscated, and forfeited for life their landed interests. As they could not conscientiously take off their hats in honor to man, they were frequently fined when appearing in court. They believe that civil government is a divine ordinance and that it is the duty of all to yield obedience in everything which does not interfere with that allegiance they owe to God, but deny that government can by legislation make anything right which in itself is morally wrong. Believing it is not the will of the Creator that Christians should engage in war, they have always preferred to suffer the penalties rather

than place themselves in opposition to what they believe to be the will of the Almighty.

The "meetings" of this society in Morgan County are branches of the Ohio Yearly Meeting, which was originally composed of Friends west of the Alleghany Mountains. In 1813 it was set off from the Yearly Meeting of Baltimore, and since 1878 the meetings have been held at Stillwater, Ohio, "commencing on the last first-day of the ninth month." All branches are accountable to the Yearly Meeting and are subject to its discipline and regulations in the organization of meetings.

The first Friends' Meeting for worship in Morgan County was held in 1819 at Pennsville (then called Deerfield). Pennsville monthly meeting was established in 1827. The Chesterfield monthly meeting was organized in 1837. These monthly meetings were originally accountable to the Stillwater Quarterly Meeting, which held one session in each year at Pennsville. In 1855 the Pennsville Quarterly Meeting was established and since that time the meetings in Morgan County have been subordinate to it.

This society has no ordained ministers, believing that silent worship may be acceptably performed without the aid of instrumental means. They value highly, however, a ministry exercised under the immediate influence of the Holy Spirit.

The Society of Friends believe in the light of Christ revealed in the secret of the soul as God's gift for man's salvation, which William Penn (one of the founders of the society) said "was the cornerstone of their fabric, their distinguishing point, or principle, and goodly tree of doctrine from which all

*By Isaac Huestis.

others spring." This light of Christ, or inward manifestation of the Holy Spirit, as obedience is yielded to its dictates, enables its humble followers clearly to see their proper places and stations in the church. By it those called to the work of the ministry, both male and female, are enabled to give convincing proof that they are rightly qualified for the service; they are then recorded by their respective meetings as ministers of the gospel in unity with the body of Friends, and until so acknowledged are not permitted to travel abroad in the exercise of their gifts, nor until they obtain certificates from the meetings to which they belong for the particular service they believe required of them. No compensation is given to ministers as an equivalent for their services in the ministry. If any such are in limited circumstances, they are assisted the same as other members. None are suffered to become a public charge; and Friends settle differences among themselves in regard to property by arbitration instead of going to law.

The first meeting-houses of Friends in Morgan County were temporary structures.

In 1840 a brick meeting-house was built at Pennsville, at a cost of about \$1,100. The present meeting-house was built in 1882, at a cost of about \$1,400.

A frame meeting-house forty feet square was built at Chesterfield about the year 1840.

At each meeting-house a lot of ground is appropriated as a burying place for the members, Friends being cautioned to avoid all extravagant expenses in the interment of the dead, and enjoined to maintain a testimony against affixing monuments to graves,

The present number of members of Pennsville meeting is about 100; present number of members of Chesterfield meeting, 150; Pennsville quarterly meeting, including Plymouth monthly meeting in Washington County, numbers about 350.

Bethel Church.—Bethel Church, in the southeastern part of Marion Township, was organized in 1848 by Rev. Levi Cunningham. The first church trustees were Henry Barnes, S. Denny and John Walter. The first church edifice, erected in 1856, was 28x36 feet in size and cost about \$300, of which only about \$40 was paid in money. The present church, a frame building 36x40 feet, was erected in 1874 at a cost of \$1,000. The pastors, as nearly as can be remembered, have been as follows: Revs. Cunningham and Mann, Robt. Anderson, James Hopkins, Josiah Forrest and Gifford, M. Sheets, McSibley and Pilcher, Samuel Rankin and Glenn, Wilson, Gardner and George Murray, S. Rilen, J. Calvert, James Hopkins, Ricketts, Jacob Hathaway, Milton Cooley, J. Payne, J. Steele, R. Callaher, Thomas Sayers, Robt. Morgan, W. Mock, J. Sollers, George Copeland, Lewis Haddox, Thomas Gardner, Chas. O'Neal, J. W. Ricketts, J. L. Durant, M. Winsor, T. Halcon, T. Monroe.

Mount Zion Church.—This church, located in the southwestern part of Marion Township, was organized in 1880 by Rev. James W. Dennen, with 46 members. The first officers were Jesse B. Wood and Isaac Randall, deacons; Hazen Coulter, Randolph Randall, William Carty and Barak Thompson, trustees; L. F. Hammond, clerk; J. B. Wood and John Thompson, leaders. The house of worship

was erected in 1881 at a cost of \$800. The pastors have been Rev. J. W. Dennen and Rev. Samuel Lewis. The church now has 80 members and the Sabbath-school 70 scholars.

THE HUFFMAN FAMILY.

Henry and Mary Huffman emigrated from Greene County, Pa., to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1834. From there they came to Marion Township, then a part of Athens County, in 1836. Here Mr. Huffman resided until his decease, which occurred February 17, 1852. His children were George W., Ruth, Godfrey E., Susannah, Peter, John, James H., Mary L., Annie L. and Samuel. James H. was in Co. D, 26th O. V. I., and died in New Orleans. John was in Co. B, 36th, was a prisoner at Libby and Danville for eight months. He was a farmer and blacksmith, and a very reputable man in every respect. George W. Huffman, who for fourteen years has been postmaster at Huffman's, was born December 18, 1836. October 16, 1864, he was married to Mary E. Devore, of Waterford, Ohio. She died January 25, 1880, leaving a family of six children, four boys and two girls. October 16, 1881, Mr. Hoffman was again married to Mrs. Mahala D. Geddis. Mr. Huffman owns the farm where he first saw the light, and has always resided in the same school district. He takes a lively interest in political matters, and has never missed an election since he attained his majority. Has filled the office of constable for eighteen years.

Godfrey E. Huffman was born in Morgan County in 1839. In 1866 he married Louisa Knight. Children:

Harry, deceased; Mary E., Eda Ann and Joseph K.

John Huffman was born in 1845, in Marion. He married Mary E. Brown, and they have had by this union two children: William A. and Addie. He resides on part of the old homestead, is a farmer and stockraiser, and was a member of Co. B, 36th O. V. I.

Samuel Huffman, youngest son of Henry and Mary Huffman, was born in this township in 1851, and has always resided on the home farm. He was married in 1874 to Flora Gilchrist. Children: Eura D., Franklin S. and Hiram H.

But few families have done more in the upbuilding of the interests of the township or have gained a more prominent place in the public esteem. The family escutcheon is bright and has been tenderly guarded.

JOHN R. HAMBLETON.

Joseph Hambleton and family came to Morgan County in 1832. He died in 1845, and his widow, whose maiden name was Ann R. Neal, died in 1852. Their children were Susannah, Stephen, Elizabeth, Lydia, James, Franklin, William, John R., Joseph, Alfred, Albert, Emily and Neal.

John R. Hambleton, a prominent farmer, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and came to Morgan County with his parents. In 1850 he married Mary A. Strode. Children: Elizabeth, Ann R., Orlando C., William T., Sarah M., Lydia F., Mary E., John R., Lucy J. and Eliza A. Mr. Hambleton has earned a merited success in his calling, and is classed among the representative farmers of the county.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DEERFIELD.

AN OLD TOWNSHIP—THE FIRST JUSTICE—EARLY ELECTIONS—NAMES OF VOTERS AND CANDIDATES—CHARACTER OF THE INHABITANTS—A PERMANENT POPULATION—AN HONORABLE RECORD—PIONEER LIFE—HUNTING—FAMILY SKETCHES—THE SAYLORS—STANBERYS, MOODYS, MASSEYS AND OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—THE VILLAGE OF TRIADELPHIA—THE FIRST ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY IN THE COUNTY—ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1836—NAMES OF ITS MEMBERS—CHURCHES OF DEERFIELD.

DEERFIELD Township is older than Morgan County; for, prior to the erection of the county, the township was one of the largest of the civil divisions of Washington County. William Massey, the first justice of the peace of whom we have any account, was probably elected to his office while the township was still a part of Washington County. The earliest record now discoverable of an election in the township shows that on the 5th of February, 1820, an election was held at the house of John Breeze for the purpose of choosing a justice of the peace in place of William Massey, resigned.

At this election John Shutt, William McKitrick and Josiah Wright acted as judges; and Samuel Aiken and Jeremiah Weston, clerks. (McKitrick and Weston belonged in that part of the township which subsequently became a part of the township of Union.) At this election forty votes were cast by the following voters:

John Tanner, Shubal Russell, John Hull, James Beldeau, Reuben Porter, James Reed, Aaron Hainsworth, Isaac Whitaker, Andrew Grubb, Jonathan

Norton, Silas Saylor, Philip Saylor, John Risen, William Oliver, Launcelot Oliver, George Pidcock, Josiah Joslin, Solomon Walker, James Murphy, Riley Joslin, John Morris, Martin Mitchell, William Nixon, Samnel Buckley, Joshua Breeze, John Sniff, William Joslin, Robert Aiken, Patten Pherson, Hugh Riley, Joseph Pettit, Josiah Wright, Jeremiah Weston, Andrew Scott, John Shutt, Samnel Allard and John Price.

Donbtless the above list includes the names of nearly all male citizens of the township at the time the election was held. Of the number of votes, John Price received 30; William McKitrick, 4; Elijah Ball, 3, and John Morris and Samuel Saylor 1 each.

In the following year Samuel Stanbery was elected justice; and at this election the following persons voted, in addition to those on the above list: Joseph Edwards, Thomas Campbell, Enoch Winchell, Samuel Stanbery, Levi Lightle, Samuel Walker, Jonathan Edgington, Thomas Parks and Hugh Nixon.

At the spring election, 1823, were the



Forster Edwards.

following additional voters: Robert Stanbery, Alexander Brown, Andrew Grubb, John Hainsworth, Reason Ball, Forster Edwards, Joab Jones, Jonathan Adams, William Atkins, Morgan O'Leary, Jonathan Adams, Joseph Allard, Vatchel Ogg, John Lightle, John Briggs, John G. Wright, John Hollingshead, John Hopkins, Joshua Dicas, James Nelson, and Thomas Pettit.

In May of the same year another election was held, the preceding one having been declared invalid for the reason that John Price, a candidate for the office of justice, acted as a judge of election. Additional voters: John Campsey, Jacob Tedrow, Elijah Atkins and James Crawford.

The pioneer history of this township contains nothing extraordinary or remarkably interesting. There were the usual hardships and privations, but the settlers were of a sturdy, determined character and faithfully performed their duties against all disadvantages.

"Perhaps," remarks Judge Gaylord in his reminiscences, "there is no township in the county that has had less changes in its original proprietors than Deerfield. Where the pioneers originally established themselves, there most of them sojourned until removed by death. This is in part accounted for by the fact that the soil is not quite so inviting to the enterprising agriculturists as that of other townships; yet it is durable and in some parts quite productive. This township in the course of the last fifty years has brought forth quite a number of gifted men, who, in the professions, in the various business enterprises in the county, have become prominent. In law, gospel and physic her sons are somewhat prominent, and

some of them hold high positions in their professions in their several localities. She has sent forth a troop of active business men scattered here and there throughout the land. Deerfield may well be proud of the position she holds; and if her soil is not as productive as other parts of the county, she has not been derelict in the production of men, who, in the active turmoils and labors of life, have shown themselves well able to play their parts to admiration."

Silas Saylor is one of the pioneers of Deerfield, one of the few whom Father Time has seen fit to leave as a relic of a generation that has gone. In the picture gallery of his memory he is still able to discern a faded representation of Deerfield as it was sixty-eight years ago. In October of 1818 he came into the township with his parents, his sister and a brother-in-law, Benjamin Weimer. At this time, he says, Deerfield was almost a wilderness; a few hardy settlers had made "little holes in the forest" in which to construct their cabins. A man by the name of James Reed had a little distillery, which kept the pioneers supplied with what was then considered a necessity for those who were exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, and an indispensable article to those engaged in the performance of severe labor. Reed also had a handmill, which was patronized by the settlers in the immediate vicinity. John Price was the blacksmith; he sharpened the plowshares, welded the logchains and shod the horses of those wealthy settlers who could boast of the possession of these valuable animals.

Philip Saylor, a revolutionary soldier, was from Mifflin County, Pa., of

which place Silas, his son, was a native. On his settlement in Deerfield, Silas became a professional hunter, and for a time kept the new-comers supplied with venison and any other kinds of game they might desire. Mr. Whitaker was a fellow-hunter, and from their hunting expeditions they derived quite an income. Mr. Saylor says that for buck carcasses they received \$1.25; for does' the price was much less. The hides they tanned and disposed of to the settlers, by whom they were used in the making of moccasins and other articles of clothing. Deer were very numerous, and Mr. Saylor states that with one gun he killed 618. Corn-bread and venison were the principal articles of diet. Although their surroundings were dismal, still they were in a degree contented and happy. Just in the bloom of young manhood, they were full of hope, and looked forward to the time when their pioneer days would be over, and surrounded by their families they could pass the remainder of their days in "peace and plenty." The wife of Mr. Saylor, *née* Miss Ann Pettit, was born in New Jersey and came to Ohio with her parents in an early day. They first settled in Muskingum County, and from thence removed to Malta Township, Morgan County, in 1820.

Samuel Stanbery, one of the early settlers in Deerfield Township, was born at Morristown, N. J., in 1777. He was married in 1800 to Phœbe Wyckoff, who died in 1809. He was again married to Sarah Homans, and shortly thereafter removed with his family to Fayette County, Pa. In 1819 he moved to Ohio, spent the first winter in Zanesville, and the next spring moved to the farm now owned by John F. Woodward, east of Triadelphia, where he

lived until his death, in December, 1825, leaving a widow and eleven children—Robert, Jacob M., Sarah H., Phœbe, Mary, John, Joel, Ira, Ezra, Harriet and Elizabeth. In the few years that he lived in Deerfield he made many friends. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Deerfield Presbyterian Church and was one of its first elders.

Joab Jones was one of the pioneers of 1816. When a young man he came to the "Ohio Country" and settled in Athens County; from thence he went to Marietta, where he remained a short time, when he emigrated to Morgan County, Deerfield Township.

Isaac Whitaker was one of the early pioneers of Deerfield Township. He was born in Maryland in 1789, and in 1803 came to Zanesville, Ohio. He served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1816 came to Morgan County with his family of wife and one child and settled in Deerfield Township. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Rees, was a native of Loudon County, Virginia, where she was born in 1795. They reared a family of eleven children, ten of whom are living. Mr. Whitaker identified himself prominently with the early history of Deerfield Township. He died in 1869, aged eighty; his wife in 1885, at the extreme age of ninety years.

Samuel Moody was a man who left his imprint indelibly stamped upon the annals of the township. He was born in 1783 in Maine, from which State he came with his family in 1818, and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 6. With him came his family of wife and five children—Alsadania, Noah, Priscilla, Stillman and Nathan. He was the pioneer on the section on

which he settled, his neighbors being Josiah Wright, Jonathan Adams and Isaac Whitaker. Like most of the pioneers, Mr. Moody was in an impecunious condition on his arrival in the county. It is a family tradition that, after leaving Zanesville, he had only one coin left, a Spanish milled dollar. Although many times severely pressed for money, he could never be induced to part with it, and it is still preserved by some member of the family as an heirloom. Mr. Moody was a very valuable acquisition to Deerfield's population. He was a shoemaker by trade, and for some years went from house to house, as was the custom in those days, making and repairing the shoes of the settlers' families. He also ministered to their spiritual wants. He was a Baptist in his religious belief, and for many years he preached through Morgan and adjoining counties, frequently extending his travels into Virginia. His wife was an excellent lady. She was born in 1787 and became the mother of eight children, three of whom were born in the county—Smith G., Lydia A. and John F. She died in 1866, her husband in 1873, aged ninety years. Smith G. Moody is a native of the township; for many years he was a merchant of Philadelphia, and for a quarter of a century was postmaster. He married Miss Olive P. Wise in 1848. She was born near Deavertown.

William Massey was a Friend. He came from Chester County, Pa., in 1816, and entered three quarter-sections of land, part of which is now in Malta Township. In 1819 he married Miss Sarah Gay, and reared a family of six children—Levi, Mary, Asa, John, Caroline and Sally. John was born in Malta in 1825 and has been a resident

of the county ever since. He was a soldier during the war of the rebellion and left his family to care for themselves. During his absence Mrs. Massey not only cared for the family, but took charge of the farm. She did much of the farm labor herself in addition to her household cares. She is a type of the noble, patriotic women to whom the people are indebted.

James Crawford was an early settler on Wolf Creek. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and at an early day located in Muskingum County, from whence he came to Morgan County about 1820. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and brought with him a stock of cowbells, expecting they would find a ready sale among the pioneers; but owing to the scarcity of money he found no sale for them. He reared a family of ten children. Mary married John Massey in 1849. He died in 1858.

Hugh Nixon was an Irishman, and came from Ohio County, W. Va., about twenty miles below Wheeling. With him came his family, consisting of his wife and four children—Frances, Ann J., Joseph W. and John W. He was prominent among the pioneers and was the first settler on the northeast quarter of Section 28. He was one of the early justices of the peace of the township, and for nine years he occupied the position continuously. He was a devout member of the Methodist Church, and was everywhere highly esteemed. Of his children three are living in the county—Mrs. William Hopkins, Eliza A., and Joseph W., who lives on a part of the old estate.

About 1816 Joseph Anderson, then a young man, settled on the farm now owned by his son, Joseph, Jr. Several years after, his father, Augustine, from

Sussex County, New Jersey, came to the township. He was an officer in the war of the revolution, and died in the township when in his eighty-eighth year.

Jacob Tedrow came from Washington County, Pa. He located a tract of land in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1807, where he remained until 1817, when he came to what is now Deerfield Township, where he entered a quarter-section. He did not identify himself with the development of the township except as a farmer. He went to Athens County in 1837, and died in Hocking County about 1870. Michael, his son, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1809, and has been a resident of the township for fifty-two years. He married Sarah Prine. She was born in Mercer County, Pa., in 1811. In 1812 her parents came to Muskingum County, Ohio, where she was reared and married. Of the family of Jacob Tedrow, Michael is the only one now living in the county. He is one of the pioneers in the section of the township in which he resides.

Triadelphia, the only village in the township, is situated a little north of the center. It was laid out in 1838 by A. Roberts. The plat consisted of twenty-six lots, Main street and Juniper and High streets crossing it at right angles. At present there are some ten or twelve dwellings, one school-house, two churches, one dry-goods store and a blacksmith shop.

The Walpoles are lineal descendants of Sir Robert Walpole, of England. Martin Walpole came from County Cavan, Ireland, about 1809, and for a time lived in New York, and came thence to Morgan County. At the time of his settlement there were only two

families in the township. For a year he lived alone, at the end of which time he was joined by his wife and family. The story of his pioneer experiences sounds more like fiction than fact. His cabin was ten by twelve feet; for a chimney he had a large stump in the center; a suspended quilt formed the door, and often at night the wolves would pull the quilt aside and look in, and but for the fire would have entered. He was a man of powerful physique, and on one occasion he killed a bear with no other weapon than a handspike; at another time he found a panther among his sheep, and killed it in the same manner. He had three sons and three daughters. Mathew Walpole, a son, and one of the prominent citizens of the township of Malta, was born in Morgan County October 24, 1824. Martin Walpole died May 24, 1847; his wife, Margaret, died September 30, 1855. The farm he first entered is still in possession of the family, also the prayerbook, which in pioneer days afforded him much consolation.

In 1836 the first anti-slavery society in Morgan County, and perhaps the first in Southeastern Ohio, was formed in Deerfield Township. The anti-slavery movement was at this time in its infancy, and it required no small amount of moral courage to espouse the cause of the black man. Many of the members of this organization lived to see the principles they advocated triumph. The following are the articles of association and names of the members:

"PREAMBLE.—Believing slavery to be a sin against God, a violation of human rights, and an obstruction to the cause of Christianity, by making it the patron of sin and exciting the derision of opposers, believing that it consigns



W^m E. Massey

the slave to degradation, suffering and despair, surrounds the masters with perils, and exposes all who uphold the system to the judgment of God, and believing that we owe it to the oppressed, to our fellow-citizens who hold slaves, to our country, to human interests universally, to posterity and to God, earnestly to seek the abolition of slavery by using such means, and such only as are sanctioned by the laws of the land and by the dictates of humanity and justice: we do hereby agree to form ourselves into a society to aid in the accomplishment of this object and to be governed by the following constitution:

"ARTICLE 1. This society shall be called the Deerfield Township Anti-Slavery Society.

"ARTICLE 2. The object of this society shall be the entire abolition of slavery throughout the United States and the elevation of our colored brethren to their proper rank as men. While admitting that the several States have, by our federal constitution, the exclusive right to legislate for the abolition of slavery in their respective limits, it maintains that it is our imperative duty to collect and diffuse facts and information upon the subject, and by all lawful means to convince our fellow-citizens throughout the Union that it is a heinous sin against God, at war with the principles of human liberty, ruinous to our national morals and prosperity, and that the duty, safety and interests of all concerned, require its utter and immediate abolition."

Articles 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 provide for the government and regulation of the society.

Following are the members: William

Shutt, Joseph Woodward, George Martin, J. K. Jones, William Woodward, Jacob W. Stanbery, Robert Lavery, Richard Massey, James Evans, James Cope, E. A. Merriam, Owen Gifford, William Brady, Isaac Williams, John Metcalf, William Oliver, Kersey Smith, Nathan Cope, James Harrison, Ralph Porter, Osburn Plumly, Geo. Williams, Milton Griffith, William Wells, Ed. T. Moore, Eliza Stanbery, Phebe Woodward, Ruby B. Porter, Achsah Guthrie, Abigail Woodward, Rachel Martin, Elizabeth Metcalf, Martha Cheney, Susan Evans, Ann Cope, Lydia Porter, Sarah Cheney, Ruth A. Evans, Betsey Metcalf, Anna Porter, Lydia Wells, Susannah Metcalf, Abigail Cope, Hannah Metcalf, Anna Williams, Hannah Wilson, Ruth Smith.

CHURCHES.

Deerfield Presbyterian Church.—This church is one of the oldest religious societies in the county. It was organized in 1819 by Rev. Thomas Moore.

The first members were Samuel Stanbery, Jacob Price and wife, T. Campbell and wife, J. Wright and wife, and S. Price, and three others whose names are not now remembered, making eleven in all. October 6, 1821, Samuel Stanbery, Thomas Campbell and Josiah Wright were ordained elders. The present membership is seventy-two; number of Sabbath-school scholars, thirty-five. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. Thomas P. Moore, John Hunt, Plumstead, — Aiken and — Ferguson. Since 1858 the preaching has been by supplies, of whom twelve have labored at various times, from one to two years each. The first pastor, Rev. Thomas Moore, was a tall, spare man, grave and dignified. His dress was of the ancient

kind. He wore knee-breeches and knee-buckles, and his sermons, like his dress, reminded one of the olden times. The organization of the society was due to the efforts of Samuel Stanbery, a man whose genial disposition and upright life won the respect of the entire community. The little pioneer church grew thrifty and strong, and in 1822 a log church 24x28 feet was built near the site of the present one, and Rev. John Hunt was secured as pastor. He left the field in 1831. In 1839 the old log church was removed and a frame building took the place, which after a time was thought to be unsafe, and in 1859 a new one took its place. This church was burned in 1877, and the present edifice built the same year. Four of the members of the congregation were soldiers in the war of the rebellion and lost their lives in the defense of their country—James Bailey, Asa Massey, Joel Walker and James Robb.

The Locust Grove M. E. Church.—The Locust Grove Methodist Episcopal Church is located in the south part of Deerfield Township. Services were first held at the house of Hugh Nixon. About 1826 a hewed log church was erected, the cost of construction being fifty bushels of wheat. It was formally dedicated by Bishop Norris. In 1844 a frame church took its place. This church was burned in 1868, and the present church structure was built in 1869. Among the early preachers were men prominent in the annals of Methodism. Notably among the number were Messrs. Trimble, Gavitt, Hamilton and Stewart.

Among the pioneer class-leaders were Hugh Nixon, Alex. McKittrick and Andrew Vest. The present leaders are

D. H. Deaver and Miles Underwood. The present membership is about seventy.

The church has a flourishing Sunday-school—E. J. Nixon, superintendent.

Christian Church.—The Christian Church of Deerfield was organized October 9, 1884, by Dr. O. W. Thompson. The names of the first officers were: S. G. Moody and William Banks, elders; George Banks and Thomas Holcomb, deacons; T. J. Masterson, clerk; Henry Massey, George W. Pickrell and George S. Gregg, trustees, and seventy-eight members. The present church was built in October, 1884, is 34x42 feet, costing \$1,500. The first pastor was Rev. A. R. Pickens. The present membership of the church is thirty-eight; number of Sabbath-school scholars, fifty.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

FORSTER EDWARDS.

Forster Edwards was born in Manchester, Mass., in 1793. During the war of 1812, for prudential reasons, his father removed his family to the State of Maine. Here young Forster remained until about 1816, when, learning of the fertility of the "Ohio Country," and of the advantages to be secured by settlement, he determined to visit the new Eldorado, which he did in the autumn of that year. While crossing the mountains he had an adventure with a robber who tried to waylay him with a stone. Mr. Edwards being armed, the robber was repulsed, and he continued his way unmolested. He was favorably impressed with the new country and selected the northeast quarter of Section 10 as his future home. Making a brief visit to his old home, he returned

the following year and commenced the improvement of his property. August 15, 1819, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas Rees, one of the early settlers of Muskingum County. Both were residents of the township until their deaths—the former in 1871, the latter in 1885. They reared a family of three daughters—Mary J., Hannah and Susan B. Mary J. became Mrs. James Southard, Hannah married Thomas Holcomb, and Susan B., James Cunningham. Mr. Edwards was a man of strong religious convictions. He identified himself with the Protestant Methodist Church, and for many years he was a minister of that faith.

WILLIAM MASSEY.

The genealogy of the Massey family in America dates back to the advent of William Penn, at which time the first of the name is supposed to have come from England. Levi, the father of William Massey, was born in Chester County, near Philadelphia, and learned the saddler's trade, which he followed as his principal occupation through life. He married Catherine Evason, who was of Welsh descent, but born near Philadelphia. Seven children were born of this union—George, Thomas, John, Mary, Sarah (Baker), Phebe (Mellon) and William. The parents were members of the Society of Friends and the children were reared in the faith of that society.

William Massey was not only one of the pioneers, but also one of the best known citizens of Morgan County. He was born in Chester County, Pa., Nov. 28, 1785. He learned his father's trade and pursued it until nearly twenty years of age. He then engaged for a time in mercantile pursuits. But fail-

ing health warned him that he needed employment which would give him more exercise in the open air, and he wisely decided to become a farmer. As the field of his future labors, he looked to the new and remote West, and decided upon locating in the "Ohio Country." Sending on his goods by wagon, he came on horseback, and in the year 1816 arrived in Deerfield Township, Morgan County, where he entered three quarter-sections of land. He at once entered upon the work of the pioneer settler, erected his cabin and began his clearing on the farm now owned by William Kent. The following winter he taught school, having pupils who came from far and near, some of them residing as far away as Triadelphia. Working earnestly at his clearing, he made considerable progress, and each season saw his fields extending wider. January 14, 1819, he married Miss Sarah Gay. She was born in the State of Maine and came to Ohio in 1813, settling at Brownsville, Muskingum County. William Massey and wife led the quiet, uneventful life of pioneer settlers, bravely doing their duty, though oft encountering hardships, but, on the whole, prospering reasonably well. They had seven children: Levi, Nancy, Mary, Asa, John, Caroline and Sally. Levi married first, Harriet Stanbery; second, Abigail Cope; he resides in Malta Township. Nancy died at nine years of age. Mary is the wife of Joseph Nixon and resides in Deerfield Township. Asa was in the army and died at Lake Providence. He married Abigail Crawford. John married Mary Crawford and lives in Deerfield Township. Caroline (Vest) resides in Worthington, Ohio. Sally (Cope) is dead. Mrs.

Massey died Nov. 3, 1853. She was reared in the Society of Friends, but early united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued a consistent member of that denomination through life. Her husband, though reared in the faith of the Friends, did not publicly connect himself with any church until after her decease. He then joined the Friends, and during the last twenty years of his life he was a faithful and active member of the Hopewell Meeting. He was one of the early temperance workers of the county, taking a prominent part in the Washingtonian movement. As is attested by his success in life, William Massey was a man of systematic and methodical habits. He was charitable and always ready to assist the deserving. He was hospitable and generous in his treatment of strangers, and jovial, good-natured and courteous toward all. His mind was strong and active, and he was unusually well-informed upon matters of current interest. He was a republican in politics and was always warmly interested in the success and welfare of his party. The last five years of his life were spent in Malta, where, on the 5th of October, 1876, at the age of ninety-one, his earthly journey ceased.

JOSEPH W. NIXON.

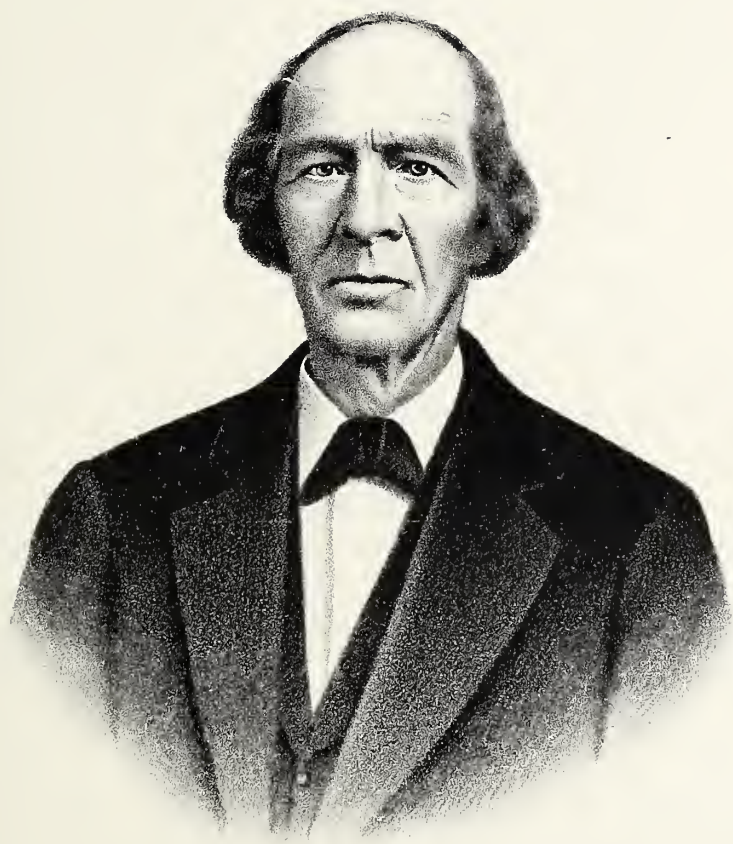
Hugh Nixon was born in Ireland about the year 1785, whence he came with his parents at about ten years of age, locating in Pennsylvania. Thence he removed to Ohio County, Va., where he married Miss Rachel Wood. They had six children, two of whom, Robert and Eliza Ann, were born in Morgan County. Their names were Frances Shutt (dead); Ann Jane (Hopkins) re-

sides in Deerfield Township; Joseph W. resides in Deerfield; John resides in Zanesville; Robert, in Wisconsin, and Eliza in Deerfield. Mr. Nixon served as justice of the peace in Deerfield Township nine years. He was a very prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from the time of his marriage.

He held several prominent positions in the church during his membership, which lasted during his lifetime. He was a devout, sincere and consistent Christian. He died at fifty-nine years of age.

Joseph W. Nixon was born in Ohio County, Va. (now West Virginia), August 9, 1811, where he resided until about eight years of age, coming with his parents into Deerfield Township in the year 1819. He married Miss Eliza Hopkins May 12, 1835. Three children were born of this union: James H. and John E., residents of Deerfield Township; William H. (dead).

Mrs. Nixon united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when only fifteen years of age, her future husband joining the same day. She lived a consistent Christian life until called to higher usefulness July 24, 1879. He married for his second wife Miss Mary Massey, daughter of the venerable pioneer, William Massey. Mr. Nixon being one of the pioneers, his education was necessarily limited, but by industry and perseverance he acquired a fair education, and we find him now in the evening of life well posted on current topics. By industry, honesty and frugality he has acquired a competency and is now enjoying the fruits of his labor. Mr. Nixon has been a staunch republican ever since the organization of that party. On all questions of public im-



Joseph W. Nixon

port he has always been found on the side of right and justice. The nobler traits of character, such as generosity, magnanimity and Christian forbearance, are innate with him. He is gen-

erous almost to a fault, courteous toward strangers, and evinces the most cordial Christian forbearance toward those who cherish opinions different from his own.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MEIGSVILLE.

AN EARLY SETTLEMENT—HISTORY MADE BUT SLOWLY—CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS—FIRST SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE MARIETTA ROAD AND ON MEIGS CREEK—WATER-COURSES—SOIL—THE FIRST ELECTION IN THE TOWNSHIP, 1819—NAMES OF VOTERS AT THIS ELECTION—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—JOHN DUFFY AND THE LAWYER—SCHOOLS—EARLY MILLS AND STORES—FAMILY SKETCHES—PIONEER PICTURES—CHURCHES.

MEIGSVILLE Township, although one of the earliest settled in the county, has led a very quiet and uneventful life, and its history is not marked by anything startling or exceedingly interesting, aside from the experiences of the early pioneers. The first settlers of Meigsville were a sturdy race of men and women, and a history of their lives, properly depicted, would furnish interesting and valuable reading for the present generation and would teach many lessons of thrift, perseverance and industry not readily obtained elsewhere.

For a long time the settlements were confined to the water-courses and along the line of the Marietta and Zanesville road, which was cut out in a very early day. Meigs Creek, in this township, receives "Dye's Fork," which runs through and along its eastern border.

The main creek, which runs across the township from its northern boundary, entering Centre Township at its southeast corner, "Four Mile," is a considerable branch of the main creek, so called from the fact that it enters the creek just four miles from its mouth. Dye's Fork is named after Thomas Dye, who at a very early day, probably about 1798, settled high up on this branch in what is now Brookfield Township, Noble County, but a portion of Morgan up to 1851. Meigs Creek, which enters the Muskingum in Centre Township, waters the township of Meigsville in nearly all portions. It was so called in honor of Governor R. J. Meigs, the first governor of Ohio after its admission into the Union.

Upon Meigs Creek and its branches the land is excellent and very productive. It was several years after the

first settlements upon the creek and its branches that the congress lands upon the ridge were entered and settled upon. These uplands in the early days were excellent hunting-ranges for the pioneers, and this may have been one of the causes that retarded the growth of the township. The area of Meigs-ville was at one time quite extended. While one of the subdivisions of Washington County, it embraced all of what is now Bristol, Bloom and Morgan Townships. In 1805 Robert McConnel, in company with a party of prospectors, while passing through the woods at Meigs-ville, camped one night upon "Four Mile Run," at a prominent point now known as "Cave Rock," upon the lands of John Harman. At that period wolves were numerous, and the party were entertained during the night with their unceasing howls. Mr. McConnel was at that time sixty-eight years of age, and before taking his departure in the morning wrote his name in a bold hand upon the smooth side of the rock with a piece of red stone picked up in the run near by. This sign-manual of the old pioneer might have been seen by the inquisitive visitor only a few years since.

No record is extant of the first organization of Meigs-ville, but there is on file a poll-book of an election held for two justices of the peace on the 12th day of October, 1819. No mention is made of the place where the election was held, but the pioneers came together and proceeded to hold the election by selecting Samuel Murray, William Laughery and Andrew Welsh, judges; Thomas and William Murray, clerks. Only twenty-five votes were cast for the two justices of the peace; John D. Rutledge and Will-

iam Horner were elected. Following are the names of those who cast their votes at this, the first election held in the township:

Andrew Blinn, William Laughery, John Taylor, Sr., Robert Welsh, Joseph Kidd, Henry Hoover, William Perry, John Murray, Thomas Murray, John W. Taylor, David Welsh, Andrew Welsh, Isaac Counsil, Samuel Murray, William Murray, Henry Nichols, Thomas Taylor, William Horner, John Jones, John D. Rutledge, Joseph Kelly, Robt. Welsh, 2d, John Heskett, John Wilson, John Wickham.

Judging from the election returns, only two accessions were made to the voting population in the following year, as only twenty-two votes were cast for the election of a magistrate. In 1822 at an election for a justice of peace, only twenty-six votes were polled, of which Robert Welsh, 2d, received sixteen and was declared elected. From 1822 to 1825 there seems to have been considerable immigration, as there were forty-six votes cast for the election of a justice of peace in 1825.

About this period the most prominent families in Meigs-ville were the Rutledges, Murrays, Counsils, Taylors, Pattersons, Welches, Ballards, Heads, Morrisons, Berrys, Kidds, Martins, Horners, Kellys, Hesketts, Harman, Joneses and others.

In addition to the list given for 1819 the following names appear on the record previous to 1825:

John Dickson, James Patterson, Zephaniah Tyson, Lewis Ramey, Ebenezer Barkhurst, Simeon Elliott, David Welsh, Harrison Nichols, Samuel Darnell, Samuel Ferry, Thomas Harper, William Durbin, Robert Martin, Robert Brown, John Hughes, Thomas McCoid,

James Boller, Christopher Mummey, Josiah Kennison, William Patterson, Nicholas Durbin, Samuel Fouts, John Patterson, John Duffy, Samuel Morrison, Andrew Welsh, Levi McCarty, Alex. Boller.

Among the earliest settlers of the township, most of them, prior to 1808, were Henry Nichols, John Wilson, a wheelwright by trade; John Murray, Isaac Counsil, Andrew and Robert Welsh.

Judge Gaylord, in his "Historical Reminiscences," relates the following anecdote of John Duffy, whose name can be found in the pioneer list of 1825:

"John was by birth an Irishman, and possessing all the ready wit and shrewdness of that people, he was conspicuous at all the gatherings of the people and never backward in taking a prominent part in the broils and fights that would sometimes spring up among the best of the inhabitants at Meigsville. At that time John was an attentive visitor to our early courts, either as a witness, suitor or spectator. On one occasion he was called to the stand, and after he had been thoroughly examined as to what he knew of the case, was handed over to General Goddard, then a young attorney of considerable practice in our courts. He took Duffy in charge and plied him with questions to elicit something favorable to his client, or have John cross himself in his testimony in chief. In this undertaking he seemed to have failed and was about to give him up, when it occurred to him to ask Duffy another question, 'Well, Mr. Duffy, you have told us all about what he said about Taylor, Lupardis and others, will you please tell us what he said about me?' 'Phat's it yez are axin'? Does

yez want to know what he said about yez, Mr. Goddard? Well, sir, he said that yez were the —est rascal he had ever anything to do with, and I think he was about half right, do ye know.' 'Take your seat, Mr. Duffy,' was the gruff order of the General. The audience was convulsed with laughter, while a grim smile might have been seen upon the visages of the bench of dignified judges."

John D. Rutledge, a native of Maryland, came to Ohio from Brooke County, W. Va., in 1817, settling on the farm where his son John now lives. The journey was made by wagon, bringing the entire family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge and nine children. John, who was then in his seventh year, recalls the journey plainly, and remembers distinctly the fact that he walked nearly all the way. His father had previously entered a piece of unimproved land in Section 6. After the arrival of the family, they remained with John Kirk on Meigs Creek until a cabin could be built and prepared for their reception. John D. Rutledge was a blacksmith by trade, but worked only at farming after coming to Ohio. He was the first justice of the peace of the township, and held the office twenty-one years. He died in 1852, aged seventy-eight years. His children were William, Ann, Elizabeth, Sarah (Tavenner), Susan, John, Elijah, Jacob and Mary (Strong). Sarah, John, Elijah, Jacob and Mary are still living, all in this township, except Jacob, who resides in Muskingum County.

John Rutledge, one of the few surviving early settlers, was born in West Virginia in 1810, and has resided in this township since 1817. He has followed farming and lives on the old

homestead. He is unmarried; has served nine years as justice.

Christopher Mummev and family came to Meigsville Township about 1818. He was a native of Maryland. He settled in the northern part of the township, and continued to reside here as long as he lived. His son John, a successful farmer and reputable citizen, died in 1863 on the farm where his son Jacob F. now resides. Another son, David, resides in Kansas.

Isaac Council, one of the early settlers of Meigsville Township, was born in the State of Delaware in 1785. When a child, his parents removed to Pennsylvania, and from thence, in 1811, in company with a family by the name of Murray, to Ohio. He married Miss Anna Murray, and shortly after their marriage removed to Meigsville Township, then a very sparsely settled region. Their pioneer life was replete with hardships and privations. A few years after his immigration they had the misfortune to lose their house and its contents by fire. He was without money with which to rebuild and furnish his home; but through the kindness of a neighbor he was enabled to erect a new house and furnish it. Zanesville and Marietta were the nearest points from which household goods could be obtained, and he had to transport them on the back of a horse.

The Wilsons are of Scotch-Irish extraction. Benjamin Wilson, the progenitor of the family in this country, emigrated from Ireland in 1718, and settled in New Hampshire, where they founded a town which they named after the city of their adoption in Ireland, Londonderry. John Wilson was the son of Benjamin and father of John, Jr. The latter came from New Hamp-

shire in 1815, and first located in Guernsey County, where he remained until 1818, when he came to Meigsville Township, where he bought a quarter-section of land. He made chairs and spinning-wheels, which vocation he followed for a livelihood for many years. He died August 16, 1848, aged eighty-one years; his wife died February 28, 1879, aged ninety years and six months. J. D. Wilson, a son, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, December 29, 1817. He was one of a family of twenty-one children.

John Boden was born in Ireland and came to Meigsville from Belmont County in 1829 and bought a new farm in the south part of section 21. The family were in extremely limited circumstances. During the summer Mr. Boden was employed on the National Pike, then being built, while the wife and the children attended to the farm. In 1844 he removed to Athens County, where he died. As an illustration of pioneer times and to show the condition of the township at that time, the following incident is given: One Sabbath afternoon Mrs. Boden attended a religious meeting at the schoolhouse near where is now the McKendrie Church, two and one-half miles east of McConnellsville, about five miles from her residence, which was within about a mile of where is now Hooksburg. During the services a rain came on and its continuance induced her to tarry, so that soon after starting it became very dark, and she became bewildered and finally lost her way.

From this unpleasant dilemma she was aroused and warned of a more immediate danger by the fearful, indescribable howl of wolves, only in time to take refuge in a tree beyond their

reach, where she remained until morning, while the wolves "their vigils kept." She had left her home in charge of her small children, her husband being absent.

George A. Vincent, a native of Pennsylvania, came from Brooke County, Va., with his family of six children, and settled in Meigsville Township in 1830. He was a mechanic and built a saw-mill upon his farm. He died in McConnelsville in 1861. He was prominent in *ante-bellum* days as an anti-slavery man, and for many years was one of the magistrates of the township.

William Harman and his wife Diana came to this township in 1819, settling near where the McKendrie Church now is. While on their way hither they met with a great loss, being robbed in Zanesville of money and silverware. The Harmans were English.

John Harman, son of William, was born in England in 1806, and came to this country with his parents, who first settled near Philadelphia. John Harman was one of the successful farmers of this township, where he died in 1884. The other children of William and Diana Harman were Ann, Elizabeth and Diana.

John and Mary Jones, who were Welsh people, came at the same time with the Harmans. They afterward moved to Licking County.

As early as 1825 a log schoolhouse was erected where the McKendrie Church now is. James Patterson was the first teacher there, and Sarah Russell the second. Other early teachers were John B. Jones, William Johnson and Charles McCarty.

The first store in the township was kept by Jeremiah Ford at Unionville. With slight intervals there has been a

store there ever since. The first store at Mill Grove was kept by Edward Holly.

William Perry was the first blacksmith. His shop was on Perry's Run, near Mill Grove.

The first mill in the township was John Taylor's, a gristmill and sawmill. It was erected near where Unionville now is, as early as 1820. Prior to that time, the early settlers went to mill at Olive Green.

The early elections were held at the house of Thomas Murray, grandfather of Edward Murray.

Peter Hanson was born in Maryland, February 24, 1795. He came to Belmont County, Ohio, when young, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1817 he married Amelia Israel, born in Belmont County in 1793. About 1829 he settled on the farm in this township where he remained until his death, August 30, 1882. His wife died March 23, 1878. Their children were: Rachel, William, Nancy, Sarah A., Mary, Reuben, Robert, Samuel, Leander and Hamilton. Of these, William, Sarah A., Robert, Samuel and Hamilton are dead.

The following picture of pioneer life in Meigsville is furnished by an old resident: "Every family raised flax from which the summer clothing of the family was manufactured, the spinning, weaving and making being done by the women. Sheets, towels and grain-sacks were also made in the same way. In winter, woolen goods were worn. The wool was carded, spun and woven by hand. Grain was harvested with sickles, thrashed with flails, and the grain separated from the straw by dropping it through a wooden sieve into a sheet held below; a windy day

was usually chosen for this work. Going to mill was thought to be one of the hardships. In portions of the township they were obliged to go to Luke Chute, on the Muskingum River. The grists were packed on horses, and going to mill often required two or three days, as each was obliged to wait his turn."

James and Mary Patterson were among the early pioneers of Meigsville, and their names are associated with many of the initial events in its history. Their settlement was in the spring of 1819. At that time this section was destitute of roads, mills, and in fact was almost an unbroken wilderness. Here and there a pioneer had carved a hole in the woods and erected a cabin, but settlers were few and far apart. They were obliged to go to Zanesville to mill. Mr. Patterson and his wife were subjected to all the hardships of pioneer life, a description of which is given in another chapter. They were intelligent people, and appreciating the value of educational and religious advantages, they aided in the construction of the first schoolhouse and first church, and it is said that Mr. Patterson was the first teacher. He died in 1879 at the age of eighty-seven. His wife is still living. James S., a son, was born in 1825. He has served the township in several minor positions, and is a worthy member of the M. E. Church.

In the autumn of 1829 John and Mary Sillions emigrated from Loudon County, Va., and settled in Muskingum County, Ohio. The following spring he came to Morgan County, and settled in Meigsville Township, where the elder Sillions purchased a farm, on which he resided until 1850, when he went to Cass County, Indiana, where he died in

1855. He was a very reputable gentleman and during his residence in Morgan County was one of its best citizens. Stephen Sillions, a son, was born in Loudon County, Va., in 1817, and came to Morgan County with his parents. He has been a resident of the township over half a century. He follows the vocation of a carpenter and has served his fellow-townsmen as treasurer.

William and Melinda Ethell came from Loudon County, Va., in 1826, to Belmont County, and from thence to Meigsville in 1834. They were reputable people and resided in the county until their deaths, the former in 1868. Mrs. Ethell died in 1834. A son, Fenton, is one of the well-to-do farmers of the township, and was born in Virginia.

Samuel Spencer settled in Meigsville in 1829. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio. But few men have been identified with the township's history for a longer period than he, or have made a more honorable record. David Spencer was born in Belmont County in 1829, and is one of the prominent and successful farmers of the county. He has served the county as magistrate and clerk, and has reared a family of twelve children.

Thomas Richardson was a native of Baltimore, Md., where he was born in 1798, and where he spent his early life; from thence the family emigrated to Jefferson County, Ohio, where they remained for some time, when Thomas went to Wellsburg, W. Va., where he engaged in distilling; here he met his destiny in the person of Miss Sarah R. McDowell, whom he married about 1827. Shortly after his marriage he came to Morgan County and settled where his daughters, Leah A. and Sarah

J., now reside. His pioneer life in Morgan County was attended with many struggles and privations, but by perseverance and economy he won a home for his children. He died in 1882. His son, Goodsell, occupies a part of the old homestead.

In 1835 Hugh and Margaret Porter came from Jefferson County, O., to Meigsville Township, and in the following year, 1836, William and Mary Tennant emigrated from the same county. Mr. Tennant purchased a new farm and erected a cabin in the woods and began the construction of a home, sharing with the neighbors the hardships and privations incident to life in a new country. In connection with the development of his farm, Mr. Tennant worked at his trade, that of a cooper. Mr. Porter was a weaver and a stonemason. Mr. Tennant was a Presbyterian, and was identified with the organization of the first church of that faith in the township. He was also an ardent friend of public schools. William M. Tennant was born in 1848, is a ruling elder in the Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church and for some years was engaged in teaching. His grandparents were natives of Ireland; his father, of Dauphin County, Pa., and emigrated to Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1817. Hugh Porter died in 1873, his wife in 1876 in her ninetyeth year. William Tennant died in 1880.

J. P. Jett came to the county in the spring of 1830. He was a native of Virginia, whence he went to Louisiana, and from the latter state to Ohio. His dislike of slavery caused his removal north. Mr. Jett was prominent among the early abolitionists of the county.

Abraham Barnes came from Phila-

delphia in 1843. He was poor, having previously been an employé in a cotton-mill. After coming to Morgan County he took jobs of any kind that were offered until he had saved enough to buy a farm of forty acres, the same on which William Scott now resides. In 1846, Mr. Barnes married Margaret Welch, by whom he has six children. He is a Presbyterian and a democrat.

John O. Day, Esq., present justice of the peace and merchant at Mill Grove, was born in Front Royal, Va., January 26, 1848. He came to Morgan County in 1871, and was married to a granddaughter of John Taylor, one of the pioneers of the township. Mr. Day located at Mill Grove in 1881.

John Robinson was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and came to America in 1867. He settled in Meigsville Township, where he secured employment in making shingles for John Thompson. From this insignificant beginning he has become one of the prosperous farmers of the township.

Unionville is a pleasant little hamlet situated in the eastern part of the township. It has two general stores and the necessary appointments of an interior village.

Neelyville was laid out by Robert Neely, one of the early settlers. It was originally known as Newcastle, but on the establishment of a postoffice, the name was changed to Neelyville, in honor of its founder. It has one store kept by Thomas J. Neely, a grandchild of the original proprietor of the village.

CHURCHES.

McKendric M. E. Church.—This organization is one of the oldest Methodist societies in Morgan County. The

first class was formed at the house of Philip Kahler about 1823, and consisted of sixteen members: Philip Kahler and wife, James Patterson, William Harman, Diana Harman, Ann Harman, Jane Dickson, Sarah Rutledge, Susan Rutledge, John Hughes, Esther Hughes, Rebecca T. Hughes, Tacy McCarty, Matthew Elliott and Joseph Kirk and wife. Philip Kahler was class-leader, succeeded by Benjamin Hammond, John I. Smith and others. First regular meetings were held at John Harman's. In 1828 a log meetinghouse was erected, 30x40 feet, which served until the present edifice—a neat frame structure—was built in 1858. In early years the membership was large, this being the only M. E. Church in the county east of the river. Revs. Thomas McCleary and Thomas Taylor were on the circuit when the first class was formed.

Unionville M. E. Church.—We have been unable to correctly ascertain the date of the organization of this society. Reason Ong was the first class-leader, and among the original members were Mrs. Ong, Solomon King and wife, Mrs. Mattie Betts and her two daughters, Albert Crossman and wife, Mrs. Flora Thomas, Mrs. Hetty Kidd and others. Among the early pastors were: Revs. A. D. McCormick, Smith, Ward, Waters, Hollister, Knowles, Huston, Edwards, Knowles, Grimes, Webster, Cummings, Marsh, and others. The first class was organized in about the year 1849, and was held in a schoolhouse until the year 1868, when the members and the order of I. O. O. F. jointly built a church, which they now occupy. The cost of the structure was about \$1,500. The present membership is 29, with a Sabbath-school of 35 pupils.

CHAPTER XXV.

BRISTOL.

ORGANIZATION—TOPOGRAPHY—NATIVITY OF THE FIRST SETTLERS—DAVID STEVENS, THE PIONEER—SOCIAL GATHERINGS—LOG-ROLLINGS—RAISINGS—CORN-SHUCKINGS—QUILTINGS—DANCES—ARTHUR AND WILLIAM JENKINS—THE FORDYCES—BENJ. W. TALBOT—LAND-SHARKS—EXPERIENCE OF AN EARLY SETTLER—MATTHEW WILSON—EXPERIENCE OF AN EARLY MAIL CARRIER—INITIAL EVENTS—LIST OF EARLY SETTLERS—THE “OLD BRISTOL MEETING-HOUSE”—PIONEER MINISTERS—JOHNNY APPLESEED—ADRIAL HUZZEY, THE SHOEMAKER AND PREACHER—LATER SETTLERS—NEW BRISTOL—CHURCHES.

THIS township came into existence as one of the subdivisions of Morgan County, July 7th, 1819, at which time the court issued the following order:

“Whereas, As it appears that our commissioners of Morgan County have set off a new township by the name of Bristol,

“Ordered, That said township be entitled to two justices of the peace; and

“Whereas, It appears that there is now one acting justice of the peace within said township,

“Ordered, That the qualified electors be authorized to assemble at the house of Mr. Merwin, in said township, on the 24th inst., for the purpose of electing one other justice of the peace.”

The justice referred to by the court was David Stevens. His first commission was dated July 8, 1815. June 18, 1818 he was reappointed. Both commissions are signed by Thomas Worthington, then Governor of the State.

Bristol is situated in the northeast part of the county, and is one of the most fertile and prosperous agricultural

sections in this part of the state. The township is well watered by the branches of Meigs Creek, together with Horse Run, a branch of Dye's Fork of Meigs Creek. The west branch is called “Mann's Fork,” and the east branch, which is the middle branch of the creek, is called “Beal's Fork.” These branches are so called after two of the first settlers upon their waters. The bottoms of these creeks are exceedingly rich and productive in all the cereals, while the hills produce an abundance of rich and nutritious grasses that make the region a very desirable one for wool-growing, which is one of the most important industries of the township. The inhabitants are a thrifty and energetic people, and have done much in giving the township the prominent position it occupies among the other townships of the county. Judge Gaylord says “that perhaps no people in the pioneer days enjoyed themselves more rationally and actively than did the people of Old Bristol. The Maine Yankees and the Pennsylvania and Virginia “Corn Crackers,” coming

together and commingling at their social gatherings, backwoods fashion, made to themselves lively times." Numerous laughable anecdotes and interesting scenes are related as taking place among the old pioneers.

Benj. W. Talbot, John Kirk, Job Armstrong, Deveraux, Zera Patterson, the Jenkinses, Devols, Fordyces, Lawrences, Fontses, Stevenses, Wellses, and others were all prominent characters at that day. Young and muscular, they were all active in all enterprises, athletic exercises, and social gatherings, such as house-raising, log-rollings, corn-shuckings, balls, quiltings and dances, and then, too, they were prominent at church, weddings and funerals. While under the "stated preachings" of Rev. Elder Adrial Muzzey at "Old Bristol" Meeting-House (the only place of worship in the township for many years), the people were mildly reproved for their transgressions and timely advised as to how they should conduct themselves in order to make themselves acceptable to that "Divinity who shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will."

The first entry of Government land within the present boundaries of the township was made in 1804 by David Stevens on the northeast quarter of section 36. He leased the land to one Abel Gallant, who remained on it until 1808, when Mr. Stevens took possession. Here he kept tavern until 1839, when he removed to Muskingum County. He was a typical pioneer and undoubtedly the first settler in the township. He was born in Stamford, Conn., February 22, 1769. From Stamford the family came to Washington County, Pa., in 1781, and from there to Marietta, Ohio, in 1790. He helped build the

blockhouse at Waterford, and for ten years was an aid to Gen. Rufus Putnam in surveying public lands. He assisted in opening the road from Wheeling, W. Va., to Maysville, Ky., and in the year 1800 he helped cut the Waterford and Zanesville trail. His name is connected with many of the initial events in the history of this part of the state. In 1801 he was engaged at the Chandlersville Salt-Works. Salt at this time was sold at five dollars per bushel. He was married in 1802 to Eleanor Bentley. His son Elijah, now living in Zanesville, was born in 1804. After entering his land in Bristol Township, which was at that time a part of Meigsville Township, Washington County, he moved to the Hammond farm, near High Hill, Muskingum County. Here he erected a log cabin over a large chestnut stump. This stump was used by the family for many years as a table. In this cabin Mr. Stevens "kept tavern" for many years and had the honor of entertaining Gen. Lewis Cass, Gov. Meigs, Bishop Asbury, and other noted men of that day, all of whom dined from off the chestnut stump. Mr. Stevens was a remarkable man in many respects. Like most of the pioneers, he was a great hunter, and it is said that he killed over two hundred bears, besides wolves, deer and other game. He had three brothers, all men of powerful physique. James was a physician and settled in Washington County, Pa.; Samuel at Chandlersville, Ohio. David died in 1861.

The Stevens farm on section 36 was thought to be a desirable location for the county seat. One of the advantages claimed for it by those who urged its selection was that it was nearest

the "geographical center" of the county. The location of the seat of county government was a question that seriously agitated the people of the county for a time, a full account of which is given in the general chapters.

In 1804 John Wilson and Henry Nichols were living near Dye's Fork, but whether in Bristol or in the territory now embraced by Manchester is not known.

Arthur and Richard Jenkins came from Marietta and settled on Bear Run, on section twenty-eight in the spring of 1816. The Jenkinsees were Welsh people. They emigrated to this country in 1801, and were in every way well qualified for the ordeal through which they had to pass. Arthur was a man of family, which he brought with him; there were three boys, Thomas, Richard and David. But few men were more largely identified with the township in the early days than Arthur Jenkins. He was a man of unquestioned honesty, an industrious and thrifty farmer and in every sense a worthy citizen.

William Fordyce was not only one of the early pioneers of the township, but was connected with many of the events in its history. He was one of the early justices and said to be the first clerk of the township after it became one of the subdivisions of Morgan County. It is stated on what seems to be good authority that he was a resident as early as 1804, but family tradition and the statement of the oldest native-born resident of the township, Mr. David L. Jenkins, places his settlement ten years later. He was of Canadian birth, and first settled near Marietta, whence he removed to Bristol in 1814. With him came his family, consisting of his wife and two children,

Nelson and Patience. His decease occurred in 1862.

The year succeeding the arrival of Mr. Jenkins, Benjamin W. Talbot settled in the vicinity of the Cotton farm. He came from Westmoreland County, Pa. Stanton Fordyce, John Kirk, Joseph Deveraux, Arphaxed Devol, and Job Armstrong were his neighbors. For many years he kept a tavern on the Barnesville Road.

Nearly all of the pioneers were men in very limited circumstances and not infrequently they had barely money enough to locate them in their new homes and obtain subsistence for their families for a limited period. They would "squat" upon a piece of land, erect a cabin and make a clearing before they had entered the land, trusting to fortune for the money necessary to make the purchase of the government. In many cases mercenary speculators, or "land-sharks," as they were commonly known, would enter the land and then bring a suit of ejectment if they were not disposed to leave peaceably. A case of this kind occurred in the vicinity of Bone's Mill about 1820. The pioneer had erected a comfortable cabin and had cleared ten acres, and with his hoe had cultivated a crop of corn. A speculator, learning that the land had not been entered, went to the land-office at Zanesville and purchased it. Returning, he informed the occupant that the land was his and peremptorily commanded him to leave. There was a strong bond of unity existing between the early settlers, and their isolated positions made them feel strongly their dependence upon one another and they would protect each other in any emergency. On learning of the action taken by the speculator

they hastily collected together, and harvested his crop, which they took to a place of safety. They then placed the rails in piles and put some combustible matter in the cabin and set fire to both rails and cabin, then started the report that they had been struck by lightning.

Matthew Wilson was one of the prominent characters in the early history of Bristol; he came in the spring of 1822. He was a soldier of the Revolution and participated in the battles of Germantown, Brandywine, Monmouth and many other decisive engagements of that sanguinary struggle. After the war he entered the service of the state of Pennsylvania as an Indian scout, and was thus employed for seven years. For a long time he carried the mail from Pittsburgh to Presque Isle (Erie), when the entire distance was a dense wilderness. After he had become incapacitated by age the state of Pennsylvania gave him a pension of thirty-six dollars a year, and the general government also made him a pensioner, paying him ninety-six dollars per year. It is said that he would live upon his pension from the state and use his pension from the general government for the relief of his impecunious neighbors, many of whom would have lost their homes had it not been for his timely aid. He was universally esteemed for his kindness of heart. He died in 1844, aged eighty-nine years.

James and Archie McCollum were early settlers on the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight. They were Scotchmen and came to the county previous to 1819, as their names are recorded in the poll-book of the first election held on the 24th of July, 1819.

Lovit Bishop was the first blacksmith. His shop was on the farm now owned

by Robt. Evans. He welded the log chains of his neighbors, sharpened their plowshares, shod the horses of those who were fortunate enough to have them, and received his compensation in chopping, log-rolling, or other farm work.

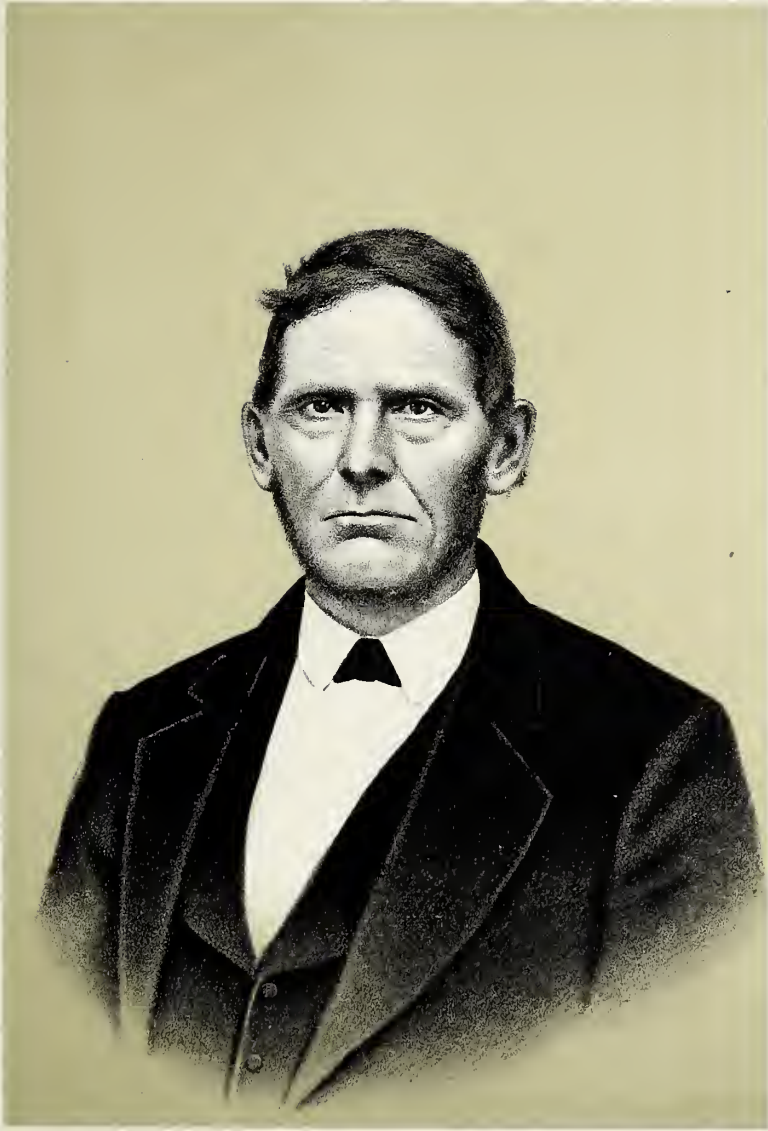
Jared Andrews was one of the early settlers on Mann's Fork. He was a Yankee, and a very benevolent and eccentric man. On one occasion one of his neighbors, a poor man by the name of Atwell, was dangerously ill, and some of his friends thought it best to hold a prayer-meeting at his house. One of them in passing Mr. Andrews' home, invited him to go. His response to the invitation was, "Neighbors, I can't leave him to-night, but if you will take it I'll send some prayers."

On receiving an affirmative answer he went to the house and brought out a large ham and a pillow-case of flour, which they took with them. His response to a salutation was invariably this: "I am not so well as I was yesterday, but much better than I was the day before."

Lemen Fouts was from Brook County, Virginia, and the pioneer on the Cotton farm. He was a very agile and muscular man, and no complement of men at a log-rolling or raising was considered complete without him. His son, Lemen, Jr., became one of the most prominent citizens of the county. He was colonel of the 1st Regiment Ohio militia, and afterwards served his fellow-citizens as Probate Judge.

Asher Allen, a Maine Yankee, was an early settler on Mann's Fork.

One of the prominent pioneer families was that of John D. Parmiter. He came from Hancock County, Maine, with his family, which consisted of his



John Parmiter—

wife and six children. The entire journey was made with a one-horse wagon. He had intended to settle on the Scioto, but learning that it was an unhealthy locality he changed his intention. He settled in the south part of Bristol. He was prominent in the early affairs of the township and died in Bristol at an advanced age.

William Rowland came from Pennsylvania in 1816, and entered three hundred and twenty acres on sections four and five. But little is now known of his history further than that he was unmarried. But although he was not the head of a family, his coming brought quite an accession to the township's population, as with him came his brothers and their families, numbering thirteen in all. Robert Rowland married Esther Hiatt, daughter of Ezekiel Hyett, of Brooke County, Virginia. The Rowlands were men of unspotted reputation. Their honesty became proverbial.

George Herring was also a Pennsylvanian. He settled on the northeast quarter of section nine. He was a frontiersman in every sense of the term. He built his cabin on the east side of the creek and for many years devoted himself to hunting and trapping, and it is said that he paid for his lands from the products of his hunting expeditions.

John Carlin came to Bristol in 1817, and settled on section five, where he purchased one hundred and sixty-four acres of land, on which he resided until his decease, which occurred in 1835.

Simon Merwin was a pioneer of 1819. He was a native of Arlington, Vt., where he was born in 1783. In 1810 he came to Zanesville. From there he went to Marietta, and from there to Bristol. He was prominent in early af-

fairs. For twelve years he was a magistrate and for a long time a deacon in the Baptist Church. He had a full share of pioneer experiences. On his arrival in the township he built a cabin of bark, in which he lived until the erection of a log house, like other pioneers. He went to Zanesville to mill with an ox team, following a blazed trail. He died in 1865. His wife, *née* Miss Phebe Napier, was born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1784; died in 1864.

John Ryan was one of the early pioneers of Ohio. He was born in York County, Pa., in 1782. When seventeen years of age he came to Belmont County, whence he emigrated to Bristol in 1837. He married Miss Gerretta Mercer in 1827. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and died in 1867; her husband in 1869. A son, Jesse Ryan, is one of the prominent farmers of the county, and resides in Bloom Township.

In the fall of 1819 Isaac Whitehouse settled at the head of Bear Run, on sixty-eight acres of unimproved land, which he had purchased of Thomas McGraw, one of the pioneers in this part of the township. He was then a young man and unmarried. He had served his country in the war of 1812, and his military experience had fitted him for pioneer life in the wilds of Bristol. He was a native of Augusta, Maine, and a cooper by trade. He followed his vocation for a livelihood for many years. He married Miss Nancy, daughter of Thomas McGraw, and reared a family of three children—Robert, Eliza A. and Maria J. Robert was born on the old place May 31, 1821, and has been a resident of the township all his life. He married Miss Sarah Parmiter, daughter of John D.

Parmiter, one of the pioneers of the township. She was born in 1822. Three children were the result of this union—Isaac, John and Israel. Isaac is a merchant in the village of New Bristol.

George Henderson was from Brooke County, Va., and first settled in Meigs-ville Township about 1824, where he entered eighty acres of land, which he improved and upon which he lived until 1835, when he removed to Bristol and purchased the farm upon which he now resides. He married, in 1823, Miss Catherine Henderson. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1805; he in Virginia 1803. Eight children have been born to them, six of whom are living. The name of Henderson is one familiar in Muskingum County. The parents of Mrs. Henderson were among the early settlers there. Mr. Henderson is a typical pioneer, hardy, resolute and industrious. He is now in the winter of his old age, and can take a retrospect without any misgivings.

David Mercer was from Belmont County, and one of the early settlers of Bristol Township. He settled on the farm now owned by James Easlich in 1826. He was a blacksmith and gunsmith. He was the auger- and sickle-maker of the county, and for years supplied the county people with these implements, some of which are still in use. He married Miss Betsy Smith in Belmont County. Her father, Alexander Smith, was also a pioneer. He was a very religious man, and in the early days the meetings were held at his house. He died in Bristol at an advanced age.

David Mercer died at the age of eighty-three on the place where he first settled. He was a man highly respected, and left a family of children: Mary,

now Mrs. Reese; Barkhurst, Mrs. Sarah Argo; Mrs. Nancy Grey, John A., William D., David H. and Mrs. Elzenia E. Hardesty. John A. was born in Bristol in 1831, and moved to Malta in September of 1871. He married Miss Lucinda Kinsey, of Belmont County, in 1857.

Robert Cunningham was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1799. In 1823 he married Miss Sarah A. Cheffey. She was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, about 1804. Soon after their marriage they emigrated to Brooke County, W. Va., where John A., William, and David were born, the former in 1825, the latter in 1829, William in 1827. In 1832 the family came to Morgan County and settled in the township of Bristol. Mr. Cunningham's purchase was on the southwest quarter of section 21, and consisted of eighty acres of unimproved land. On this farm he resided until his decease, which occurred in 1868.

Contemporaneous with the settlement of Mr. Cunningham was that of his brother-in-law, Jesse Cheffey, and his family. He entered a farm adjoining that of Mr. Cunningham on the west. The pioneer lives of these families were replete with hardships. At times they were quite disheartened, and had it not been for their impecunious condition, would undoubtedly have left the country; but by indomitable perseverance they became masters of the situation. The hills were improved and brought abundant crops; and with the advancement of the township came those perquisites that rendered life pleasant and agreeable. Of the sons of Mr. Cunningham, three became residents of the township. William died on the old farm in 1879. David is a resident of Noble County. John A., the eldest

of the family, is one of the prominent farmers of the township.

Samuel Roberts came to Morgan County from Loudoun County, Va., about 1827. His first settlement was in Muskingum County. He remained there, however, but a short time, when he made a permanent location in the northeast quarter of the township of Bristol. He was the original settler upon this farm, on which he resided until his death, which took place in 1871. He brought into the country a family of nine children. Ephraim and John are the only sons now residing in the township. Ephraim married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel McCune, one of the early settlers of Bloom Township.

Joseph Devereaux was from New England, but emigrated to Morgan from Washington County. He was one of the pioneers and for many years kept a tavern on the Barnesville road on what is now the Cotton farm. His house was the rendezvous for the militia of the county, and the general musters were there held.

Jonathan Van Fossen came from New Market, Md., and settled on section 18, in the spring of 1829.

James Beatty came from Pennsylvania in 1838 with his family of seven children—five boys and two girls. He located on the northeast quarter of section 6. He died in 1883.

Wilkes Bozman came from Baltimore County, Md., in November of 1819, and settled upon the farm now owned by David Mercer. He brought with him a family of six children, his wife having died in Maryland. The names of the children were Edward, John, Frances, Ruth, Elizabeth and William. He died in McConnellsville in 1862.

Edmund Murduck, a native of the state of New York, came to the southern part of this township and settled near Muttonburg in 1824. He was a carpenter by trade and it is said that he build the first fanning-mill ever used in Morgan County. He was an energetic business man and a successful farmer. He died of cholera in Louisville, Ky., in 1832. He married Miss Lydia Murphy and reared a family of three children—Jackson C., Martin V. and William T. Jackson C. is a farmer in Malta Township; Martin V. is deceased, and William T. is a prominent farmer of Sullivan County, Ind.

The Chambers family are traditionally descended from the "Bruce," one of the conspicuous names in Scottish annals. Alexander Chambers, the progenitor of the family in this country, was born in Ireland and came to America in 1798 with his family consisting of his wife and five children—William, John, Alexander, Mary and Margaret. They first located near Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, where they remained until 1812, when they removed to Belmont County, where the elder Chambers died in 1861 and where Thomas V. Chambers was born May 9, 1833. Alexander, the youngest of the three sons of Alexander, Sr., was born in 1785, and came to Morgan County in 1834 and settled on the farm now owned by his nephew, Thomas V. He died in Meigsville Township in 1873, aged seventy-six. William, the elder of the three boys, had four sons—William, Robert E., Alexander and Thomas V. Robert E., or Judge Chambers, as he was familiarly known, was born in Belmont County, and became one of its most prominent citizens. Of the daughters of William—Jane, Mary A., Margaret and Rachel—all are deceased

excepting Jane. Thomas V. came to Bristol in 1866, and has identified himself with the best interests of the township. He has been for nineteen years one of its magistrates, and for many years has been its clerk. He married Miss Lydia Piper, of Belmont County, and to them have been born six children—Robert V., George P., Willie A., Theresa B., Laura W. and Leah J., who died in infancy.

In 1834 George Henderson moved with his family from Washington County, Pa., to Bristol Township, settling on a farm which he had purchased of Alexander Martin, where he resided the rest of his life. He was a successful farmer and a prominent citizen. He held several township offices and served as township treasurer several terms. He was a Presbyterian in religion and was the founder of the Bristol Presbyterian Church, in which he served as ruling elder. He died in 1855 at the age of seventy-three. His wife died some years later at the age of ninety-one. Her maiden name was Mary Glenn, and she was born in Washington County, Pa. They brought to Ohio a family of two daughters and six sons—Allie (Mahan), deceased; Jane (Richey), Muskingum County; William, George J., Nathaniel G., Robert, John and Jacob. Nathaniel died in 1845, aged twenty-one; William in 1851, aged thirty-two. George J., John and Jacob reside in Bristol Township and Robert in Kansas.

George J. Henderson, ex-County Commissioner, was born in Washington County, Pa., March 8, 1822, and came to Ohio with his parents. He received a common-school education, and has followed farming, living on his present farm since 1846. He entered the ser-

vice of the United States in August, 1862, as captain of Company C, 122d O. V. I. He took an active part in raising this company, and served as its captain until discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability in February, 1864. He is a leading and influential citizen, and has served twelve years as county commissioner, four years as township trustee and three years as township assessor. Capt. Henderson is a republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in October, 1845, to Catherine Fouts, daughter of Absalom Fouts, of Bristol Township, and has four children living, one deceased: Nancy J. (Wilson), Mary (Hammond), John A., Allie F. (Cunningham), living; Wm. Isaac, deceased.

William Hempfield was a sailor. About 1815 he was pressed into the English service. In Nova Scotia he deserted, and from New York to Marietta he worked his passage. From Marietta he came to Bristol, and in 1816 entered from the Government a tract of land, which he improved. He was quite prominent in the early history of Bristol and his name is frequently mentioned in the initial events of the township. He died in Bristol in 1880.

Matthew Scott came from Washington County, Pa., about 1840. His coming brought quite an accession to the township population, as with him came his family of wife and nine children. His son, William Scott, now occupies the original homestead. Matthew Scott was a successful farmer and a kind neighbor. He died in Bristol in 1877, aged seventy-three years. Mrs. Scott was a native of Washington County, Pa. Her maiden name was Sarah Glover. She died in 1848. Of

his children there are now living in the township James, Mary, Nancy, William and Mrs. Keziah Wilson.

William H. Cool was born in Washington County, Pa., December 24, 1813. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, and in early life removed to Brooke County, W. Va. Here he became a river trader, plying his vocation on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Wellsburg, Va., as far south as New Orleans. Upon his last trip, in 1845, misfortune overtook him and he lost much of the hard earnings of former years. Upon his return he abandoned the river and came to Morgan County and entered the employ of Elijah Stephens. In 1847 they formed a copartnership for the purpose of general merchandising, in which business he continued either in company with others or alone for over thirty-five years. He was the postmaster at Bristol from 1847 to his decease in 1882. February 25, 1846, he married Miss Nancy, daughter of Rev. Samuel Adams. Mr. Cool was a successful business man, and by his kind and courteous deportment endeared himself to a large circle of friends.

Joseph McDonald was born at a place known as Robinson's Run, ten miles from Pittsburgh, Pa., April 21, 1821. His parents, Joseph and Margaret (Forsyth) McDonald, were of Irish birth and came to this country on the same vessel in 1801. They were married in Pennsylvania and reared a family of ten children. In 1836 they came to Muskingum County, Ohio, settling in Blue Rock Township, where they both died, the father in 1871, in his ninety-seventh year, the mother in her eighty-sixth year. Both were very reputable people and worthy members of the Presbyterian Church. Joseph, Jr., was

reared on the farm of his father, and received a limited education from the subscription schools of that period. His father came to the country a poor man and settled on a new farm, and the experiences of his youth no doubt fitted him for the work that came to him in after years. After attaining his majority his first employment was in clearing and fencing land at six dollars per acre. When not thus engaged he labored as a farm hand at thirty-seven cents per day. In this way he learned habits of industry and the practice of the most rigid economy. At the age of twenty-three he married Miss Mary Reed, a native of Washington County, Pa. In 1858 he came to Bristol and bought the farm where he now resides, of Zachariah Lawrence, the first settler. He has reared a family of nine children and is classed among the most successful of Morgan County farmers. He is a Presbyterian and a democrat.

John McDonald, while not an early settler, was one of the prominent farmers of the township. He was a Pennsylvanian, and in an early day his family emigrated to Muskingum County, whence he removed to Bristol in 1847. Here he resided until his decease in 1880. He married Miss Sarah, daughter of William Fordyce, one of the pioneers of the county.

William J. Shook was born in Bristol, February 26, 1840. December 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 78th O.V.I. He was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, and was detailed as an ambulance driver, and was in every battle in which the division was engaged during the war. He was at the siege of Vicksburg; with "Sherman to the sea;" in the battles of Champion Hills, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, Fort Donelson,

Iuka, Fort Beauregard, Charlestown, and Jonesboro, thirty-four engagements in all, and was mustered out with the regiment, July 11, 1865.

John Augustus C. Leland was born in Northumberland County, Virginia, in 1826. He was the son of Baldwin Leland, a well-to-do cotton planter and slaveholder. At the age of seven years he was left an orphan by the death of his father, his mother, a French lady, having died when he was a babe. At the age of ten he left Virginia with a brother-in-law, Peter P. Cox, who settled in Guernsey County, Ohio. He was reared, however, by Mrs. Elijah Stevens, a sister, and with them came to Morgan County. His education in books was confined to the inferior district schools of that day; but in that other school in which the teachers are observation and experience, he has been an apt pupil. For three years he was engaged in the store of Mr. Stevens, at Bristol, and upon attaining his majority was married to Miss Huldah, daughter of David Stevens, the pioneer of the township. Shortly after his marriage he bought a new farm of seventy acres and commenced life as a farmer. In 1867 Mrs. Leland died, having borne him five children, three girls and two boys. In 1871 he was again married to Miss Sarah D., daughter of Richard Jenkins, the pioneer in the section of the township in which he settled.

Zachariah Peddicord was born in Brooke County, West Virginia, and came to Morgan County with his father, Dorsey Peddicord, in 1831. The elder Peddicord settled on the farm where his son Zachariah now resides. He resided upon this place until his decease, which occurred in 1853, at the

age of seventy-six. He was the father of eleven children, by two marriages. Zachariah married Miss Laura E., daughter of Thomas Murphy, who came to Bristol from Loudon County, Virginia, about 1820. He settled near where Mount Zion Church now is. He married a sister of Archie McCollum, one of the pioneers of the township. Mr. Murphy died in 1846.

John Hardesty was born in Muskingum County in 1811, and has been a resident of the county for over a quarter of a century. He first engaged in merchandising in Roland and thence came to Bristol in 1883, where he now resides.

James Harper, one of the substantial farmers and prominent men of Bristol Township in his day, came from Belmont County in 1845 and settled in Bristol. He brought with him a family of ten children, four boys and six girls. He was a farmer and stock-dealer, and a thorough and energetic business man, and is still remembered as one of the foremost citizens of the township at the time in which he lived there. He died in Bristol. After his death John J., the eldest son, succeeded to the management of his father's affairs. He was twice married; first, to Miss Rebecca Lawrence; his second wife was Miss Sophia Davis. By this second union there were five children, three boys and two girls—James W., John R., George, Mary R. and Lydia. John R., the present sheriff of the county, was born in Monroe County in 1849. James W. was born in Belmont County, O., in 1847, and is a prosperous farmer in Homer Township. He married, in 1872, Miss Esther M. Heston—three children. The boys are self-made men, and but few stand higher in pub-

lic esteem than they; and their positions are due wholly to their own efforts.

John King was born in Penn Township in 1837; he was the son of Abel King. His grandfather, Michael King, was one of the first settlers of Penn Township. August 27, 1861, he was mustered into the service of his country as a member of Company F, 36th Regiment, O. V. I. He served during the entire war with the company in which he enlisted. His regiment did efficient service, and for a year was in West Virginia, moving thence to old Virginia, where they were engaged in the second battle of Mannassas, also the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. They then returned to West Virginia, and shortly after were attached to the Army of the Cumberland. After the battle of Chickamauga, they re-enlisted as veterans, and again they were transferred to West Virginia, going thence to the Shenandoah Valley, where under Gen. Sheridan they fought the battles of Winchester and Lynchburg. Mr. King was mustered out September 3, 1864. He is now one of the prominent farmers of the township.

William Phillips was born in Cadiz Township, Harrison County, Ohio, June 20, 1818. While an infant he met with an irreparable loss in the death of his father, and at an early age was thrown upon his own resources. He was reared in Harrison County, and started in life as a shoemaker, to which trade he had been apprenticed. He followed this vocation for ten years, and in 1837 came to Morgan County, Ohio, and settled in Meigsville Township, where he purchased a small farm, upon which he resided six years, when he disposed of his property and went West. The

Western country proving uncongenial, he returned to Morgan County and purchased a farm in Bristol Township, where he has resided for a quarter of a century. By his thrift and energy he has accumulated a comfortable competency, and has built up a reputation among his neighbors and friends that is worthy of emulation. In 1838 he was married to Miss Polly Brothers, of Harrison County, Ohio, where she was born in 1822. They have been blessed with a family of seven children: John, William, Alexander, Ella, James, Charles F. and Mary J.

INITIAL EVENTS.

It is extremely difficult at this time to obtain a just conception of the trials, inconveniences and hardships of the first settlers of Bristol. Remote as they were from villages and frequently without money, they were placed in many trying positions; but they were fertile in expedients and many were possessed of much inventive genius, and means were always devised to attain their desires. Wagons were almost unknown, and if they had had them they would have been useless, as there were no roads on which they could be used. Some of the first wagons were made by the settlers without the assistance of a wagon-maker; the wheels were sawed from a log of suitable size, and destitute of hub or tire. Some of the later settlers brought wagons with them, and these were loaned around among the neighbors. Some had carts, and frequently two neighbors would construct a wagon by using the wheels of their carts. A pioneer harness would now be a rare curiosity. The breast and tongue chains were made of hickory withes,

the traces of rawhide or elm bark; the collars were of cornhusks, sewed with splits of oak. In another chapter will be found a vivid description of the life of the pioneers, and the above is merely given to illustrate some of the expedients to which they were obliged to resort and the economy they were compelled to practice. Ginseng, maple sugar and deerskins were for a time the only articles that would command money. Wheat was packed on horses and taken to Zanesville, where it was marketed at about twenty-five cents a bushel. This was the price of that commodity in 1805. In 1804, however, from some cause it brought two dollars per bushel.

Hogs ran wild in the woods and in the fall they fattened upon mast, and were hunted the same as any other wild game. For lack of conveniences for dressing they were either skinned or the hair burned off by placing them on a log fire.

The first settlers of Bristol were not deprived of postal facilities. As early as 1808 David Stevens was appointed postmaster of Meigsville Township, which then embraced all of what is now Bristol. This was the first office, and he the first postmaster of which we have any knowledge in Morgan County. There was a post-route established between Marietta and Zanesville previous to the year 1798. In that year Daniel Converse, then a young man twenty-one years of age, carried the mail on this route nearly the entire distance on horseback. At this time the country between Zanesville and Marietta was a dense wilderness and infested with hostile Indians. On one occasion Converse was pursued by the savages, and when near the mouth of

Olive Green Creek, which he was obliged to cross, he had a very narrow escape. A large, flat log had been placed across the creek for the benefit of foot passengers, but the ford was located one mile farther up the creek.

The Indians were in full chase, and elated with their prospective victory, they made the hills resound with their yells. But young Converse was a boy of rare presence of mind and fertile in resources, and without a moment's deliberation he came to the conclusion that his only alternative was to ride his horse across the log, for if he rode to the ford and back the savages would there intercept him. It was a daring trip, but one which the Indians had not anticipated and dared not undertake. His horse seemed to comprehend the situation fully, and carried his young master safely across, and thus saved his life.

About the first thing to receive the serious attention of the early settlers was the question of roads. They usually found their way to their new homes by trails or blazed bridle-paths, but they saw the necessity of a more convenient thoroughfare for the transportation of the products of the farms. The first road in the township was the Marietta and Zanesville road, a return of which was made July 8, 1808. It was for years a post-route.

One of the earliest routes of travel was the so-called Federal Trail, said to have been made by a portion of Gen. St. Clair's army, who were unable to obtain boats for transportation to Fort Washington. The trail commenced at Grave Creek, on the Ohio River, and running westward crossed Dye's Fork of Meigs Creek at Renrock, then divided, one branch crossing Bristol Town-

ship through Sandhollow and passing through the northeast corner of Bloom, and thence into Muskingum County, crossing the Muskingum River at Gaysport.

What is now known as the Barnesville road was one of the earliest and most important roads in the township. It was ordered about 1820. It is not the purpose of the writer to give a detailed account of road-making in Bristol. New roads are constantly being suggested and old ones taken up. They have always been a knotty problem for Bristol people. The character of the soil and the hills render the building of good roads an exceedingly difficult task.

Mills then, as now, were prime necessities, and the pioneers were frequently obliged to go many miles, through an almost trackless wilderness, carrying their grist upon a horse. If the mill was located upon a small stream and the water was low, or if, as was frequently the case, there were many others there before them, they had sometimes to wait several days before their turn came. The pioneers of Bristol were obliged to go to Zanesville to get their grinding done, for several years. There was frequently in the neighborhood someone who had a hand-mill, but using it was a very slow and tedious process, and but little in advance of that more primitive way of reducing the grain to flour—that of burning a hollow place in a stump and beating it with a pestle attached to a spring-pole. About 1816 a log mill was built on Boal's Fork by Philip Moore, which he operated for several years. About 1825 he built a new mill of hewed logs, and also a sawmill. Job Kennison had a hand-mill for grinding

corn, which was frequently used by the settlers. Alex. Mutchmore had a horse-mill on the Cotton farm. He also had a distillery at the same place.

Elijah Stevens, of Zanesville, states that what was known as the "Cobb's Mill" was the first in the vicinity, and that he ground corn in 1810, and that in the following year, 1811, Taylor's mill was built at the forks of Meigs Creek.

Mr. Stevens is also authority for the statement that Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of Deacon Wilson, of Waterford, taught a school at the house of Stanton Fordyce in the year 1812, and that in 1814 Thomas Sawyer taught a school in the township. One of the first schools in Bristol was taught by a Yankee by the name of Samuel Shattuck, in a rude log cabin previously occupied by some squatter or hunter. It was located in what is now district number two. The floor was of puncheons, and a hole in the logs four feet high by two feet in width was the only place of admittance, which was closed, when necessity required, by a puncheon set up endwise. The light was admitted through greased paper. A huge fireplace eight feet in width warmed the house in winter. In the center of this primitive schoolhouse sat the teacher during school hours upon a seat made from the end of a log. He was armed with a long whip, with which he could reach any refractory pupil in the room without getting up. The seats and desks were made of slabs. The latter were retained in their places by wooden pins driven into the logs. Among the pupils who attended this pioneer school were David L. Jenkins, Lovit Bishop, Mary A. Jenkins, Austin Prouty, Acus and Phineas Allen, Har-

rison Stephens and Saphronia Prouty. The only branches taught were reading, writing and arithmetic. One of the early teachers was a fellow by the name of Berry, a generous and liberal(?) man, who on certain occasions would treat his pupils to whisky to stimulate them in the performance of their duty.

The first marriage license was issued by Levi Barber, July 12, 1816. The contracting parties were John McKee, of Guernsey County, and Miss Rachel DeLong. The ceremony was performed by Squire Stevens.

The first couple married in Bristol after the organization of the county was William Burris and Charlotte West. The license was issued by Samuel A. Barker, December 27, 1819.

The first frame house in the township was built by David Stevens in 1813. Isaac Counsel was the carpenter.

The first brick house was erected by Arphaxad Devol.

Deveraux's schoolhouse was the first public building built of brick.

John F. Talley, county surveyor, ran all the subdivisions of the township excepting six sections.

The first tavern was kept by David Stevens in 1808, at the place where Dye's Fork of Meigs Creek crosses the Zanesville and Marietta road. Mr. Stevens was a genial host and served his guests with venison, bear meat and wild turkey.

The early settlers of Bristol evinced a decided taste for military affairs, and in all the general musters they took a prominent part. These general musters were looked forward to with a great deal of interest, probably for the reason that they afforded the people a little relaxation and gave them an opportunity of seeing people from all

parts of the county and thus gathering all the news. For many years these musters were held on the farm of Joseph Devereaux, on the Barnesville road, in the western part of the township. Judge Gaylord, in his "Reminiscences of the County," thus describes the first muster:

"It was upon the Devereaux farm that the first general muster of the first regiment of Morgan County militia was held. The regiment was about 500 strong and was officered by Col. Alexander McConnel; B. W. Talbot, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Asa Emerson, Major. The regiment appeared upon the ground fully armed and equipped—some with and many without guns; some with walking-sticks, others with cornstalks, and because of the latter being the prevailing arm of 'offense and defense' at these musters they were everywhere called the 'cornstalk militia.' As these musters were a new feature in the public affairs of Morgan County, and the people being of a more social nature than now, full of fun and frolic, they came in for fifteen miles around—men, women and children—to participate in and witness the performances of the day. Whisky, cider, apples and gingerbread were consumed liberally. At this time whisky was the prevailing beverage and universally considered an article of necessity, especially to those who were in any way exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather or engaged in laborious employment. Prohibitionists were then unknown, and a neighbor who failed to offer a friend a drink, even when calling at his house, was thought to be a mean and stingy fellow and as much despised as if he failed to observe other more necessary acts of hospitality. At these general musters fights of fist and

skull" were common. The combatants purposely met to test their muscular superiority, or to settle any differences that might in the past have been existing between them. At this first general muster appeared the Olive Green Independent Rifle Company, John Whitmore, Captain. They were the observed of all observers—one hundred strong; large, sinewy, resolute, fierce-looking fellows from the townships of Olive, Olive Green, and Centre. Their uniform was entirely home-made and made up of a deep blue hunting shirt fringed with red, and butternut pants. Every man was well armed with a squirrel rifle. The officers wore the same kind of uniform as the privates, and were distinguished from the common soldiers by some outlandish insignia of rank. They would go through the manual of arms, march and counter-march, and by way of variety give a little of the manœuvres and drill of the Indians. In this way they gained the applause of the spectators. Maj. Emerson made his *debut* at this muster, in company with other regimental and staff officers, mounted upon a diminutive, untamed young charger. The Major in person was long and lank, standing over six feet in his stockings, dressed in gaudy regimentals, spurs on his heels and several in his head. The martial music of that day was immense, but discordant, and the Major's horse, not having an ear for that kind of music, took fright and started off at full tilt—first down along the front of the regiment, then made a like exhibition of himself in the rear. He then charged the center and broke it, routing whole companies. The unceasing music from a dozen drums and the spurs on the Major's heels, added to the shouts from

a thousand throats, increased the terror of the warhorse and the prolongation of the Major's ride, which came to an ignominious ending in a fence corner. The affair disgusted the Major and he retired from military life. He died many years ago at his home near Lake Chute, in Windsor Township."

The first election held in Bristol was on the 24th day of July, 1819, at the house of Simon Merwin, for the purpose of electing a justice of the peace. This was eleven years after the first settlement in the township by David Stevens in 1808. From some cause the pioneers were not very much interested in the election, as only twenty-four votes were cast. Following are the names :

John Bickford, Andrew Fouts, Samuel Shattuck, Daniel Linsey, Lovit Bishop, Anderson Underhill, Jared Andrews, Hugh Osborn, Ansel Taylor, Thomas Jenkins, John McCollum, William Rowland, Robert Rowland, Richard Jenkins, David Sproat, Benj. W. Talbot, William Fordyce, Archibald McCollum, Joseph Devereaux, Lemmon Fouts, George Herring, Asher Allen, Thomas Stevens, David Stevens.

At an election held two years after, June 30, 1821, thirty-six votes were polled, showing either a small increase in the population or a decided lack of interest in politics in 1819. At this election the following electors appeared for the first time and voted :

Alexander Martin, D. McAllister, Andrew McAllister, Stanton Fordyce, James Taylor, Phillip Moore, James Davidson, Abraham Davis, Alex. Vaughn, Jesse Gibbs, James Finley, Levi Whaley, John Knox, Dan Martin, John Parmiter, Samuel Fouts, Edmund Murduck, Thomas Nott.

At an election held in August of 1822, the following additional persons cast their ballots:

Chauncy D. Grey, Daniel Prouty, Job Kemison, Lovit Cady, William Hempfield, Seth Andrews, Wilkes Bozman, Ezra Kemison, Ezra Osborn, Isaac Whitehouse, Peter L. Lupardis, Thomas McGrath, Ebenezer Ellis, Zadock Dickerson.

In 1824 the following additional persons are found upon the record as participating in the affairs of the township:

Adrial Huzzey, David Howard, Lot Workman, William Murray, Jonathan P. Lawrence, William Hloit, Andrew Hosson, Thomas Knox, Charles Davis, James Howard, Mordecai Bishop, Alvin Fuller, Thomas Rowland, A. G. Grubb, Philip Bonham, William Barr, Thomas Carlin, Daniel Lawrence, Benjamin Taylor, Uriah Martin, Absalom Fouts, Job Armstrong.

The above undoubtedly gives the names of nearly all the settlers up to 1825. A large portion of them were from the state of Maine, while the nativity of the balance was pretty equally distributed among the following states: Virginia, Ohio, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

THE VILLAGE OF BRISTOL.*

Bristol Township, with all its enterprise, energy and wealth, so prominently manifested in its whole history, has failed to build up a village of any considerable importance within its borders. The only place of note to be found in the township is the village of Bristol, laid out in 1831 by Thomas Stevens. It contains in its survey about fourteen lots, with the necessary streets and lanes running through it for

the convenience of its inhabitants. It is on the Barnesville road, about six miles from McConnellsville, and is the central business point of the township. It is in the suburbs of this village where stood for more than fifty years the old Bristol meeting-house—about the first house built for public worship in the county. This village of Bristol has failed to flourish and spread itself to the extent contemplated by its venerable and public-spirited proprietor. Some envious and evil-disposed person, full of expedients to blast the good name, fame, and prospects of the embryo village, and being moved in his hatred and ill will by that evil spirit that seems to have control of the human heart, put into circulation a report that some of its inhabitants had a taste for mutton, and mutton they would have, whether in a legitimate way or not. These outside barbarians who had lost their mutton, instead of leaving their ninety and nine unlost sheep and going forth in a friendly way in search of the lost one, in their hatred and contempt of the villagers gave the town, just blooming into importance and notice, the contemptible name of Muttonburg, by which name it is now known far and near and will so continue to be known and called, it is feared, until the Angel Gabriel sounds his last trump.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The early settlers of Bristol were men of excellent morals and who had in their former lives received religious advantages. Many of them had been members of some religious organization, and in their new homes they sadly felt the need of church facilities. As soon, however, as a little settlement had been formed they were usually visited

* From Gaylord's Reminiscences.

by some itinerant minister and services were held at some cabin accessible to all. The first of these pioneer ministers in Bristol was Rev. Levi Reeves, who held meetings in the homes of William and Stanton Fordyce and Casper Hollenbeck. Alvin Fuller was an early preacher of the Baptist faith. He was followed a few years later by Rev. Russell. Rev. Samuel Baldrige was the first to minister to the spiritual wants of the Presbyterians. These missionaries preached to the people long before the organization of any church. They were men very zealous in their master's service, and endured many hardships and privations. It is said of Rev. Baldrige that "he lived near a Master whom he obeyed." Humility was one of the salient points in his character. When he prayed on a Sabbath morning he and his hearers were bowed low. He preached as one with a message not his own. There was no doubt, no hesitation, no doctrine of probabilities in any of his teachings.

Rev. John Chapman, or "Appleseed Johnny," or "Johnny Appleseed," as he was familiarly known among the pioneers, was a man remarkable for the depth and sincerity of his piety. A large portion of his life was devoted to missionary labor among the new settlements. He frequently was barefooted, but never without an abundant supply of appleseeds in his pocket, which he distributed among the early settlers. Some of the oldest orchards in this and other portions of the state are said to have been planted by him. He left this part of the state about 1840, an old man, and it is said that he continued to preach and plant apple trees beyond the pale of civilization until he died. In 1816 he planted a large

orchard on the farm now owned by William Argo, in the western part of the township, for a gentleman by the name of Fuller. In 1818 Fuller sold the farm to a Massachusetts gentleman by the name of Johnson, who placed the property in charge of an agent. On visiting it in 1822 he was somewhat surprised to find that his young orchard had been transferred to a farm on Bear Run.

Rev. Adrial Huzzey was an expounder of the faith of the New Lights, an organization now extinct in the county. In connection with his ministerial labors he carried on shoemaking, and was frequently found plying both vocations at the same time. He was one of the earliest ministers in the township and a man of many eccentricities. He must have been among the first to settle in the township, as Elijah Stevens says that he made shoes for his father's family in 1810. In those days it was not an uncommon sight to see women going to church barefooted, and if any of them were so fortunate as to have shoes they usually carried them in their hands until near the place of meeting. A venerable pioneer says: "I attended church at the Old Bristol Meeting-House when only five women in a large congregation had shoes."

Bristol Meeting-House.—This was one of the first churches erected in the county. In it for many years the pioneers were wont to assemble, and the spot where it stood is hallowed by many associations. It was erected in the year 1822. It was built by the early settlers and was used by all denominations and frequently for other purposes. It was quite an imposing structure for those days. It was constructed of yellow-poplar logs which were neatly hewed. It was known by

some as the New Light Church, there being many of that belief in the immediate vicinity, and the Rev. Adrial Huzzey, the expounder of the tenets of that faith, being one of the first to hold meetings there. It stood near where the Disciple Church now stands. It was destroyed by fire about 1870.

Christian Church.—In the early times the people living in the immediate vicinity of what is now New Bristol, or Muttonburg, as it is generally known, were adherents of the Christian Church until they became members of other denominations. Their last meeting was held at "Old Bristol Meeting-House" about 1855. About the year 1833 Samuel Adams and a few others moved into the vicinity, and made the initial effort in the formation of what is now the Christian Church. They met from house to house until the erection of a church about two miles east of Old Bristol. This house was eventually vacated and Old Bristol Meeting-House became their place of worship until it was burned. They then erected another church in the immediate vicinity. Rev. John Beard was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Revs. Dunn and O'Kyle. Gardner, White, Roswell, Franklin and Bingman were prominent revivalists.

Bristol Presbyterian Church This church was established in the summer of 1835 by those who had been members of the same denomination in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia. After the erection of a church building 25x30 feet, they applied to the Presbytery for admission. The Rev. James Moore was sent by the Presbytery to effect the organization. October 29, 1835, Rev. Moore preached to them, and after the services the fol-

lowing persons were received: Thomas Alexander, Hester Alexander, George Henderson, Mary Henderson, John Miller, Jane Miller, Hugh Scott, Sarah Scott, Mary Moore, Allie Henderson, Jane Henderson, and Abigail Coalman. March 5, 1836, George Henderson and John Miller were ordained and installed ruling elders. In November of this year the sacrament was administered for the first time by Rev. William Wallace. In September of the following year Rev. John Arthur became the pastor. June 28, 1839, he was succeeded by Rev. James C. Sharon, who remained until the autumn of 1842. In the spring of 1843 Rev. Benj. I. Lowe was employed. He remained one year. The pulpit was then vacant until 1846, and that year Rev. Thomas Smith came, remaining until October, 1851. In November of 1851 Rev. John P. Caldwell was installed. Under his pastorate the church thrived to such an extent that a new building was needed, and in 1853 the present structure was erected at a cost of about \$1,300. In 1856 Rev. Caldwell left, and the church was without a pastor until December 26, 1857, when Rev. W. M. Grimes was employed. He remained until 1860. In October of 1862 Rev. C. C. B. Duncan was called. He remained three years, after which Rev. Grimes returned. He was succeeded by Rev. C. W. Courtright, N. C. Helfrich, W. M. Grimes, C. B. Taylor, J. A. Baldridge and E. W. Fisher, the present pastor, who was called September 1, 1883. The present membership is about 150. The following have officiated as elders: George Henderson, John Miller, W. H. Smiley, William Henderson, W. G. Henderson, Hugh Boyd, Joseph McDonald, Samuel

Reed, James Aiken, John Henderson, John Knight, Solomon Rowland, Hugh Ogilvie, Robert M. Henderson, McCracken Wilson, and Wilson Scott.

Mt. Zion Church.—Mt. Zion Church, of Bristol, has been from its organization one of the strongest country churches in Morgan County. At the same time it is one of the oldest, having been organized by John Hammond in 1819. The records having been lost, it is impossible to give the names of the original members, but among them were the Hammonds, Devols, Murphys, Ranersons, Cuddingtons, McCartys, Smiths, Harmons, and others. James Abbott was the first class-leader. The first church building was of logs; it was built in 1821. The present structure was erected in 1850; it is 38x44 feet, and cost \$1,200. The present membership is about fifty. The society has a flourishing Sabbath-school of fifty pupils. Of this church, W. D. Mercer says: "There is probably no country church in the state that so many people will call their spiritual birthplace."

Mt. Carmel Church.—Mt. Carmel Church (Methodist Protestant), is located two miles northwest of Mt. Zion Church. It was organized in 1827, and a log house built for a place of worship. Nathan Coleman, James Howard and Alexander Smith were among the prominent early members of this organization.

Lebanon Church.—This society was organized and a building erected in 1830. Elijah Stevens and ——— Wortman were the leading members.

Bristol Grange No. 80 was organized in 1876 with thirteen charter members and William Chambers as master. At one time the order was quite prosperous, and had one hundred members.

The society has a fine hall, the lower part of which is occupied as a Grange store. The first officers, after the erection of the building, were John Henderson, master; Solomon Rowland, secretary; James Scott, treasurer; John Whitney, overseer.

THE PARMITER FAMILY.

The Parmiters are of English descent. The name was originally spelled Palminter, the present orthography of the name being quite modern. John D. Parmiter, one of the pioneer settlers of Bristol Township, was born in Massachusetts in 1779. When a young man he was married to Hannah Rowe, and shortly afterward they settled in Hancock County, Maine. There he was engaged in farming until 1813. In the spring of that year he decided to emigrate with his family to the "Ohio Country," the Scioto Valley having been determined upon as his future home. Accordingly, he loaded into his one-horse wagon his family, consisting of Mrs. Parmiter and six children, and in due course arrived safely at Zanesville. Here he was persuaded by a man named Varnum, who had previously settled on Meigs Creek, to change his plans and locate in the valley of the Muskingum, instead of on the Scioto. He passed the winter with his family at or near where Unionville now is. There were then about six families on Meigs Creek. In the spring of the following year (1814) he leased and settled upon an unimproved piece of land in section 3, Meigsville Township.

The family were poor, and their privations and inconveniences were many. They lived five years on this place. Mr. Parmiter then removed to section 34, Bristol Township, where he bought

twelve acres of land, for which he paid \$30. In 1830 he removed to a farm of 80 acres, which he cleared and improved, and, by the daily labor of himself and sons, managed to pay for. The price of the farm was \$300, for nearly all of which he went in debt. A debt of that magnitude, in pioneer times, when the scarcity of money was great, was more formidable than one many times larger would appear to a modern farmer. Mr. Parmiter was a kind-hearted and liberal man, and was warmly esteemed by all who knew him. His wife died in 1838. He reached the ripe age of ninety-four years, and crossed to the other shore in November, 1872. He was the father of six sons and six daughters.

John Parmiter, Jr., son of John D. Parmiter, is one of the few people now living to whom pioneer life was a reality. He was born June 8, 1809, in Hancock County, Maine. His early

life was a continuous lesson of hardship and toil. He never had a pair of shoes until he was thirteen years of age, and went to school barefooted during one winter. He remained at home until he attained his majority. He then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for ten years. In 1837 he purchased the farm on which he has since resided. He has been a prosperous farmer and is a most worthy citizen. In 1839 he married Elizabeth Bradley, daughter of John Bradley, an early settler of this township. She was born in Virginia in 1821. Their union has been blessed by six children—Joseph, Nancy (deceased), Benjamin, Mary D., Henrietta (Brown), and Sarah J. (Bowen). Mr. Parmiter has never been an office-seeker. In early times he was a captain of militia. He was justice of the peace for six years, and is an elder in the Christian Church, to which he has belonged many years.

CHAPTER XXVI.

UNION.

ORGANIZATION IN 1821—FORMERLY A PART OF DEERFIELD—SURFACE AND DRAINAGE—LAWLESS CHARACTER OF A FEW EARLY SETTLERS—SLOW PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENTS—THE QUIGLEYS AND THE CORNERS—MRS. QUIGLEY AND THE BEAR—NAMES OF EARLY SETTLERS—FAMILY SKETCHES—EARLY EVENTS—THE FIRST MILL—FIRST FRAME HOUSE—FIRST BRICK HOUSE—THE FIRST ELECTION—VILLAGES—RINGGOLD—ORIGIN AND HISTORY—MORGANVILLE AND ROSSEAU.

Union Township prior to the erection of Morgan County was attached to Deerfield, and was among the last created to make one of the subdivisions of Morgan County. At the October term of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1821, the following order was issued: "Whereas, It appears that a new township, by the name of Union, has been created by the auditor of Morgan County; ordered, that said township be entitled to two justices of the peace, and that the electors of said township meet at the house of Garrett Caviner, in said township, on the first Monday of December, and proceed to elect two justices of the peace for said township." The surface is hilly, but the township is well watered by the branches of Wolf and Sunday creeks. The former with its numerous branches drains a large scope of territory in the counties of Washington and Morgan. One of its branches runs through Union and finds its heads in Deerfield. It derives its name from the great number of wolves found among its hills by the trappers of early days who visited its waters. Sunday Creek is a branch of the Hock-

ing River, and finds some of its head springs in the towuship, and one of its branches runs through its southwestern border. It was so named by the government surveyors, who, in running one of the range lines, pitched their camp upon it on Sunday. The next day, in the progress of their work, they camped upon a creek further north, and gave to it the name of Monday, and then finishing their line in that direction they had no further use for the days of the week, so far as their application to the names of creeks was concerned.

The township being the latest settled and somewhat out of the way of early immigration it became infested by a gang of outlaws who made their rendezvous upon the banks of Sunday Creek. Their operations in stealing horses were carried on for several years and was extensive, and the gang were not entirely broken up until the settlements became too dense for their safety and success. In fact it was not until after the indefatigable efforts of W. J. Ramsey, prosecuting attorney of Morgan County, that they were entirely dispersed. For a long time the region

was known as "Horse-thief Valley," and a lost horse from almost any part of the state might be traced and found somewhere upon the waters of Sunday Creek.

For many years the greater portion of Union was an unbroken and undisturbed forest, the resort of hunters and trappers. In these wild forests such hunters as Abe and Bill Hughes, the Ward's, Love's and Priest's carried on for many years unmolested the hunting and trapping of wolves, bear, deer and other wild game. But the construction of farms, and the disappearance of game, robbed them of employment and they departed for territory more fitted to their habits of life.

Of the early settlers of this township Belmont County furnished a considerable number. Upon upper Wolf and Sunday Creeks the first settlers are said to have been Irish, or largely so. Some of the older townships of the county also made valuable contributions to its population.

John Quigley and William Corner, in the year 1811, came to what is now Union Township and entered the first quarter section of land entered in the township, each having an equal interest. The following winter they built the first cabin, and in the spring Quigley occupied it. Corner, however, did not make the township his home until February of 1816, at which time he settled on Buck Run, near Wolf Creek. He was one of the township's most prominent citizens and was largely identified with its development. A few years before his death he removed to Malta, where he died in 1881. He was a native of Cheshire, England, and was two years of age at the time of his father's settlement in Windsor in 1796. Mrs. Quig-

ley was a sister of William Corner. She was a fine type of the pioneer woman, and it is said that she gave the township its name. The following incident in their early life in Union was furnished the author by her brother, William, and is evidence that some of the pioneer women were possessed of as much courage as their husbands.

Their cabin was situated on the Bottom. One day while Mr. Quigley was at work on the opposite side of the creek, where the house north of Wolf Creek Church now stands, Mrs. Quigley came with her knitting to where her husband was at work. While they were sitting on a log they were somewhat startled at seeing a bear approaching. Quigley called the dog from the house and put him on the trail, when both disappeared in a small ravine. It was a peculiarity of the dog that he never barked; but soon a noise was heard as if there was a contest for the right of way. The sound was followed until they came to Hemlock Run, where the bear was discovered making efforts to climb a tree, but the dog would pull him back, but was careful to avoid his embrace; but finally he succeeded in making his way up a large walnut. Quigley then started for William Oliver's, a distance of five miles, for a gun, while Mrs. Quigley and the dog remained to watch and keep the bear up the tree. On his return with Uncle Oliver and the trusty rifle, bruin came unceremoniously to the ground, and as a prize of value was borne home on a pole suspended between them.

It is at this time difficult to give much of the personality of many of the early pioneers. The fact that they were early settlers is about all that is known of them. Edward Miller, John

P. Rusk, Henry Hone, William Ward, James Grubb, Isaac Harris, Aaron Wood, Samuel Short, John Tanner and Robert Hainsworth were among those who settled early. The history of some of these pioneers is to be found in the chapters devoted to other townships.

George Coler was one of the early settlers. He was witty, sharp, and shrewd, and withal a very intelligent man. At the time that Mr. Amos was laying out Ringgold he assisted the surveyors, and it became necessary for one of the chainmen to wade the creek. Coler suggested that it would be a saving of time to strike an air line and work it out by algebra.

Daniel Davis, from Washington County, Pa., came to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1818, and in 1827 to Union Township, Morgan County, where he settled on an unimproved place, moving into a house without door or window. He was a farmer, and died in 1859. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Carrol, he had six children, of whom two are now living—Carrol, of Union Township, and Joshua, of Malta. He afterwards married Mary Allman, by whom he had eleven children.

Robert Love and wife were among the early pioneers. They came from Belmont County, Ohio, in 1822. They reared a large family. John Love, one of his sons, like his father, was a great hunter. He married Sally Frazier about 1830, and had a family of seven boys and two girls. Robert Love, the present postmaster of Ringgold, is a descendant.

Aquilla and Elizabeth Amos were natives of Hartford County, Maryland, and early settlers of this township. In 1829 they emigrated to Belmont County, and from thence to Monroe in

1832, and in November of 1835 to Union, when Mr. Amos, bought the land upon which Ringgold is now situated. He was a resident until 1859 when he removed to Meig's County. He died in Athens County in 1866, aged ninety-two years; his wife died in 1863. Franklin Amos was born in Monroe County in 1833, and from 1874 to 1881 was clerk of the township. In 1882 he went to Trimble, Athens County, where he now resides.

Andrew Vest was a prominent citizen in his day. He was a resident of the township for over fifty years.

Samuel Dyke settled on Buck Run. He was one of the early school teachers, a man of influence, and of more than medium abilities.

Robert and Samuel Stewart were men of some prominence. Samuel was county recorder. They went West about 1833.

James Glass came from Belmont County in 1826. He was raised in Washington County and settled on section twenty-three, where he resided until his decease in 1879. He was a prosperous farmer and a reputable citizen and reared a large family, ten of whom are living: Nancy (Henderson), William, Margaret (Boyd), Elizabeth, John, Colwell, Samuel, Ruth, James and Thomas. George Parsons was a neighbor. Both were old-time whigs.

David Simpson was born in Ireland in 1797 and settled in Union township in 1829. He was subsequently engaged in mercantile business in Malta, from whence he removed to Licking County, where he died in 1867. His wife (*née* Elizabeth Gregg) was born in Loudon County, Virginia, in 1803, and died in Morgan County in 1836.

T. L. Simpson, a son, was born in

Morgan County in 1835. For eleven years he superintended the affairs of the County Infirmary. He was a member of Company II, 17th O. V. I. From a private he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He was severely wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge in the left arm. He died from a stroke of paralysis in 1885. In 1865 he married Miss Susan H. Cly, April 13, 1865, and reared a family of five children.

Lazarus Pierce and family came from Pennsylvania, to Muskingum County in 1816 and about two years later to Union township, Morgan County. Here he entered three quarter sections which he cleared and improved. They reared ten children. George, one of the sons, married Rebecca Phillips, of Muskingum County, a native of Virginia, and was the father of Zachariah, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Levi P., Rebecca, Catharine, Eliza, Margaret, Benjamin, Melissa, Lorena and George. Zachariah was married in 1847 to Sarah Ann Sailor, of Deerfield township. Children: Rebecca Ann, Mary E., Silas, Zachariah S., Benjamin, William M., Abraham L., and Elney. All the family belongs to the Christian Church. Mr. Pierce enlisted in 1861 in Company B., 62d O.V.I., and served until 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. He was in the battle of Winchester and other smaller engagements.

Lewis Balding, one of the few surviving early settlers, was born near Albany, New York, in November, 1803. In 1805 his parents moved to West Virginia, where he resided until his marriage in 1884, to Sarah Stewart, of Monroe County, Ohio. In 1833 he moved to Morgan County and settled in this township on the farm now owned

by Richard Stanton. He reared twelve children, five of whom are now living: James, William, Mary and Belinda (twins), and Rhoda. Three of the children settled near the old home and two in Kansas. Mr. Balding and family belong to the Disciples' Church, of which he was one of the original members. He served as infirmary director for six years, and as justice of the peace for twenty years. He has also served in several township offices.

Moses Dawson and wife came with their family of ten children from Belmont County, Ohio, in 1832, and located on a farm which they entered in section 19, the same now owned by Mrs. Shell. Moses, the sixth son, was at home until twenty-four years of age. He then married Hannah Tanner, of this county, and engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson have had six children, one of whom, Mary Ann, died in her sixth year. Those living are Eliza J., wife of George W. Scott; John W., who married Clara Torbert; Alice, now Mrs. Ellsworth Scott; Miles E., and Emma V., all residing in this county. The family are members of the Christian Church, in which Mr. Dawson is a deacon.

Frederick Gladden and Rachel, his wife, originally from Maryland, came from Belmont County in 1834, and settled in Union Township. He was a farmer and a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Gladden died in 1843, and his widow in 1872. Their children were Mary, Nancy, Elizabeth, Jacob, Frederick, John J. (deceased), William (deceased) and Silas E.

Silas E. Gladden was born in 1833. He followed farming and teaching in early life. He is one of the prominent citizens of the township, and has held



G. J. Chappellan

the offices of trustee, justice of the peace, etc. He is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Gladden was married in 1860 to Lois Love, and they have had eleven children. One is deceased—Adolphus S. Those living are Eva F., Ida I., Ada S., Elmer W., Wilmer T., Carl A., Clarence O., Elton R., Ernest O., and Ivy Blanche.

Jacob Tanner and wife came from Pennsylvania and settled in Union Township. Of their ten children five are living—Hannah, Nancy, John, Eliza, J., and Jacob. The latter was born in 1851. In 1869 he married Miss Mary Weeden, of Deerfield Township. Both belong to the Christian Church.

Hiram Shepard was born in 1811. In 1830 he came from Belmont County and located in Homer Township. In 1837 he married Martha Danford, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are living. William Alexander Shepard was born in 1842. In 1867 he married Miss Georgie Pedicord. They have one child—Cassius M. Mr. Shepard is a farmer and a stock-raiser.

Homer M. Blackburn was born in Morgan County in 1837. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, 122d Regiment, O. V. I. He was wounded at Pine Run, Va., and again at Cedar Creek, Va., and was finally discharged at Petersburg, Va., March 11, 1865. In 1865 he married Miss M. F. Phipps. Both belong to the M. E. Church. Mr. Blackburn is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Joseph Miller was born in Guernsey County in 1825, and resided in that county until twenty-three years old. His father, Peter Miller, was an early settler there. Joseph came to Morgan County and married Miss Elizabeth Lent, in Penn Township, in 1849. In

1850 he moved to Malta Township, where he resided six years; then settled in Union Township, his present home. He is an enterprising farmer and a member of the M. E. church. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of eight children. Two died in infancy. Those living are Nathan L., Jerome D., John W., Joseph F., Charles H. and George W.

Benjamin F. Knight, a prominent farmer, was born in Morgan County in 1847. His father, George Knight, came from Maryland and was an early settler in the county. Benjamin F. resided at home until his marriage to Miss Sarah E. Thomas, of Chester Hill, in 1871. They have one child—William Henry. Mr. Knight is a member of the Methodist Church.

William Spurrier was born in Jefferson County in 1821. When eleven years of age he came to Morgan County with his parents. His father, Richard Spurrier, settled in Malta Township. He died in 1857. He reared a family of four sons and four daughters. William was married in 1844 to Elizabeth Miller, who bore him Matilda, Anna, John R., Emma and Betty. Mrs. Spurrier died in 1856, and in the following year Mr. Spurrier married Sarah Miller. The children are William, Mary, Sadie and Carie. The family belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Spurrier is a prominent farmer and has held the office of trustee.

William J. Williams was born in Union Township in 1842. November 25, 1861 he enlisted in Company B., 62d O. V. I., in which he served three years, becoming a veteran January 1, 1864, and participating in all the engagements of the regiment. July 18, 1863, in the charge on Fort Wagoner, he was shot through the thigh. Until wounded

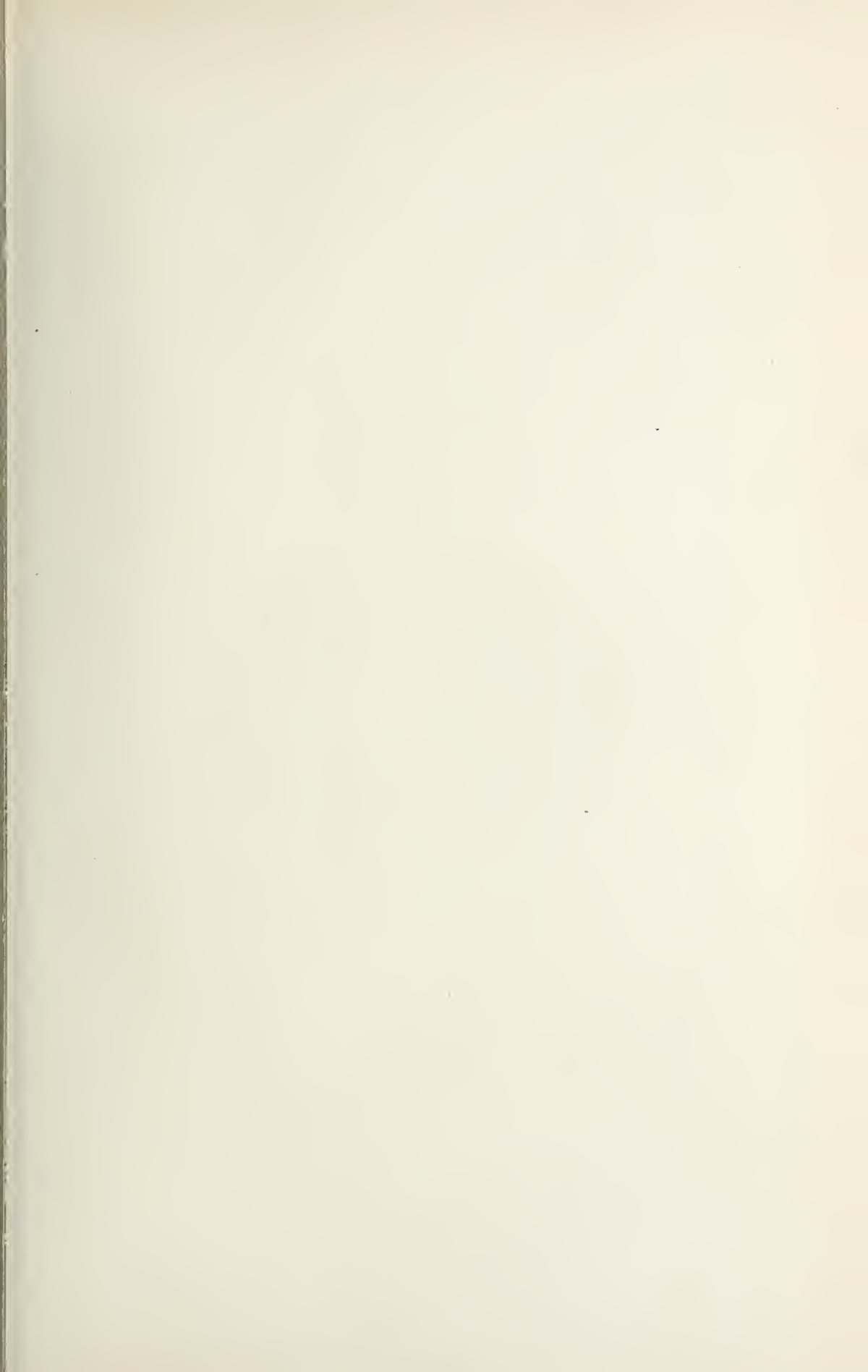
he did not lose a day either on account of sickness or furlough. August 16, 1864, at Deep Run, Va., he lost both his eyes from a gunshot wound. In January, 1865, he received his discharge because of the loss of his eyesight. For bravery in action he was given two medals of honor. The recipients of these medals were selected by vote of their comrades. He was married in 1864 to Margaret Pierce, who died in 1876. Children—Mary Louisa, Clarissa A. and Howard. In 1877 he married Clarissa Pierce. Children—Albert S., Sarah M., Rosa B., Walter S. and Grover Cleveland.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first mill in the township was built about 1828 by William Corner on Wolf Creek on section 13. A mill was built by William Ward on Sunday Creek some time afterward. Samuel and Robert Stewart had a horse-mill on section four which was a great convenience to the settlers in that locality. The only mill in the township at the present time was built by William Corner. Andrew Vest built the first frame house and Edward Miller the first brick dwelling. William Corner also erected a brick house at about the same time. Silas Hickerson and Joseph Trimble were among the first preachers and the first church was built in 1829. The first postoffice was on section three. William McKittrick was the postmaster, Andrew Byers was the pioneer pedagogue, and the first schoolhouse was built on the farm now owned by Robert Hainsworth heirs. Byers was a gentleman and for the time a man of education.

In compliance with an order of the Court of Common Pleas issued October

30, 1821, the pioneer voters of the township convened at the house of Garrett Caviner on the third day of December and proceeded to hold the election ordered. Lazarus Pierce, William Corner and Andrew Scott, acted as judges, George L. Corner and William Scott, as clerks. Nineteen pioneers cast their votes as follows: Tobias Beckwith, James Scott, Nathan Green, George Nulton, William Scott, David Scott, William McKittrick, George L. Corner, Daniel Viall, Robert Hainsworth, William Corner, Andrew Scott, Lazarus Price, Samuel Stewart, John Chappellear, Garrett Caviner, James Prosser, William Lawrence and Archibald Scott. John Chappellear received the majority of all the votes cast. The election, however, was contested on the ground that two of the judges were candidates. The case was tried before William Massey, Joab James and Sylvanus Piper, "Free Holders" who in their report say "That from the testimony produced to us we do consider said election to be illegal and of none effect." Another election was ordered and held February 2, 1822. Twenty-four votes were cast and in addition to those above named, the following pioneers voted for the first time: Robert Love, John Bradley, Philip Warner, Thomas Rodman and Absalom Broderick. John A. Chappellear and William Corner were elected. July 9, 1822, an election was held for a justice of the peace, owing to the resignation, probably, of one of those elected previously. George L. Corner received all the votes cast. It appears from evidence on file that notwithstanding the decision of the committee of investigation on the first election that John A. Chappellear was commissioned and





Eli C Smith

officiated as the magistrate of the township until the election of Mr. Corner, who filled the office acceptably for many years. In the early days the position was regarded as an important one. Its judicature was much more extended than now, and besides there was a certain amount of dignity attaching to the office that made it quite desirable. The "Squire" was always regarded as a person of distinction. Justices were required to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, which consisted principally of conveyancing, collections, marriages and the trial of cases within their jurisdiction. At the time of which we write juries in justice courts were unknown. Mr. Corner on one occasion forgot to renew his bonds, having occupied the office so long and with characteristic honesty called the attention of the trustees to the fact and suggested that a new election should be ordered, which they did. A strong man was placed on the democratic ticket and the contest was an exciting one. Mr. Corner was elected, however, by a handsome majority. At the polls he made a speech in which he said that, inasmuch as the election was the result of his carelessness, he would bear the entire expense. The election was contested on the ground of bribery, the democratic argument being that Mr. Corner's proposition was that in effect. The case was tried before Gen. Robt. McConnel, Jacob Adams and William Durbin. The whole township was summoned and the trial consumed an entire day and the democratic aspirant was relegated to private life

RINGGOLD.

The land upon which the village of

Ringgold is situated was owned originally by George Gadd. In 1835 he sold the farm to Aquilla Amos, who improved it, and in 1846 platted the village. Bazil Israel was the surveyor. The infant village was named in honor of Major Samuel Ringgold, whom Mr. Amos had known in his boyhood, and who fell in one of the battles of the Mexican war. In 1847 William B. Amos opened the first store. He also packed the first tobacco with a sword press. Sanders & Smith were the first tobacco packers to use screw power. For a time Ringgold was a flourishing village, but in 1860 it ceased to expand and since that time business has decreased in volume. Among those who were identified with the early events of the village were W. B. Amos, Powell and Battin, Jonas Powell, C. D. Drake, merchants; O. H. and W. B. Williams, carpenters and undertakers; Joseph Amos and Sammel Byers, shoemakers; Lewis Wood and I. R. Haycock, built the first steam sawmill. James L. Porter was the first postmaster. The office was established in 1847. E. Shepard was the first blacksmith; Vernon Lewis the first wagon maker; Asa C. Rusk kept the first tavern; Joseph M. Amos burned the first brick. In 1847 Doctor John Ashley offered his professional services to the people of Ringgold and vicinity. Two years later Rivers and Johnson came from Kentucky and offered their services as daguerrean artists.

MORGANVILLE.

Morgauville is situated in the north-eastern part of the township and was laid out by S. Short in 1833. The original plat with one addition consisted of thirty-seven lots. Andrew Byers and Jeremiah Weston were

among the early merchants. Byers and Stranathan were doing business in Morganville in an early day.

ROSSEAU.

Rosseau is situated in the southeast part of the township. It was laid out by Joshua Davis in 1835 or 1836. Some twelve years before this time, George L. Corner had built a tannery and as a necessary adjunct had a small stock of goods. The tannery was operated for several years by Mr. Davis and was purchased by him in 1833. In the early days tobacco was the principal product of the adjacent country, and to facilitate its manufacture and sale, Joshua Davis built a packing house which was occupied by John and William Ijams. This industry infused new life into the little hamlet, and for a while it thrived and assumed an importance, commensurate with the staple in which it dealt so extensively. But with the decline of the tobacco trade and the removal of Mr. Davis to Malta, the place for a time put on the appearance of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." It has in a measure, however, recovered from its misfortunes and it now has most of the appointments of a small inland village.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ELI C. SMITH.

Eli C. Smith, an early pioneer and an honored and beloved citizen, died at the home of his son in Malta Township, Nov. 23, 1885, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He was born in New Jersey, Oct. 15, 1792. When ten years of age he moved with his parents to Fayette County, Pa., and there at the age of nineteen he was married to Elizabeth Rounzoin. In 1821 he moved with his

family to Ohio, settling near the present Bernard Mills, in Penn Township, afterward removing to Union Township. In 1833 his wife died, and the following year he married Ellen Quigley, who departed this life March 8, 1872. He was the father of Lovina (Hummel), Aaron, George W., Sarah (Raney), Elizabeth (Sargent), Solomon, Eli, Rhoda (Boal) and William R., by his first marriage, and of Arthur T. Smith, by the second.

Father Smith, as he was called, was a devout and consistent member of the Disciples Church for about seventy-five years. He was a good man and widely esteemed. During the last five years of his life he resided with his son, W. R. Smith. His health was good for a man of his years up to the 19th of November, when he was stricken with paralysis, from which he died four days later.

WILLIAM R. SMITH.

Wm. R. Smith, son of Eli C. Smith, was born in Penn Township, Morgan County, March 17, 1829, and passed his boyhood in Penn and Union Townships. At the age of nineteen he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, but though he learned the trade he has followed farming. He married Eliza J. Newman, daughter of David Newman, an early settler. She was born in Malta Township, October 27, 1829. The names of their children are Seth, Mary M., Solomon F., Eli W., Charles E., Clara E. and Sadie (twins). Mr. Smith is a republican. Both he and his wife belong to the Christian or Disciples Church.

GEORGE J. CHAPPELEAR.

The Chappellears were among the early settlers of the township and have

been prominent in its affairs from the time of their settlement until the present. James Chappellear and wife (*née* Margaret Cook) came from Loudoun County, Va., to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1819, and in October, 1820, settled in Union Township, where the family has since resided. Their children were William A., John, Charles, George, Elliott and Ann (Dorris), all deceased except Elliott, who lives in Licking County.

William A. Chappellear was born in Leonard County, Maryland, January 28, 1790, and married in Loudoun, Va., a Miss Bradford in 1815. They settled in Morgan County in 1820. George J. Chappellear married Elizabeth Dawson in 1843, and is the father of nine children, all living except one, who died when three years of age. The names of the children are William A., George W., John B., Moses D., Josiah B., Mary J., Henderson H. and U. S. Grant and Elizabeth E. The family belong to the Christian Church. Mr. Chappellear was a member of Company E, 78th Regiment O. V. I., in which he served one year, and was then discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability. His son, William A., married Eliza A. Hanesworth in 1866. There were born to them seven children. The two eldest sons, John B. and George J., were born in Loudoun County. He reared a family of ten children, six boys and four girls.

John B., George J., Henderson A., James W., Charles A., Andrew J., Sarah A., Margaret, Jane C. and Rachel B. He was a member of Company I, 53d Regiment, O. V. I., served eighteen months and was discharged at the expiration of his term of service. He was in several severe engagements, including the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro', etc. Charles Chappellear, brother of George J., was in the army and died in hospital at Lebanon, Tenn. U. S. Grant Chappellear married Ida J. Gladden. They have one child. Mary J. married S. C. Pierce. They have four children. George W. married Hannah J. Wade. They have six children. John B. married Jane Wagoner. Three children. Moses D. married Nancy Kimball. Two children. Josiah B. married Lucy Rogers, one child; she died in 1878. Henderson H., married Amy Martin. One child.

Hedgeman B. Chappellear, born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1804, came to Morgan County, Ohio, in 1827. He was married in 1826 to Miss Mary A. Clayton. They located in Union Township, and had two children born to them. The eldest, J. H., lives in Homer Township, the youngest, Thomas J., Chappellear, lives on the old home place, and is to-day one of the largest landed proprietors in the county. He was elected county commissioner in 1885.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HOMER.

INTRODUCTORY AND DESCRIPTIVE—MINERAL RESOURCES—OIL—A PART OF AMES TOWNSHIP IN 1805—HOMER AND MARION TOGETHER—POPULATION, 1820 TO 1840—PIONEER SETTLERS—THE ALDERMANS—LOVELLS—OTHER EARLY AND PROMINENT FAMILIES—REMINISCENCES AND PERSONAL HISTORY—FIRST IMPROVEMENTS—VILLAGES—THEIR ORIGIN AND DATE—CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

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HOMER is the southwest township of Morgan County. It is a populous and well-improved section, with agriculture and stock-raising as its principal industries. The land is of the best grade and is well-watered by Federal Creek, Sunday Creek, and their branches. The coal underlying the surface is of a superior quality and thickness, but owing to a lack of facilities for transportation has not as yet been extensively mined. A superior quality of fire-clay is found near Mountsville. A few years ago the development of the oil territory along Federal Creek attracted much attention, and for a time it seemed as though the excitement which attended the first workings of the Pennsylvania fields was to be renewed here. (See chapter on "Resources of Morgan County"). But so, far, that ancient and honorable occupation, tilling the soil, has been found more profitable than any other by the people of the township.

Soon after the organization of Athens County in 1805, the whole county was divided into four municipal townships: Ames, Athens, Alexander and Troy. Ames Township was originally bounded

as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the county (Athens), thence running west to the northwest corner of the county; thence south to the southwest corner of township No. 12, in the 16th range; thence east to the southeast corner of township No. 7, in the 12th range; thence north to the place of beginning."

Thus it will be seen that Ames township included both of the townships, Homer and Marion, in 1805. Prior to 1820 Homer was formed from Ames; and prior to 1840 Marion was formed wholly or partly from Homer. March 11, 1845, both Homer and Marion were set off to Morgan County. 1820 Homer township, with more than twice its present territory had 201 inhabitants, of whom 101 were males. In 1830, Homer (including the present Marion) had 636 inhabitants; in 1840, 912.

The Alderman family were among the earliest pioneers of this township. In the spring of 1808 Elisha Alderman and Job Phillips came from Olean, N. Y., and made a location on Sharp's Fork of Federal Creek, being favorably impressed with the natural advantages of the country, and deeming it a favor-

abandonment for the establishment of homes they returned to New York, and in 1810 emigrated to what is now Morgan County, with a little colony of seventeen people. Upon a lumber raft upon which was loaded their household effects and families, they floated down the Allegheny River to Pittsburgh, and from thence via the Ohio to Marietta where they traded the lumber for six hundred and forty acres of land in what is now Homer township. The country bordering on the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers was at the time of which we write a dense wilderness with here and there the cabin of some adventurous frontiersman, and perhaps no better idea can be given of the courage and indomitable energy of this little band of pioneers than the fact that they left their homes and with their worldly possessions and their families upon a raft of lumber, undertook a voyage of nearly five hundred miles upon unknown waters, and into a country almost uninhabited, and perhaps their only incentive was the probable benefit that might in after time accrue to their descendants. The names of the colonists were Elisha Alderman and wife, Elisha Jr. and wife, Job Phillips and wife, John Stewart and wife, James Ward Smith and wife, Rachel, Elijah, Hosea, Lucy, Elihu and Annar, all of whom were sons, daughters and sons-in-law of Elisha senior. All were identified with the early history of the township. Elisha, who was the progenitor of the Alderman family in Morgan county, lived to an advanced age and died in the township. Elisha Jr. reared a large family and was quite promptly identified with the early affairs of that section. He removed to Iowa about 1850, where he died. James Ward Smith,

who married Esther Alderman was a well-known citizen and highly esteemed. Elijah died in the township at an advanced age. He reared a family of eighteen children, one of whom, Rev. J. W. Alderman, is pastor of the First M. E. Church, of Burlington, Iowa. Hosea was a man well known. He was a Methodist in his religious belief and prominent in the affairs of the church. He was emphatically a peacemaker, and in early times was frequently called to adjust differences between his neighbors. He reared a family of eight children, but one of whom, Arza, one of the prominent business men of McConnellsville, resides in the county.

Reuben Rice was an early settler on the land now belonging to the Mansfield Petroleum company. William Tryon was a pioneer on the farm now owned by Mrs. Mary A. Wells.

The oldest men now living in the township (1886) are James McLain and James Adams.

James McLain was born in Washington County, Pa., June 24, 1799. When two years of age he came with his father to Belmont County, Ohio, where he remained until nine years of age, thence removed to Licking County and lived until eighteen years old. In 1817 he settled in Penn Township, near Pennsville, removing thence to Homer Township twenty years later. He married Sarah Howard, daughter of Charles Howard, an early settler of Morgan County and the first justice of the peace in Penn Township, and was the father of Samuel, Charles and James, who live in Oregon; Ruth, Thomas and John, of Homer Township; Timothy, Rosanna and Catharine, deceased. John McLain, born in Homer Township in 1840, married Elizabeth McMul-

len. Their children are Roscoe S., Sadie E. and Timothy A.

Other early settlers in Homer Township (some of them in that part of the original township of Homer now known as Marion Township) were Sharp, on the stream still known as Sharp's Fork; Champlin, Reuben Rice, the Lovells, from Massachusetts; John Beardsley, from Virginia; Peter Vore, William Tryon; the Joys, after whom the village of Joy was named; the Farleys, Starlings, Proutys, Browns, Carpenters, Withams, Moodys, McLains and others.

The first sawmill in the township was erected by Thomas Dougherty, Sr., on the farm now owned by Martin N. Moody.

The first church, a structure of hewed logs, was erected near Mountsville, about 1840.

The first schoolhouse was in the Alderman neighborhood, near Joy. The second stood near Elliott's Cross Roads, on the farm then owned by William French. The third was in the Hyde district.

Probably the first brick house in the township was erected by Hosea Alderman in 1822.

John Wright came to Homer Township from Washington County, Pa., in 1829, locating on the southeast quarter of section 18, and purchasing his farm of A. G. Brown of Athens for a horse. Mr. Wright was a native of Connecticut. The only representative of the family now living in Homer Township is his son John. The latter married Mary Hurd.

Captain Thomas S. Lovell, one of the prominent early settlers of Homer, was born in Barnstable, Mass., in December, 1786. In early life he followed the sea,

making forty-one voyages across the Atlantic. In 1814 he settled on the farm now owned by his son John W. His family was about the fourth in the township. The old log house in which Captain Lovell and his brother Russell passed the first winter is still standing. Captain Lovell was wholly unused to farming and to pioneer ways, yet, by adapting himself to circumstances, he managed to get along comfortably and well. He served as justice of the peace one term. His wife's maiden name was Charlotte Norcross, and she was the mother of seven children: Charlotte A., deceased, was the wife of J. W. Spurr; Susan G. married John E. Vore; Georgiana, deceased, married George Walker; Thomas R. married Lorina Ellis; O. M. married Rosanna Jenkins; Augustine married Eliza A. Joy; John W. married Eliza J. Wheeler. John W. Lovell, born in 1827, is the father of J. Alfred, O. M., Eliza J. (Elliott) and Georgia.

The Elliotts belong to an early and prominent family. Elijah Elliott was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 20, 1806, and resided in that county until twenty-five years of age. He married Dorcas French, of Belmont County, and in August, 1831, removed to Homer Township, locating on section 6, where he still resides. The children of Elijah and Dorcas Elliott are as follows: John married Amy Bingham and lives in Dakota; Elizabeth (Dougherty) is dead; Otho married Elizabeth Bullock and resides in Homer Township; William married Lucinda Strode and lives in Marion; Rachel (Timms) and Rebecca (Hart) are dead; Isaac married Esther Harkins and resides in Missouri; Julia A. married J. W. Atkinson and lives in Marion;



Morris A. Atkinson

E. E. married Mary Bernard and lives in Missouri; Jesse T., the present county auditor, married Eliza Lovell and resides in McConnellsville; Archimedes died young; Francis E. lives in Homer. Mr. Elliott served as postmaster from 1848 to 1874.

Otho Elliott was born in Homer Township January 2, 1835. In 1857 he married Elizabeth Bullock. Children: Alfred and Francis, dead; Lewis, Charles F., Dorcas E. (Dugan), Mary (Davis), Addie and Annie. Mrs. Elliott died August 31, 1878. Mr. Elliott served as postmaster about twelve years, and as justice of the peace for one term.

William Brown came from Maryland and first settled in Marion Township, where for a time he followed his trade, that of an undertaker and cabinetmaker. He then engaged in merchandising at Elliott's Cross Roads, where for many years he did a successful business. He was twice married, the last time to Miss Sarah A. Hutton. Five children were born to them—Mary A., William A., Addie, Arthur S. and Frank O.,—all of whom are living except the latter. William was born in Homer in 1850; is now a resident of McConnellsville. (See civil list.)

William and Rachel Leeper came from Pennsylvania in 1820, and thence to Homer Township, where they lived until their deaths, the former in the eighty-second year of his age, the latter aged eighty-three. Hezekiah Leeper, a son, was born in Guernsey County May 22, 1820, married Catharine Mowrey, and has reared a family of six children, three boys and three girls. He is a successful farmer and a prominent member of the M. E. Church, and has served the township as trustee.

Mahlon H. Parsons was born in Delaware County, Pa., in 1802, and removed thence to Baltimore County, Md. In 1840 he settled in Union Township, Morgan County, Ohio. He married Annie M. Afflick, of Delaware County, Pa., and was the father of eight children, five of whom are living—Sarah (Powell), Penn Township; Mary A. Strahl, deceased; Emeline (Strahl), Union; Elizabeth (Thompson), Union; Lewis F., Homer; C. B., deceased; Hannah (Lent), deceased; William H., Union.

Lewis F. Parsons was born in Maryland November 14, 1834, and came to Morgan County when five years of age. In 1861 he married Melissa Llewellyn. They have four children living—Elmer E.; Effie, dead; Annie, Fred E. and John E., at home. Mr. Parsons has served as township trustee several years, and as land appraiser one year.

James Carter was born in Bedford County, Pa., July 25, 1815, and came with his parents to Ames Township, Athens County, Ohio, when about three years old, remaining there twenty years. About 1839 he removed to Homer Township, where he has since resided. Mr. Carter married Elizabeth McDaniel, and they have had nine children—Nancy (Lewis), dead; Sarah A. (Howe), dead; Minerva (Owens), dead; Melissa (Mantz), Iowa; George, Homer Township; James Madison, Albert and Jefferson, dead. Mr. and Mrs. Carter belong to the Christian Church.

Jacob Lewis, a native of Washington County, Pa., came from Marshall County, Va., in 1836, locating on the farm now owned by A. B. Johnson. He married Elizabeth Martin, a native of Pennsylvania.

Oliver Hyde came to Ohio at an early

date from New York state, locating on section nineteen, on Hyde's Fork of Federal Creek. His son, Ephraim Hyde, about 1825 made a settlement on section 25, removing hither from Charleston, W. Va.

Joseph Hoopes, born in Chester County, Pa., February 11, 1800, came to Harrison County, Ohio, quite early. There he married Abigail Cope, who was born March 19, 1799. Later they removed to Homer Township. They had thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy: Isaac, in Virginia; Lucinda (Pickerson), Malta Township; Israel, Malta; Nathan, Mary (Kennard), Sarah A. (Heston), Homer Township; Kalif, Penn Township; Elizabeth J. (Geddis), deceased; Abigail C. (McElfresh), Union Township; Joseph, Marion Township; Rebecca E. (Geddis), Marion Township.

Morris K. Atkinson, a well-known citizen, was born in Bucks County, Pa., in 1827. In 1847 he came to Morgan County, where he has since resided, and held several prominent positions. For ten years he was county surveyor and for twenty years he served as justice of the peace. He has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and at present, with his son Isaac, carries on the mercantile business at Elliott's Cross Roads. He married Margaret Winner in 1848. Children: Rebecca (Lewis), Letitia (Thomas) and Isaac, all residing in the county.

Lewis G. Heston was born in Chester County, Pa., September 14, 1822. When about 22 years of age he removed to the vicinity of Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, where he remained for about four years. He then removed to Morgan County, and after about a year's residence in Marion Township,

settled on his present farm in section twenty-three, Homer Township. October 9, 1852, he married Sarah A. Hoopes. They have ten children living: Albert S., Mary (Harper), Joseph, Jane (Coulter), Lydia A. (Lovell), Florence (Croy), Homer Township; George L., Iowa; Enoch W., Emma T., and Herman E., Homer Township. Mr. Heston is a member of the M. E. Church. He is a prominent and successful farmer. He learned the milling business when young and worked at it until his marriage, since which time he has followed his present occupation.

James Law was born near Wheeling, W. Va., in 1801. When about twelve years of age he came with his parents to what is now Wayne Township, Noble County, Ohio, locating on Willis Creek. He married Matilda Wendall, and was the father of Mary, living, Ebenezer and Barbara, deceased; John, Rebecca (Gilpin), Melissa (Hart), and Caroline. The family came to Morgan County in 1851.

John Law was born in Noble County in 1831, and came to Homer Township with his father in 1851. He married Lucy Hart and is the father of Sarah E., Albert, George, Florence, William and Annie.

Mrs. Nancy M. Moody, widow of the late David Moody, was born in Deerfield Township in January, 1823. In 1850 she was married to David Moody and they moved to Homer Township, where Mr. Moody died July 25, 1880. He held the office of township treasurer several years. Their children were John, who married Mary J. Crawford, of Malta; Mary, wife of John Stevenson, Bristol; Rebecca J., wife of John Dougherty, Homer; Susan, wife of A. Wells, Homer; Zachariah, mar-

ried Viola Hamble, Homer; Price, married Maria Ivers, lives in Kansas; Emma V., Nancy Belle and Lauretta. The family belong to the United Presbyterian Church.

Andrew J. Price was born in Deerfield Township, December 23, 1828, and lived at home with his parents until twenty years of age, afterward residing for a short time in Malta Township, moving thence to Homer Township. In 1852 he married Drusilla M. Stevens, of this county. Their children are Mary Elizabeth, who died in 1874; John F., Julia A., Susan J., Charles S., and William J.

John F. Price married Martha E. Hamble and lives on part of the homestead. Children: Alva and Alvin, twins; Andrew J. The family belong to the Methodist Church. Mr. Price has been supervisor and school director.

Wm. A. Murphy, son of an early settler, was born in Bloom Township in 1836; moved to Union Township in 1853, remaining until 1866. Immediately after his marriage to Sophia J. Rickets, of Perry County, he moved to his present location in Homer Township. The family belong to the M. E. Church. Names of children: Otho Wihner and Lewis Maxwell (deceased); Lucy J., Almeda E. and Thomas Garfield, living.

Isaac Murphy was born in Bloom Township in 1833; moved to Union in 1853, and in 1857 to his present home. In the latter year he married Miss Charity Faires, of this county. To them have been born three children—Mary E., deceased; Cornelia J. and Sarah A. (Bishop). The family are members of the M. E. Church, in which Mr. Murphy has served as class-leader, steward and trustee for several years.

His occupation is farming and stock-raising.

Amos Gardner was born in Augusta, Me., in 1808. He came to Ohio when young, settling in Cleveland. In 1830 he married Mary Humiston, a native of Maine, and removed from Cleveland to Morgan County, settling in this township. Children: Joseph, Nelson, a prominent farmer of Homer Township; Albert, of Athens County; Mary J., wife of John Watkins, Kansas; Martha, wife of Reuben Sears, Athens County. Mrs. Gardner died in 1877. In the following year Mr. Gardner married Mrs. Sarah S. Tracy. Her maiden name was Arnold, and she first married a Delaney, by whom she had five children. Two died in infancy and one, Sheridan, in his eleventh year. Elizabeth, wife of John Thompson, Muskingum County, and George W., married and residing in Kansas, are the survivors. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner belong to the Christian Church.

James Clarence Linden Adams was born in Homer Township 1834, and lived with his parents, who were early settlers, until his marriage. His wife's maiden name was Darliska Eddy. Children, Clarence E., who died in his second year, and Ostius Orlando, who died in his twenty-sixth year. Three are living—Alda Leona, wife of Sturgis Lovell; Nina Edna, and Vinnie A. Mr. Adams is a prominent farmer and one of the leading citizens of the township.

Daniel Morris was born in Washington County in 1823; came to Morgan County with his parents in 1828, and has since resided here. In 1847 he married Rebecca Grubb, of Washington County. The children of this marriage were Christian, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Benj. K. Wood, of this county;

Nicetti, wife of Isaac Kinsey; Winfield S., who married Mary J. Huffman; Daniel W., whose wife, *née* Sarah Evarts, is now deceased; Rebecca A., wife of Zach. Carpenter; Thomas and Lilly. Mrs. Morris died in 1869, and in 1870 he married Miss Henrietta B. Watson. Children: Maria E. and Gustie. The whole family belong to the M. E. Church. Mr. Morris is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is especially interested in wool-growing and improving the breed of sheep.

Mary A. Wells, *née* Nolan, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1827, and when two years of age removed with her parents to that part of Athens County now included in Morgan. In 1860 she married Adam Wells, who died in 1877. There were ten children born of this union, two of whom died in infancy and one, Adam C., at the age of three years. The names of those living are John M., Apollos S., Noah, Lena, Frank M., Lydia A., Lettie and Emma D. John M. married Mary A. Beard, and Lena married John Posey. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

Archibald Coulter was born in Adams County, Pa., March 31, 1821. In 1842 he married, and in 1850 settled in Homer Township. Mr. Coulter died September 12, 1867, from disease contracted while in the U. S. service. He was a member of Company G, 63d Regiment O. V. I., and was in several severe battles, among them being Fort Pillow, New Madrid and Pittsburg Landing. Mrs. Levina Coulter, his widow, was born in Mercer County, Pa., in 1819, and resided there until her removal to Morgan County. The names of her children living are Josiah H., Eunice A. (McCoy), John A., Robert

C., Clara L. (Wilson), Ira E. and Maria S. (Hogsett). The family belong to the Christian Church.

Azel B. Johnson was born in Athens County, in 1832. He married Elizabeth J. Norris, of the same county. She died June 21, 1882, having borne twelve children, eleven of whom are living: Sullivan, deceased in his twelfth year; Amzi S.; Sidney H.; John M. and Jane M., twins; Etta, Levi C., Eudora B., Vinnie O., Azel B. and Orpha B. Mr. Johnson is a successful farmer.

OIL.

The oil-producing industry was at one time quite important in this township. The first well was drilled on the Bishop farm, in April, 1861, by Sidney S. Tuller. A good quality of illuminating oil was reached at the depth of sixty-seven feet. Several other wells were drilled on the same farm. The average product of each well for the first six months was about forty barrels per day. The best well on the farm was that owned by Bishop Brothers. In the succeeding years the Joy farm was found to be good oil territory. The Mansfield Petroleum Company now control this farm.

It is estimated that the Federal Creek territory has produced 150,000 barrels of oil to date. The present product of the field is about forty barrels per day. There have been three wells drilled down to the Berea (or Macksburg) sand; one by Bradley Oil Company, one by Dale Brothers, and one by J. G. Williams. The third sand was found at the depth of about 1,300 feet, averaging 22 feet in thickness. The second sand, found about 400 feet from the surface, is about 10 feet thick. Shallow oil is found in a beautiful white sand at the depth of

about 70 feet. A great many shallow wells have been bored, nearly all of which were producers. The specific gravity of the oil is 45 deg. Very little gas is found. About 170 feet deep a vein of coal about 7 feet thick is found. This is the Nelsonville vein.

VILLAGES.

The villages of the township, though numerous, are not large or important. Mountsville, the oldest, was laid out in 1837, in a plat of twenty-four lots. In 1886 the place had two general stores, one boot and shoe store, one grocery, two blacksmith shops, two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Christian), a public school, postoffice, Grand Army Post, and one physician.

Wrightsville was laid out in 1838 by H. Wright, and contains thirty-eight lots. The village has about a dozen dwellings and one church (Christian); also, two stores, postoffice and blacksmith shop.

Bishopville, laid out in 1859 by James M. Bishop, has in Homer Township one general store and a Masonic hall, the churches and school being across the line, in Athens County.

Joy is a postoffice and a hamlet of half a dozen houses.

Elliott's Cross Roads has been for many years a country cross-roads trading point. It now contains the general store of M. K. Atkinson & Son, a postoffice, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, shoe shop and about six dwellings.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic.—Bishopville Lodge, No. 470, F. and A. M., was organized under a dispensation, November 2, 1872. The first officers and charter members were as follows: Henry Linkin, W. M.; Joseph Blondin, S. W.; M. D. Wolfe, J. W.;

J. M. Bishop, treasurer; Samuel Banks, secretary; D. S. Carey, S. D.; J. H. Wolfe, J. D.; Hiram Hoon, tiler; H. Leeper, L. W. Munsell, John W. Sands, Francis M. Powell, J. N. Sands, E. H. Watkins. The present membership is seventy-five. Officers for 1886: Charles Bishop, W. M.; J. E. Chappellear, S. W.; J. E. Hoon, J. W.; S. F. Wolfe, treasurer; M. D. Wolfe, secretary; W. R. Wilson, S. D.; J. W. Bryson, J. D.; H. Hoon, tiler.

Grand Army.—Charles B. Parsons, Post, No. —, G. A. R., was organized at Mountsville May 17, 1884, with the following charter members: John G. Carter, P. C.; Joseph Clark, S. V. C.; Ira A. Wooley, J. V. C.; James W. Harper, Adjutant; Cyrus Faires, Q. M. S.; Oliver D. Kinsey, Surgeon; Thomas Wooley, Chaplain; Anthony Smith, James Engle, Peter Palmer, Harrison H. Wade, George E. Clark, Benjamin Posey, Alfred Noland, Asa Vincent, A. Smith, Nelson S. Gardner, Charles W. Matthews, John Watkins, Sampson Milhoan. The following members have since been added: John Law, James W. Moody, William Jones, William T. Watson, Jonathan H. Rainey, James L. Norris, Isaac Wharton. Jonathan H. Rainey is the present commander of the post.

CHURCHES.

Christian Church. — Wrightsville Christian Church was organized in 1849 by Elder John W. Brown. The original members were George Kirkman and wife, Aaron Ball and wife, Jesse Crook, George Crook and wife, Betsey Brown, Sarah Carpenter, John Crawford and Aaron Ball, deacons. The church edifice was erected in 1852. The following have served as pastors: Elders John W. Brown, Bower Smith, George Tillet,

Daniel Tewksbury, Augustus Alderman, John McDaniel, Joseph Cairnes, Harrison Willis, Benjamin Briley, James Dennen, William Warren, Samuel Lewis, William Jenkins. There are 105 members belonging to the church. The Sabbath-school has about forty-five pupils on an average.

Liberty Hill Methodist Church.—This congregation was organized by Joseph S. Brown and L. W. Munsell in 1841. Succeeding pastors were E. H. Dixon, A. Cartlich, Charles Lawton, William Litsinger, A. Wilson, L. Cunningham, H. Loomis, James H. Hopkins, David Mann, W. W. Cherrington, J. C. Gregg, A. Joy, D. Ricketts, E. Nichols, W. H. H. Wolf, W. T. Harvey, W. R. Anderson, William Catlin, S. Ryland Hickman, W. P. McGlaughlin, J. Q. Lakin, E. B. Finney, Charles Banks, A. R. Neall, Goff, R. M. Galbreath, A. E. Johnson, J. N. Shoop and E. Bell. Samuel Lefevre was the first class-leader; Isaac Bradick, Sr., exhorter. Early members: J. Green, Daniel Fuller, Robert Johnson, John Simmers, Stephen Hyde and their families. At present Asa Vincent is class-leader. The house of worship, a frame building, 24x28 feet, was erected in 1856 at a cost of \$400. The present membership of the Church is 40; Sabbath-school, 42.

Pleasant Valley M. E. Church.—This church was organized in 1845 by Rev. James H. Hopkins. The first members were John Joy, William Watson, Henrietta Watson, John Fleming and wife, John Piles, Maria Piles, John Farres, Cassandra Faires, Alexander Crawford and wife, William A. Crawford and wife, Eliza A. Watson, Mary Watson; William Watson, class-leader. The church was organized at Wrightsville,

where the first meeting-house was built in 1850. In 1872 the present house built on Federal Creek, one mile from the old site. It is a frame building, 32x42 feet, and cost \$800. The Sabbath-school was organized under the superintendency of William Watson in 1846. The school now numbers 123 scholars and the church has 81 members. Early pastors: Revs. Hopkins, Lawton, Litsinger, Cunningham, Mann and Redfern.

Mountville Christian Church.—This church was organized by Elder John Beard, in September, 1876. The original members were Elder John Beard, Elizabeth J. Beard, William C. Beard, Nancy Palmer, Mary Beard, Sarah C. Norris, Simeon Hale, Nancy Hale, Alice Lewis, Rachel Bennett, Elizabeth Beard, Lorinda Norris, S. A. Heston, Lydia Heston, Ellen Lunsford, Ira E. Coulter, Sarah Beard, Emma Daugherty, Adaline Daugherty, Mary E. Bennett. The church edifice, 28x38 feet, was erected in 1882 and so far has cost about \$600. The first elders were John Beard and David L. Pedicord. The pastors have been Elders A. R. Pickens, John F. Moody, and M. A. Harvey. Present membership, 24.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

EUGENE R. SWAYNE.

The subject of this notice, an enterprising farmer and much-respected citizen of Homer Township, is the son of Eli and Maria Swayne. The former was born in Belmont County, Ohio, August 29, 1821, and the latter was born in the same county, January 1, 1819. In 1840 they moved to Marion Township, Morgan County. They were married November 25, 1842. From this union



E. R. Swaine

there were born five children—three sons and two daughters: Narcissa, Eugene R., Joseph B., Eliza Jane and James M.

Eugene R. Swayne was born in Chesterfield, Morgan County, June 7, 1847. November 12, 1868, he was married to Miss Jennie D. Clancy, who was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, April 6, 1842. They have but one child—Augustus E. Swayne, born December 12, 1872. In 1869 Mr. Swayne moved to Federal Creek, in Homer Township, where he has since resided. His occupation is farming and breeding American Merino sheep. He held the office of township trustee in 1884 and 1885; was president of the Morgan County Agricultural Society for the year 1885; has been director in that society for five years, and has one more year to serve; in 1885 was president of the South-eastern Ohio Wool-growers' Association.

MORRIS K. ATKINSON.

The Atkinsons are of English extraction. In 1699 John and Susannah Atkinson sailed for Philadelphia. Both died leaving three children, William, Mary and John. William was born in 1689; John in 1695, and was but four years of age at the time of emigration. He was the great-great-grandfather of

the subject of this sketch. He eventually settled in Bucks County, Pa., where he lived and died. The Atkinsons were a race of farmers. Joseph, father of Morris K., was born in Maryland in 1800. He was reared in Bucks County, where he married Miss Leatitia Kitchin in 1821. In 1847 the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Morris K. and a daughter, Mrs. Asa O. Bartlett, came to Marion, where the elder Atkinson bought an unimproved farm. He was a Quaker, and an industrious, worthy man. He died in 1869. Morris K. was born in Bucks County, Pa., in 1827. He received a good common-school education and began life as a teacher, spending his summer vacation on the farm. He had studied surveying, and in 1863 was appointed county surveyor, a position he held ten years. He has been a successful farmer. In 1885 he engaged in merchandising at Elliott's Cross Roads. In 1848 he married Miss Margaret Winner. She was born in Ohio in 1826. Three children have been born to them—Rebecca, Leatitia and Isaac. While Mr. Atkinson is not one of the early settlers of the township, he has witnessed the greater portion of its development and has identified himself with all its interests.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BLOOM.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—EARLY SETTLERS—A FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—FIRST ELECTION—SETTLERS OF 1819 AND LATER YEARS—SICK WHEAT—SQUIRREL MIGRATION—FIRST PEACHES—CHURCH HISTORY—A PUZZLED PARSON—LATER SETTLERS AND MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS—A GREAT RAIL-SPLITTER—THE MARTINS, McCUNES AND JOHN F. TALLEY—FIRST IMPROVED STOCK—FIRST BRICK HOUSES—EARLY MILLS—VILLAGES: AIRINGTON, EAGLEPORT AND ROKEBY—REMINISCENCES—CLOTH “KICKING”—COST OF A PAIR OF BOOTS.

AFTER the establishment of Morgan County by an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, in 1818, it became necessary that the county should be organized with a court and by the appointment of certain county officers, creating of new townships, and the holding of elections. A part of the organization then consisted of the erection of new townships by the county commissioners and the ordering by the court of the election of justices of the peace on a certain day and in some instances designating the place. As has been stated elsewhere, the first court organized in the county convened on the 5th day of April, 1819. William Rannels, Sherebiah Clark and William B. Young were the associate judges of the court. The president judge, Ezra Osborn, of Portsmouth, Scioto County, did not put in an appearance until the March term of 1820. At the term July 7, 1819, the court caused the following order to be made upon their journal: “Whereas, it appears to the court that the commissioners of Morgan County have set off a new township by the

name of Bloom: Ordered, that said township be entitled to two justices of the peace, and that the qualified electors of said township be qualified to elect said justices at the house of Edward Nicholas, in said township, on Saturday, the 24th inst.” The order being thus made, such of the qualified electors as were interested in the result did, on the 24th day of July, 1819, meet at the house of Edward Nicholas and organized themselves for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace. Jonathan Frisby, John N. Gibson and Zurial Sherwood were selected judges; William Silvey and Wm. Montgomery clerks. James Smith was the only justice elected who qualified.

Thirty-six electors voted at this election. It being a new thing to the pioneers, it is presumable that they turned out in their full strength and that the following list gives nearly all the names of the pioneers of sixty-seven years ago. In making this list the writer is of course dependent upon the election returns. Some of the earliest pioneers were of foreign birth and could not im-

mediately engage in the political affairs of the township until after their naturalization. We have no knowledge, however, of any being disqualified for that reason :

PIONEERS IN BLOOM IN 1819 :

John Stutes,	Enoch Luper,
Z. Sherwood,	James Eveland,
James McElhiney,	Calvin Nott,
J. Frisby,	Samuel Hammond,
James Rogers,	M. McElhiney,
J. Conaway,	William Briggs,
James Frisby,	Daniel Eveland,
Robert Slone,	David Smith,
George Jackson,	James Briggs,
John Dingman,	J. N. Gibson,
Peter Secord,	A. Whitaker,
J. S. Gibson,	James Whitaker,
James Silvey,	Joseph Smith,
William Eveland,	William Silvey,
Thomas James,	William Montgomery,
Daniel Swartz,	G. Mingus,
Nathan Smith,	Samuel McCune,
Robert McCune,	B. Whipple.

In April, of the following year, the following named persons had become residents of the township :

Daniel Bean,	Robert Longworth,
Andrew Clark,	Peter Landerman,
J. Spurgeon,	Thomas Wells,

and in October following the following named old settlers had their names enrolled at a justices' election :

James Stone,	Zachariah Cuddington,
J. James,	James Camp,
John Bowers,	Robert McCune,
Jonathan McMullen,	J. Frisby,
Jacob Fouts,	John Clemans,
M. Wilson,	William Bennett,
Zachariah Lawrence,	Russel Whipple.

In April of 1823 we find the following named ; although some of them had been residents a year or two before, yet this is their first appearance on the poll-books :

Abel Larrison,	George Osborn,
Samuel Shaw,	Joshua Mumme,
Robert Ingram,	Mounts Nicholas,
John Hammond,	William Hammond,

Reuben Shilling,	Thomas Taylor,
William Shivel,	David Taylor,
G. Crow,	Amos Nicholas,
John Dutro,	John Seval,
Moses Sargent,	Isaac Hanes,
J. F. Talley,	William White,
Samuel Farra,	Daniel Lawrence,
John H. Livezey,	E. Nicholas,
Daniel Weeks,	Caleb Osborn,
Andrew McConeha,	David Edwards,
J. Stedman,	William Sherwood,
Michael Burns,	Thomas White,
Greenbury Caton,	William Huteheson,
Daniel Weeks,	Alfred Martin,
Dr. Samuel Martin,	George Martin,
George P. Morris,	Edward Morris,
Clement Pine,	William Dempster,
John MeEveland,	Stephen Gates,
Isaac Harris,	William Dusk,
Gideon Mingus,	— Needham,
Daniel Petty,	Henry Priest,
David Swartz,	George Sheets,
John Sloan,	Amos Wells,
William White,	David Wilson.

At the April election of 1821, Edward Nicholas, William Montgomery and David Smith were elected trustees, John F. Talley, clerk, and James Camp, constable. No aspirant for official honors at this time went to the polls without a large jug of whisky. Upon the opening of the polls he would call upon all of his constituents to come and take a drink, and a man who was too penurious or conscientious to furnish whisky was invariably defeated.

The first settlements in Bloom were on the west side of the river, near the county line. James Larrison lived on a farm just across the county line in Muskingum County in 1800. Shortly after this time his son, Abraham Larrison, moved to the Siler farm in Bloom. While living on this place a hunter and trapper stopped with him a short time. His gun and equipments were the finest Mr. Larrison had ever seen, and so anxious was he to obtain them that he offered to trade his farm for them.

The hunter informed him that he had all the land he desired for his business and did not care to purchase more. It is said that Mr. Larrison was much disappointed in not being able to make the trade.

James Briggs was the pioneer blacksmith. He was one of the settlers of 1818. From an old day-book we find the names of many of the old settlers who are charged with work done by him during 1819-1820-1822. The following memorandum shows that he had one customer he did not appreciate, July 5, 1822:

"Then settled with W— A— W— from the beginning of the world to the end of time. JAMES BRIGGS."

The Briggs families were prominent Methodists and largely identified with the early history of the church in this township. At this time, 1886, Joseph M. Briggs is the only male representative of the family living in the township.

Rebecca Briggs, daughter of James Briggs, married James Finney, who came to the township about 1825. They are the oldest people residing in the township. He is ninety years of age. His wife is his junior by a few years. Both are remarkably well-preserved people.

In 1822 Ohio produced an excellent crop of wheat. In some sections of Morgan County, however, the crops suffered from a blight known to the early settlers as "sick wheat." Several farmers in the east portion of the township suffered severely.

The berry was full and plump. The flour from it was white, raised well in baking, but when eaten it produced sickness, violent vomiting, so no use could be made of it. No animal could eat it without producing the same effect.

The cause of this has never been satisfactorily explained.

EARLY EVENTS.

1823 was noted for the invasion of squirrels traveling east. Black and gray, about equally divided, they came in countless numbers. They crossed the river and immediately attacked the fields of corn wherever found. Many farmers who were not able to watch their corn crop lost all their crop; and others with all the attention they could give saved only a small part of it. One farmer said, "I had nine acres of good corn that season and I watched my crop the best I could; I only saved enough for one horse and one cow for winter use."

William and James White killed enough of the marauders to fill two three-bushel bags at one place where they crossed the river.

The first peach orchard was set out by Caleb Osborn, in 1821. In two years he had a bountiful crop. A man wanted to purchase all he had, but he said, "My peaches are for my neighbors; I have none to sell." He disposed of his entire crop in this way, not receiving any remuneration whatever. Farm produce at this time was very low.

From 1820 to 1823 good beef cattle weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds sold for seven and eight dollars.

William Briggs, a settler of 1818, was hunting his horses along Oil Spring Hollow, when his dog chased a large bear under the ledge of a rock. The bear attacked the dog; they clinched and rolled down the steep hill, over Mr. Briggs, to the foot of the hill. Mr. Briggs followed as soon as possible and shot the bear.

RELIGIOUS.

Father Russell was the pioneer Baptist minister. As soon as there were a few settlers in a neighborhood he was ready to preach for them. He preached at the settlers' dwellings and they had great respect for him as a man and minister of the gospel. Rev. Henry Pringle, Baptist, often preached at the settlers' cabins and was always welcome.

Revs. Levi Reeves and Alvin Fuller were the first Methodist ministers. The meetings were held at the settlers' cabins long before any house of worship was built. In the eastern part of the township preaching was at John F. Talley's and John Hammond's; in the Briggs vicinity the Briggs' cabins were the places of worship until 1836, when Revs. Pardon Cook and Henry Wharton were on the circuit of the M. E. Church. The house called "Free Grace" was built near the Briggs graveyard.

The Presbyterian denomination was represented by Revs. Samuel Baldrige, Hunt and Baker as early as 1820. The following incident occurred in Rev. Baker's first visit to Bloom in 1820: Miss Sallie McCune had occasion to visit McConnellsville. At this time there was only a *blazed* bridle-path from her father's house to the village, nine miles, woods all the way. Jacob Adams kept a store on the public square. When Miss McCune had finished trading butter at five cents per pound for calico at twenty-five cents a yard, Mr. Adams informed her that a Presbyterian minister wished to visit her father and other settlers in the neighborhood, and requested her to show him the road. Rev. Baker and Miss McCune were on horseback, and after riding a short distance he inquired,

"Where is the road?" She pointed to the blazes (ax-marks) on the trees, and informed him, "this is our road and we are on the right track." Mile after mile was traveled along the bridle-path through the dense forest, until the sun sank behind the western hills. His reverence feared they would be lost. She comforted him, saying, "We are near home, and there is no danger of being lost." After they were safe at Mr. McCune's, the minister breathed easier, and informed her father what a fearful ride they had made, and that his daughter was a heroine.

As an illustration of pioneer times and the scarcity of money, the following is related of Mr. Daniel E. Chandler: He desired a pair of heavy boots, and to obtain them he cut forty-nine cords of wood for the salt-works in Bloom Township. The task occupied a half-month.

Abraham and Margaret Roberts came from Virginia and settled in Bloom in 1832. They had a family of eleven children. The former died in 1870, the latter in 1881.

John and Amanda Roberts were married in May of 1858. They had a family of eleven children. John Roberts died in December of 1882.

Daniel Lawrence was a native of the State of Maine, whence he emigrated to Bloom Township, Morgan County in 1818. The entire journey was made by wagon, over mountains, fording streams, and through miles and miles of almost trackless wilderness. The journey was safely made, however, and the family, consisting of himself, wife and nine children, found a home on the southeast side of the township. He was the pioneer upon the farm which he improved and upon which he

resided until his decease, which occurred in 1851. Daniel, Jr., married Miss Bethany, daughter of Lovit Bishop, the pioneer blacksmith of Bristol Township, and settled on the farm entered by Lemen Fouts. He died in 1884. He was a man highly esteemed, and took a prominent part in the early affairs of the township.

William Northup was one of the early settlers of the county. Simon, his son, was born on the old place, and married Eliza, daughter of Francis Greer, one of the old residents of Bloom.

James Whitaker, of Bloom, was one of the early settlers of Zanesville, where he resided from 1803 until 1816. In the early days of the city he operated the ferry thence to Putnam—then known as Springfield. In 1816 he located on the east bank of the river, a short distance below where is now the Rokeby lock and dam, where he lived, and where he died on January 13, 1844, an honest man, respected by all. If eulogy were requisite, the writer would ponder as to precedence to him or "Aunt Nellie," who shared with him the toil and privations of a pioneer life and survived him a few years.

Presbury Devol, aged ninety-two years, died at Rokeby January 27, 1862. He was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1770. He said he voted for Washington at his re-election, and at every presidential election to that of Abraham Lincoln. At the time of his death Mr. Devol was the oldest man in the county.

In April of 1822 Joseph Devol and family came from Washington County, Ohio, and settled on section sixteen, Bristol Township. The family consisted of seven children: Nancy, Richmond, Philip, Deborah C., Rhoda and Loren. The latter is the only one of

the family now residing in the county. He was born in Washington County, Ohio, August 8, 1820. His father was a native of Rhode Island and was born in 1773. His grandfather, Captain Jonathan Devol, was one of the Marietta colonists, and aided in the construction of the Campus Martius. Loren Devol, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Bloom, was a resident of Bristol until about 1875. He was a member of Company C, 122d Regiment O. V. I., and served three years.

Theobald D. Weber was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 23, 1819. In June of 1832, with his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Weber, and three brothers and his sister, he left the land of his nativity and arrived in New York City in August of that year, after a stormy voyage of forty-eight days. Previous to their emigration other relatives had settled in the township of York, and this fact no doubt induced the elder Weber to settle in the immediate vicinity of his people. He purchased a farm on Island Run, about three miles from Deavertown. Theobald remained with his father until his marriage in 1840 to Miss Phebe Weber, who came to this country from Bavaria, Germany, in 1834. After his marriage he was for a short time engaged in the manufacture of salt at Big Bottom, Bloom Township. He then kept a hotel until 1868, when he purchased the farm he now occupies. Of the family who came with him, the sister and one brother, John P., are yet living. At the time of "Morgan's Raid" through Morgan County in July of 1863, he suffered a considerable loss of property, he being at that time with the militia at Marietta, Ohio.

He reared a family of six daughters

and two sons, four of whom are now living.

George W. Jones, son of Alonzo and Louisa (Miller) Jones, was born in Malta Township in 1837. His father was a farmer and an early settler of Morgan County and one of its reputable citizens.

George W. received a good common-school education and began life as a teacher. He followed this vocation but a short time when he began merchandising, in which business he has since been engaged. In 1865 he married Miss Lizzie, daughter of Theobald Weaver, one of the old settlers of York Township. Five children have been born to them, three boys and two girls. Mr. Jones is now (1886) in business at Rokeby Lock.

After Congress reduced the price of Government land, in 1820, from two dollars to one dollar and a quarter per acre, Bloom Township lands were rapidly taken, and soon after settlers came more rapidly. In 1830 the land was settled and the population had increased to that extent that schools were found in every neighborhood.

Robert Ingram came from Chester County, Pa., in 1822. He had two sons, Harlan and Robert. They went to Philadelphia, where they studied law and did a large business. Harlan was a member of the Pennsylvania Senate. He represented a Philadelphia district.

Wm. Peairs and his brother, Isaac Peairs, settled in Bloom Township between 1825-1830. Both were prominent farmers.

William Lebew, in 1824, located on the farm where the Lebew road now crosses Meigs Creek. He erected a still-house and manufactured pure liquors for a number of years.

Clearing the heavy timber from the land, log-rollings and raisings developed the muscles, and many men of strength and activity were found in this township. John F. Talley was one, if not the greatest rail-splitter of his time. He chopped the timber and split four hundred and sixty-seven rails in one day. Four hundred rails was his day's work in good timber, he chopping the trees. On one occasion, on a trial at wood-chopping, at Dr. Martin's salt works in a contest with Thomas Carlin, they took from the stumps, sixteen and one-half cords of wood. Mr. Talley cut eight cords, but Carlin gained the contest by half a cord. These accounts are verified by many responsible parties.

Dr. Samuel Martin was the first physician to settle in the township. He came from England, was a man of good education, a successful practitioner for many years. He was a great addition to the settlement of Bloom Township. He married Miss Sarah Montgomery. Some years before his death, he lived in Zanesville, where his widow yet resides.

His son Edward engaged in the milling business, in the mill below the locks at McConnellsville, in partnership with Eli Sheppard. They were very successful. Afterward Edward Martin engaged in steamboating, and he has been one of the successful men in business in that line, owning a number of the best boats on the Muskingum river. As a steamboat captain, he was a success and had the confidence of shippers and the traveling public. At one time he was cashier of the First National Bank in Zanesville. He has been successful thus far in all his business operations. At the present time he is

one of the owners of three of the Muskingum River packets and the confidential adviser in the business of these boats.

Alfred Martin was partner in the milling business at Zanesville. The mill was at the foot of Main street, and for many years the firm of Cushing & Martin were the most prosperous in the flour trade of the Muskingum Valley.

Captain James Martin, a son of George Martin of Bloom Township, commands the steamer General H. F. Devol.

The history of Bloom Township would not be complete without more extended notice of Samuel McCune and John F. Talley, for the part they occupied in the first settlement of the township.

Samuel McCune, Sr., settled in Muskingum County in the year 1798, on the Muskingum River, near where the village of Gaysport is now located. A few years later he was living on the farm now occupied by the Morgan County Children's Home, in Malta Township. The exact date is not now known. His daughter, Nancy, was born at that place in 1812. She is now Mrs. Rutledge and lives on the "Mound Farm," Duncan's Falls. Mr. McCune lived on this farm until 1816, when he moved to Salt Creek Township, Muskingum County, where he built the mill, now known as the Burnt Mill, on the B., Z. & C. R. R. In 1818 he moved to Bloom Township, Morgan County, where he had purchased four quarter sections of land. He lived on one of these farms until his death, in 1829. After that time the farm was occupied by Mr. E. J. Harlan, who married his daughter Sarah, and since the death of her husband, the oldest daughter of Samuel McCune, Mrs. Sarah Harlan,

has occupied the farm. Samuel McCune, Jr., son of the above, was one of the most active men in the township for many years. He was enterprising, and anything for the good of the people always found in him a firm friend. He was a leading member of M. E. Church and many times carried the financial load and always had the deficiencies to settle from his pocket. The herd of cattle introduced in Bloom Township by Mr. Samuel McCune, Jr., is said to be the best thoroughbred Durham cattle in Eastern Ohio.

Another grandson, Wm. S. Harlan, enlisted as a private in Company D., 78th O. V. I., in 1861. By successive promotions he rose to the position of Major of the 159th O. V. I. He is now postmaster in Zanesville, O.

John F. Talley was born in Chester County, Pa., October 26, 1799. His father moved to the state of Delaware in 1806, and he remained in that state until April 24, 1820, when he moved to Blue Rock Township, Muskingum County, O. January 1, 1821, he came to his farm in Bloom Township, Morgan County, which he improved and lived upon for fifty-one years. October 26, 1882, he sold his farm and moved to Zanesville. He now resides two miles east of the city. The part taken in local affairs by Mr. Talley can not be given entire for the want of space, so we only mention a few facts. He was county surveyor eight years, and one of the best Morgan County ever had; was justice of the peace for fifteen years; in mercantile business at Airington, bought large quantities of produce and sold a large amount of goods. In 1846 and 1847 he bought wool, which he shipped to John Brown (Ossawatimie Brown) & Sons, Springfield, Massachu-

setts. He says, "for fair dealing, John Brown & Sons were the most honorable men I ever met," and "John Brown was the best judge of wool I ever dealt with. I was with him twenty-one days in Springfield and I know of what I speak."

This is the evidence of Mr. John F. Talley, who was a life-long Democrat. Mr. Talley was the first man to engage in improving the native cattle in his vicinity. In 1836 he purchased an animal at Springfield, O., of one of the importers of Durham cattle, and it proved to be a fine animal. This animal was the first cross on the native cattle in that part of the country, and the improvement he made in the stock of the county induced another enterprising farmer (Mr. S. McCune, Jr.) to engage in the business.

Brick was first made in the township by James Camp, on the river near Island Run, in 1820, for James Whitaker who built the house now occupied by Richard McIlhiney.

The first brick houses built in the township were the dwellings of James Whitaker, built in 1822, and William Montgomery in 1824. James Camp made the brick for both buildings.

Samuel McCune, Sr., built the first frame barn in 1822. The carpenters were Russell Whipple and Gideon Minus. The following incident occurred about the nails used in this building. Mr. McCune borrowed two kegs of nails of a "Shylock" in the vicinity. He was to furnish nails or cash in a reasonable time when called on. On Friday afternoon, when he thought it too late for McCune to get the nails he demanded nails or cash to be furnished on Saturday, not expecting the nails. Mr. McCune took two horses and the

forewheels of his wagon, went to Zanesville Friday night, and Saturday evening delivered the nails, to the dismay of his hard-hearted neighbor. The nails were twenty dollars a keg at the time he borrowed them.

John Livezey and Thomas Hampton occupied the farms owned by Hays Barr and William James.

David Smith built a saw-mill on a branch of Meigs Creek, and Samuel McCune one on another branch of the same stream. These were the only saw-mills ever built in the township. After a freshet these mills could saw lumber if the dams did not break by the force of the water. Getting lumber at these mills was very uncertain. They repaired the dams when washed away many times, until at last they were abandoned. These mills were in operation fifteen years, commencing soon after 1825. After the water mills were partly abandoned and uncertain, the whip-saw was used by many farmers in obtaining lumber for new buildings. Andrew Briggs, James Larue, Gibbons Harlan and James Singles were skillful hands at the whip-saw business.

The Greer families settled on Meigs Creek at the Lebew road crossing in 1826. George Greer was the first teacher in the Talley school district. Schools at this time were very primitive, only the simple branches were taught and little of them. They called it keeping "school."

Wilkes Richardson came in 1826, and Benjamin Reed soon after. These men became the largest land owners in the township.

In 1828 a family named Barr from Chester County, Pa., settled near the Morgau County line in Maskingum

County. Three of the sons, in a short time came to Bloom Township, Nathan, Samuel and after a time Eli. The latter was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1800, and settled in Blue Rock Township, Muskingum County. In 1828 he came with his father's family and assisted in clearing the farm where his father settled. He was the eldest of a family of eight children, five boys and three girls. The Barrs were industrious and energetic men and a valuable acquisition to the pioneer settlement. They were of Quaker antecedents. Mrs. Barr, the mother of Eli, was a relative of Dr. Hays, the Arctic explorer. He was married to Miss Adeline Pyle, March 12, 1840, and settled in Bloom Township in the same year.

The Barr families were the pioneers in cultivating sweet potatoes, and for many years they supplied the Zanesville market with them.

Smith Haines was accidentally killed in 1838, while assisting in raising a barn on his farm.

There are two churches in Bloom Township; both are Methodist Protestant. The Pisgah Church is on the State Road, the other at Eagleport. The first Methodist Protestant Church was built in 1832, near the State Road. It is called Pisgah. Rev. Galbraith was the minister in charge of the circuit when it was built.

The first schoolhouse was built near the State Road on land now owned by Eli Barr. Thomas Thornburg was the first teacher in 1820.

The village of Airington in the east part of the township was commenced by John F. Talley erecting houses for a blacksmith and wagon-maker in 1836. In a year there were two stores, a doc-

tor, blacksmith, wagon-maker, cooper, cabinet-maker, tailor, shoemaker and many men of all work. For years this was one of the prosperous towns in Morgan County. When Mr. Talley quit the mercantile business the town commenced to decay. Large establishments spoiled the shoe and tailor business, and soon a general decay took place, and at this time no business is done at the place. The village is in ruins and only two families remain.

Eagleport is on the west side of the river above the dam. This village was laid out by S. Ramey in 1837. Two streets parallel with the river and cross streets, first, second and third; seventy-two lots in all. Baughman's addition of twenty-four lots was laid out the same year. There are in Eagleport fifteen or twenty families, two good dry-goods stores, three warehouses, a church (M. P.), a schoolhouse, one physician and a postoffice.

Rokeby, on the east side of the river, was platted with twenty-four lots, by Buckingham & Sturgus, of Putnam, while the lock and dam was being built under the superintendence of Col. Curtis. It has one store and a postoffice. In the first settlement of this heavily-timbered township, a large amount of hard work was required to clear the land for cultivation, and close economy was required to enable the early settlers to procure the necessary articles for their families without thought of the luxuries of life. The early pioneers had much enjoyment at log-rollings, raising log buildings, corn-shuckings and "kickings." The kicking was the fulling-mill to dress their woolen goods. The carding, spinning and weaving were all done at home or at some neighbor's, who had sufficient



Wm. D. Dwyer

help. The falling-mill was set in operation during the long evenings in the commencement of winter, and often lasted until late at night, and was performed in the following manner: A piece of woolen goods was placed on the floor then a row of chairs was placed around it, a rope ran between the legs of the chairs, forming a circle. The chairs were occupied by the kickers, when hot soap-suds was poured on the goods. The kicking would commence; round and round the goods were kicked until all was in a foam of soap-suds, working harder than a treadmill. When the first set were tired another set would take their places, and the goods would be whirled around. Steam and mist would occupy the room until the work was pronounced done. Then came a grand supper, probably a dance, the escorting the girls home. The girls did not do this kind of kicking.

Abraham Roberts, Sr., came from Brooke County, West Va., about 1830 and settled in the eastern part of Bloom Township, where he purchased 320 acres of land. With him came his family of wife and five children. He was an honest, industrious farmer, and died in 1872. His wife died in 1882. Abraham Roberts, Jr., was born in Bloom Township in 1835, and was reared on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-seven he married Miss Mary, daughter of Jefferson Osborn, one of the early settlers of Bloom. He came from Brooke County in 1826. He was a carpenter by trade and unmarried, and with his mother made the trip from Wheeling by boat via the Ohio, Muskingum and Meigs creek to Mann's Fork. He was a mechanical genius and could perform almost any

kind of mechanical labor. After his emigration he followed his trade and in this way earned money sufficient to improve his property. He married Ada J., daughter of Rev. Henry Pringle, of Muskingum Co., and reared a family of seven children. He is recollected as a genial man who was possessed of a fund of mirth and anecdote on all occasions. He died in 1875; his wife in 1886. Mr. Roberts moved from Bloom to Bristol in 1864. He is a successful agriculturist and a valuable citizen.

Jonathan Richardson was born in England in 1789, and emigrated to America about 1821. He first settled in Delaware near Wilmington, where he engaged in the dairy business. In June of 1831 he removed to Bloom township and bought the farm now owned by his son, James Richardson. Shortly after his removal to Bloom he visited Zanesville in company with some neighbors to purchase flour and some household articles. On his return when within a few miles of his home his horses became frightened, ran away and he was almost instantly killed, leaving Mrs. Richardson with four children, the oldest of whom was only eight years of age, to fight the battle of life alone. With true Christian resignation she resolved to stay upon the farm and to make the best of her bereavement. In a small log house, roofed with clap boards, she lived until 1833 with her children. One stormy night in March of 1833 the cabin was unroofed and the family exposed to the rigors of a winter storm. The rain came down in torrents, and with her little family huddled about her she sat waiting for daylight, momentarily expecting the fall of the house. Had she not been a brave woman she would

have been unable to endure the many privations and hardships that fell to her lot. In 1834 she buried three of her children. Under this last affliction she gave away, and in a short time afterward returned to her old home. She died in 1879, aged ninety-two. James, now one of the prominent farmers of Bloom, was born in 1829 in Delaware. He is the only one of the family left. He is one of the prominent members of the M. E. church in which he has been a class-leader for seventeen years.

Wilkes B. Richardson was born at Carroll's Manor, Baltimore County, Md., in 1804. When eighteen years of age he went to Wellsburg, Brooke County, Va., where he lived with an uncle and engaged in farming until twenty-one years of age. Without means, he shipped at Wheeling on a flat-boat bound for New Orleans. He received for this trip \$50 which appeared a fortune to him, as it was the first money he had ever earned. While at New Orleans he took the yellow fever. Returning he was obliged to stop at Cum-

berland, owing to the freezing of the river. Thence he went to Louisville, Ky., and after the opening of navigation took passage to Wellsburg. Mr. Richardson worked in Wellsburg and vicinity until 1832, when he came to Morgan County and purchased 100 acres of land in Bloom Township, and traded for 60 acres more, making a quarter section. Here he began the difficult task of making a farm, changing the primitive forests to cultivated fields. His characteristic energy and diligence bore fruit, rendering him abundantly successful. And now in the evening of his days he reviews the busy past with satisfaction. He was married in 1832 to Ruth Bozman, who bore seven children—four daughters and three sons. Mrs. Richardson died in 1845. In 1851 Mr. R. married Elizabeth Ann Wallace, a native of Muskingum County, who is still living. They have had eight children—Vinson Edward, Cleason B. and Madison Monroe the sons; Annie G., Isolina H., Mary J., Wilkie J. and Birdie E., the daughters.

CHAPTER XXIX.

YORK.

ORGANIZATION—THE DEAVERS, LONGSTRETHS, PLETCHERS, WELLERS, STONEBURNERS—THE FIRST SETTLERS—ANDREW GOSSMAN AND THE PANTHER—OLD DRAGON—DEAVERTOWN—EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF MRS. T. L. GREY—INITIAL EVENTS—LODGES—CHURCHES—DEAVERTOWN IN 1886.

YORK Township was organized in 1819. On the 7th of July in that year the court of common pleas passed the following order in reference to it:

“WHEREAS, it appears that the county commissions have set off a new township by the name of York; ordered, that said township be entitled to two justices of the peace, and that the qualified electors of said township be authorized to assemble at the house of John Stoneburner on Saturday, the 24th instant.”

In pursuance of this order an election was held at the time and place appointed. William Atkins, James McAdoo and Henry Smith were selected as judges, and Elijah Atkins and Jacob Eckert as clerks of the election. Thirty votes were cast by the following pioneers, none of whom are now living:

Levi Deaver, James McAdoo, William Atkins, Elijah Atkins, Bartholomew Longstreth, Christian Shirk, Henry Smith, Samuel Rogers, James Dikus, George Smith, Peter Burgoon, Benjamin Parker, Samuel Pletcher, John Shultz, Peter Stoneburner, John Stoneburner, Charles Stoneburner, Henry Weller, Robert Rose, William

Foreaker, Joshua Foreaker, Richard Burgoon, Charles Burgoon, Michael George, Sr., Michael George, Jr., Patrick Ryan, James Longstreth, Cornelius Ferrell, Luther Wilson and Jacob Ebert.

Michael George and Peter Burgoon received twenty-eight votes each, and were declared elected. Jacob Ebert received three votes. It appears that thirty-one votes were cast—either one name was unrecorded or the clerk made a mistake in the number of ballots cast.

At an election held April 2, 1822, Christian Shirk was chosen justice of the peace. At this election among the list of voters the following new names appear: Jeremiah Wise, Thomas Coleman, Henry Pletcher, Barnet Hampshire, Jacob Swope, James Burgoon and John Herron.

William Large was chosen a justice of the peace in October, 1824. At this election the following new names appear on the poll book:

Stephen Foreaker, William Foreaker, Jr., Thomas Foreaker, Sr., Thomas Foreaker, Jr., Shadrach Allard, Reuben Allard, Samuel Allard, Nathan Moody, James W. Moody, William Delaney, Solomon Brown, Peter Bond, Thomas

Bond, Charles Bond, John Dodds, John McIntire, George Shaffer, Philip Stout, Nicholas Swingle, William Large, Amos Conaway, Edward Sowers, Jonathan Walls, Casper Trout, Jacob Thorn and John Smith. In July, 1825, the following names appear: George Haupt, John George, James Coho, John Geiger, Jacob Sowder and Samuel Bagley.

The soil of this township is not of the very best quality, but the people are good farmers, industrious, thrifty and prosperous. Among the early settlers were many Germans, or people of German descent and their descendants compose the larger portion of the present inhabitants. With their proverbial frugality and thrift they have succeeded in gaining fine properties and making extensive improvements.

To Levi and Reuben Deaver belong the honor of being the first white settlers within the present limits of York Township. Levi, the older and more conspicuous of the two brothers, was born in Middletown, Md., about twenty-five miles from Harper's Ferry. In 1809 they started for the Ohio country on horseback on a tour of exploration. It was their intention at the time to settle in the vicinity of Dayton, and it is said that they made locations and returned to their homes with the idea of making permanent settlement in the following spring. Rumors of the hostility of the Indians induced them to change their plans, and in the spring of 1810, with their household goods and the family of Levi, which consisted at the time of his wife and one child (Mahala Hunt), they started for what is now Deavertown. Their journey was devoid of any incident worthy of mention, and they arrived at their destina-

tion after a tedious journey by wagon through an almost uninhabited country. Levi entered the east half of section thirty-five, and built, for the accommodation of himself and family, a double log cabin on his purchase. He also constructed, for the use of those who might follow him into the new country, two cabins for their use until such time as they could build for themselves. Reuben, at the time of his emigration, was a young man of twenty-four. He remained but a few years, when he went to Putnam, where he followed his trade, that of millwright, until 1825, when he returned to York, where he resided until his decease, in 1858, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, leaving a family of fourteen children. Three of his sons reside in the township—Rev. G. W., John and James. Reuben H., Jonathan and William reside in Kansas.

In 1815 Levi Deaver laid out the village which afterward bore his name. For many years it was called New Market, but by common consent it eventually took the name of its founder. In the disposal of the lots he placed the price at five dollars, and to all purchasers he would give a lot. He was a millwright by trade, and built several mills. Although he was possessed of only a very limited education, he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and discernment. He was a man of powerful physique, and a generous nature. For many years he was the village magistrate, and a worthy member of the Christian Church. Shortly after his settlement in Deavertown, a brother-in-law, Thomas Allison, came with his family and settled on an adjoining farm. Mrs. Allison was a native of Maryland. Desiring to visit the home of her childhood, she started on horse-

back, carrying an infant child in her arms. She made the trip safely and returned in the same way. The family staid but a few years. Levi Deaver left a family of eleven children, eight of whom are now living—Mahala, Abraham, Melinda, Matilda, Levi T., Nancy, Sally, Bazeal, Wilham, Henry H. and James.

After the settlement of the Deavers, the next family of prominence to take up their residence in the township were the Longstreths—Bartholamew, Philip, Michael, James, and their families—about fifteen in all. They came from Cambria County, Pa. Philip located about one mile and a quarter north of Deavertown, upon one hundred and sixty acres of wild land. Bartholamew entered one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his brother's on the east. Michael's location was one mile south of Deavertown. James, or 'Squire Longstreth, as he was familiarly known in after years, settled one-half mile west of the village. Bartholamew lived on the farm where he first settled until his decease. One peculiarity of these brothers was that while they were reared amid the same influences, they all held different religious convictions. Bartholamew was a Catholic, and soon after he came to York built a Catholic church, which is said to have been the second Catholic church erected in this section of Ohio. He secured the services of a priest, Rev. N. Young, and for many years services were regularly held. The establishment of this church induced quite an extensive emigration of German Catholics from Cambria County, Pa., who settled in the immediate vicinity. Among the number was a German by the name of Andrew Gossman. Gossman had just come over, and was

quite inexperienced in woodcraft, and the following humorous incident which came near being a tragedy is related of him. One Sabbath morning, just previous to church time, he sent his children, Fritz and Agatha, into the woods for the cows, accompanied by the dog. Coming to where the cows were, the dog treed a panther; the children knowing nothing of wild animals thought it to be a calf. Fritz immediately returned to the house and informed his father that the cow had a calf and that it had climbed a tree. Gossman took his gun, an ordinary shotgun, and his axe, and repaired to the spot. Without a moment's hesitation he fired at the panther, and, luckily for him, one of the shot penetrated the brain of the animal, and he leaped to the ground, alighting between two logs. The dog immediately attacked him; and Gossman, taking his axe and standing astride the panther, buried the axe in his head. The family then repaired to the church, which they reached just as the services were over and the congregation leaving. The priest reprimanded him for being late, and Gossman in apology, told him that he had encountered some terrible monster in the woods, which he thought was the devil, and that he had killed him. The priest replied that while he had reason to doubt his statement, he sincerely hoped that he was correct, as it would relieve him of future contests with that historic individual.

In addition to other initial efforts, Bartholamew built a mill on the headwaters of Jonathan Creek. This mill, though a rude affair, was a great convenience to the early settlers. After his death, which occurred in 1825, his widow operated the mill, until about 1850. Only two of his children now

reside in the township, Daniel and Bartholamew. Michael died on the place where he settled. Two children, Henry and Catherine, reside on the old homestead. Philip also died on the farm on which he was the pioneer. James went to Missouri, where he died.

The emigration of the Pletchers was an important and valuable contribution to the population of the township. In 1815 Henry Pletcher, Sr., a thrifty and prosperous farmer, of Loudoun County, Va., came to York and purchased from Government 1,760 acres of land, all within the present boundaries of the township. Returning to Virginia, the winter was spent in making preparation for their removal, and in the spring of 1816 the entire family, with their household goods loaded in wagons, started for their new homes. The names of the children who came with him are: John, Samuel, Henry, Jacob, Solomon, Elizabeth (Stoneburner), Mary (Spring), Catherine, Susan and Sarah. Henry, Sr., settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Hollingshead, where he lived until his death, in 1841. He was a temperate and industrious man and accumulated a competency. Catherine married John Weller and reared two children, Henry W. and Susan, who died in 1851. Samuel married Mary Smith; Henry, Jr., Jane Dietrick; Jacob, Margaret Stoneburner; Susan, William Swingle. She is the only survivor of the ten children. Sarah became Mrs. John Good, and Solomon married Charlotte Bagley. Noah and Hiram Pletcher, two of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of the township, are grandsons of the progenitor of the family in this county and sons of Henry, Jr. They own part of the original purchase. L. D. Pletcher is a son of Solomon; he

also resides on a portion of the original purchase of his grandfather. Andrew Spring, a son-in-law of Henry Pletcher, Sr., was one of the little colony of Pletchers who settled in 1816. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and improved the farm now owned by his son, S. J. Spring. For many years he was the only stone mason in the neighborhood. He died in 1864, leaving a family of eight children. Mr. Spring brought with him from Virginia a favorite horse by the name of Dragon. Old Dragon was not as well pleased with the new country as his master; he longed for the scenes of his colthood, and some three months after his arrival he concluded that whatever might be the decision of his owner, he would return to the old home in Virginia. His loss was severely felt, and diligent search was made. They traced him to the Muskingum River, where all trace of him was lost. Some time after Mr. Spring received a letter from the gentleman of whom he had purchased him, containing the information that Dragon was again in his accustomed place, apparently contented and happy. Old Dragon was allowed to remain where he was "bred and born," and died full of years. One thing remarkable, in regard to his escape, is the fact that he took an opposite course from that which he came, and his route must have been one entirely new to him.

Among those who can claim York township as the place of their nativity, is Henry W. Weller, one of its prominent farmers and valued citizens. He was born in 1818 and is the son of John Weller, one of the pioneers who came from Frederick County, Va., in 1810 and settled in Muskingum County. The elder Weller married

Catherine Pletcher. Henry W. married Anna Longstreth and reared three children, only one of whom, Joseph A., is now living. He is president of the Western College at Toledo, Iowa. John W. was killed in the charge on Ft. Wagner. Mr. Weller is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. In ante-bellum days his house was a prominent station on the U. G. R. R. He is rapidly approaching the sunset of life and is passing the remainder of a well-spent life in peace and contentment.

James McAdoo was one of the pioneers. He came to Muskingum County from Pennsylvania in 1813. In 1817 he came to York and settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the present village of Deavertown. He was prominent among the early settlers. He officiated as a judge at the first election held in the township after it became one of the subdivisions of Morgan County. He had a family of nine children, Elizabeth, Mathias, Cornelius, Reason, Carrie, Maria, John, Henry and William. John married Miss Susan, daughter of Samuel Gamble and reared six children, James, Agnes, Elizabeth, W. R., Henry and Helen. James is the present efficient superintendent of the county infirmary.

Jeremiah Wise, with his wife and three children, came from Maine about 1816 and settled on the farm now owned by his son, James L. He resided in the township until his decease in 1853. He was one of the prominent early Baptists of this section, honest, industrious and moderately successful. He was highly esteemed. His children were Nancy, Margary and George W.

John Morgan was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1809. From thence he

went to Loudoun County, and from there to Morgan County in 1831. He has been one of the successful farmers of the township.

Thomas L. Grey came from Alexandria, Va., in 1833. He was reared to the trade of a saddler, and was born in Prince William County, Va., January 16, 1815. His father, John G., was a merchant and did business at Maddox Cross Roads. Owing to reverses in business he removed to Alexandria in 1822. In 1834 Thomas L. came to Putnam where he followed his trade until his removal to Deavertown in August of 1835, where he has done business for over a half century. In 1836 he married Miss Fidelia Bagley. A family of four children were the result of this union, Samuel C., Edgar W., Emily E. (Minton) and Mary E. (Havener). In ante-bellum days Mr. Grey was one of the active anti-slavery men. He took a prominent part in the operation of the Underground Railroad and many an unfortunate slave was piloted to freedom and happiness through his efforts. In his religious and political affiliations he is a Methodist and an earnest republican. Samuel Bagley, father-in-law of Mr. Grey, was a native of Rhode Island, and came from Vermont to Athens County in 1819, and from thence to Deavertown in 1825. He was by trade a tanner and currier and died in Deaverton in 1863. He reared a family of fifteen children, eleven of whom are living. James B. the historical oracle of Deavertown and Mrs. Grey are the only two living in the township.

Samuel C. Grey was born in 1838. He learned the trade of a saddler, which vocation he has since followed. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 17th

Regiment, O. V. I., and served until the expiration of his term of service. In August of that year he again entered the service as sergeant of Co. D, 97th Regiment, O. V. I., a three years organization. January 4th he was discharged for physical disability, and he returned to his home. Before he had recovered his health he again went into the army as a member of Co. K, 161st Regiment. His younger brother, Edgar W., was also a member of the same company, and the two brothers served the term of enlistment, and returned to their homes. But few men stand higher in the esteem of his fellow-townsmen than Mr. Grey. For three terms he has served them as treasurer and for many years was postmaster. He married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John McAdoo, one of the early settlers of the township.

George Swingle came from Germany when a young man and settled in Pennsylvania, where he married and reared a family of nine children—six sons and three daughters. In 1812 the family came to Ohio. George, a son, was the father of Frank Swingle, one of the respected citizens of the township. He has three or four daughters and three sons living.

Frank Swingle married Miss Lucretia, daughter of A., and niece of Judge Jacob Springer. His vocation has been teaching and music. He resides upon a fine farm and is one of the intelligent, progressive men of the township. He has a family of four sons and two daughters.

Jacob Eppley came from Wurtemberg, German, in 1830, with his family of seven boys. He first settled in Muskingum County on eighty acres of land. Here he remained until he removed to

York Township. Frederick Eppley, a son, settled in York in 1852 and is the most prominent German farmer in the township. He married Miss Mary Kellar. She was born in New York city.

DEAVERTOWN.

Deavertown, one of the oldest villages in the county, was laid out by Levi Deaver in 1815, mention of which has already been made in this chapter. Mrs. Thomas L. Gray, in an article written some years since, gives a graphic description of the village as it was sixty-one years ago. She says: "My earliest recollection of Deavertown is a little hamlet of three hewed log houses, and four or five round log cabins. The inhabitants of the place were, Joseph Ackerson, a son-in-law of Levi Deaver, — McIntire, Amos Conaway, from Loudoun County, Va., Thomas Coleman, Mr. Allard and Murphy, the blacksmith. These gentlemen, with the Deavers, made up the male population of the village.

Our schoolhouse was built of round logs and was ten by fifteen feet in size. The chimney was of stone, sticks and mud, and occupied nearly the entire end of the room. The windows were apertures in the logs with greased paper to take the place of glass. The doors and seats were made from puncheons. We all studied our lessons aloud, and a more ludicrous scene than our school presented at that time could hardly be imagined. Learning was possible but not very practicable. My parents and others from the east were not satisfied with this mode of teaching and entered complaint to the directors. One of them ventilated his ideas in this fashion, "Name o' sense! 'Xac'ly so; but all

that is necessary for the boys to know is to read, write an' cypher to the rule o' three; as for the gals, if they can write their names an' read the New Testament they will get along all right."

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first storekeepers in the village were Eli and Henry Deaver, brothers of Levi Deaver. They commenced business about 1827, where Barney Engleman now resides. The next store was that of Stephen and George Guthrie.

The first tavern was located where Kennedy's drug store now is. The proprietor was Elijah Atkins. Atkins was a genial host. He dispensed whiskey, then considered a prime necessity for travelers, at three cents a drink, and meals at twelve and one-half cents. Horses were treated to everything on the bill at ten cents a feed. John Spurgeon was the first tanner and currier; his shop was located on lot seven, northeast square. He sold to Samuel Bagley. Michael Atkinson was the first shoemaker, Richard Scribner was the first hatter; the date of his arrival was 1828. William Large now living at the age of ninety-eight, was the first wagon-maker. L. G. Crossland was the pioneer tailor. H. J. Deaver was the first postmaster. Letters were then regarded as expensive luxuries and postage was charged according to the distance, twenty-five cents being the usual amount. Richard Scribner was the first to manufacture saddles. The first road in the township was the Zanesville and Athens road; it was cut out by John McIntyre, who received 1,280 acres of land in Muskingum County as his compensation.

The first church was a log structure where the Disciple Church now stands. A man by the name of Seacrits was the "preacher." He was an expounder of the faith by the New Lights and a man of many eccentricities. It was his custom to call his flock together by shrill blasts on a large tin horn which he kept for the purpose. In 1838 the catholics built a church. The society was weak and became extinct in 1870. Samuel G. Moody and Joshua Breeze were among the early Baptists.

To those who may be residents of Deavertown in the year of our Lord, 1900, the names of those who represent the commercial status of the place in 1886 will be of interest. J. M. Stanbery, general merchandise and wool merchant; P. J. Goble, general store; C. W. Kennedy, druggist; carriage and wagon manufacturers, H. H. Deaver and Pletcher & Tomlinson; blacksmiths, Englander & Robinson; miller, A. J. Gift; agricultural implements, harness and saddlery, S. C. & E. W. Grey; cabinet-maker, William Tysinger. The village has one excellent hotel, Noah Pletcher proprietor. Its educational advantages are excellent. One graded school under the superintendency of J. H. Curry, two churches, and a population of about 300.

Doric Lodge, No. 172, F. and A. M.—This lodge was organized August 20, 1849, with the following charter members: James S. Reeves, John M. Reed, Charles P. Hackney, Terah Jones, Marquis Williamson, Adam Weller, John P. Young, James P. Thompson and Isaac H. Large. The first officers were: John M. Reed, W. M.; James S. Reeves, S. W.; Charles P. Hackney, J. W. Present officers are: C. R. Massey, W. M.; J. J. Hull, S. W.; T. C. Pettitt, J.

W.; M. W. Diltz, treasurer; C. J. Weaver, secretary; P. W. Shoemaker, S. D.; C. B. Tomlinson, J. D.; J. M. Stanbery, tyler. In 1881 the membership was forty-four. The lodge is in a good working condition.

I. O. O. F.—Oak Hall Lodge No. 369 was organized May 11, 1876. Charter members were: James R. Bell, R. B. Williams, John Maymaster, William Conn, Clayton Jones, James Hopkins, W. J. Hopkins, John Swytser, Abraham Dennis, William Holcomb, Joseph Baughman, C. W. Price, William Lucas, J. J. Brown, A. Emerine, W. H. Brown. First officers were: W. H. H. Minton, N. G.; R. G. Williams, V. G.; A. Dennis, secretary; Clayton Jones, P. S.; S. K. Zeigler, A. S.; William Conn, treasurer; John Maymaster, R. S.; J. M. Ebert, L. S.; J. R. Bell, warden; S. H. Stinchcomb, R. S.; G. L. Kennedy, L. S. S.; S. H. Stinchcomb, O. G.; S. F. Spring, I. G.; A. I. Bagley, L. S. Present officers: Barney Englander, N. G.; William Conn, V. G.; S. K. Ziegler, secretary; S. S. Spring, treasurer. Present membership, about sixty.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church—Was organized in 1820, by Rev. Samuel Kemerer. Its first officers were: Nicholas Swingle, Peter Stoneburner and Henry Stainbrook, Sr. The original members were: Peter Stoneburner and wife, Casper Trout and wife, Henry Weller and wife, Henry Smith and wife, John Pletcher and wife, L. Bush and wife, Jonas Boyd, John Weller and wife, Henry Stambrook and wife, Adam Leppler, Sr., Eva Leppler, A. Stambrook, Margaret Hampshire, Susanna Ellison, John Swingle, Peter Stambrook and wife and Jacob Swingle and wife. The first church edifice was built of logs in 1820, at a cost of fifty dollars,

and was 20x30 in size. The present church is 40x60 feet in size. It was built in 1852, and cost \$2,500. The first pastor was Samuel Kemerer; the succession has been Revs. Amos Bartholamew, James Manning, who served the congregation for fourteen years, John Reigan, Jacob Singer, Charles Witmer, J. Hunton and George Smith, the present pastor. Present membership, 175, with a Sabbath-school attendance of about sixty.

The Disciple Church of Deavertown Was organized by Lewellyn Harvey, in 1834. The first members were: Levi Deaver, John Morgan, Abraham Deaver, Townsend Deaver, Melinda Morgan, Hester Deaver, Nancy Pettitt and Rebecca Richardson. John Harvey, John Morgan, Nathan and Smith Moody, were the first elders. The first church building was built in 1840. The first evangelist was Lewellyn Harvey; the present, R. Pickens. The present membership is about forty.

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ.—This society was organized in 1842 by Rev. William Davis. The original members were James Longstreth, L. Leach and H. W. Weller, Phillip Longstreth and wife, James Longstreth, Emanuel Leach and wife, Lloyd Leach and wife, Ephraim Johnson and wife, Eli Johnson and wife, Christena Wolfert, Joseph Davis and wife, John Pletcher and wife, Lemuel Brown and wife, Sarah Johnson, June Kennedy, Betty Leach, Ellen Brown and Julia Brown. H. N. Weller, James Longstreth and L. Leach were the first trustees. The church has had thirty-two different pastors since 1842. The succession has been: W. Davis, W. Coons, William Edwards, John Lehman, J. L. Forsythe, M. Roc, B. H. Kearns, A. Konklin, T.

L. Forsythe, Shrader, W. McDaniel, W. R. Bunworth, William Brown, Hempelman, Dickson, Mills, Whitmore, Spencer, Wright and others. The present membership is seventy-two, with a Sabbath-school attendance of forty-five. The first church edifice was built in 1842, of hewed logs and cost \$150. The present building was erected in

1860 at a cost of \$800. Present trustees are H. W. Weller, John Deaver and L. L. Pletcher; class-leader, H. W. Weller; steward, J. O. Eveland; present pastor, G. W. Morgan.

Five ministers have been sent out from this society since its organization—John S. Deaver, John Robb, Geo. W. Deaver, Joseph A. Weller and John F. Smith.

CHAPTER XXX.

MANCHESTER.

THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED—REDUCTION OF TERRITORY—EARLIEST SETTLEMENT—THE PIONEERS—FIRST ELECTION FOR JUSTICES—NAMES OF THE VOTERS—ANECDOTE OF OLD NED, GEN. McCONNEL AND A CIDER TREAT—FREDERICK WOOD—ESTABLISHMENT OF WOOD GROVE POST-OFFICE—FIRST MILL—VILLAGERS—REINERSVILLE—SEELEYVILLE—SOCIETIES—ODD FELLOWS AND MASONS.

MANCHESTER Township was organized in 1822, and then embraced a complete congressional township with an area of thirty-six square miles. In 1851 the eastern half of Manchester became a part of the new county of Noble, leaving the township with only eighteen sections, and thus making it the smallest township in Morgan County.

The timber growth of the township gives the character of the soil, being black and white walnut, white and yellow poplar, hickory, sugar-tree, etc. In the western side of the township are Brannon's and Dye's Fork of Meig's Creek, and on the east, the head waters of Olive Green. The last few years have developed facts in regard to the

mineral wealth of the township that were not ascertained when the detailed report of the geological survey of the county was published in 1873. Iron ore, both black-band and hematite, is said to abound in great quantities in different parts of the township; while along the valley of Meig's Creek are to be found very extensive veins of bituminous coal averaging a little more than four feet in thickness.

The first settlement in Manchester Township was made by Charles Harwood in section 8, on the farm now owned by H. R. Wilson. Mr. Harwood moved from Washington County, Ohio, in the year 1806. The only representative of his family now residing in the township is Mrs. Matilda Hop-

kins, who has passed her four score years and has resided in the township longer than any one now living within its boundaries, she being only a few months old when her father located there. Following the settlement made by Mr. Harwood were those of Samuel Sprague and George Conkle in section 5, Wm. Sherman in section 8, and Richard Elliott near Reimersville. Jonathan Rex also settled on Meig's Creek at quite an early day. Wm. Sherman erected the first sawmill on Dye's Fork of Meigs Creek on the farm now owned by Wm. Rex.

Thomas Sawyer located on the farm where his son James M., now resides (section 19) in the year 1816, and the original patent written on parchment is still in possession of his son. There were many other settlers who came into the township at an early day; but owing to the death and removal of their descendants it is impossible to procure any data in regard to the time of their settlement. Robert Bell, who claims to have been voting in Manchester longer than any other man now residing in the township, came from Ohio County, West Va., in 1829. John Maxwell, the oldest man now living in Manchester, and who was born at West Liberty, Va., December 27, 1800, moved upon the farm where he now resides in 1824.

The first settlement with the Township treasurer of which record is to be found occurred on March 7, 1831, the trustees being David Fulton, John Gregg and Mahlon Wilson. The following bills were allowed: "For receiving and paying out the funds of said township, \$1.29. For township book, \$1.62½; for warning township officers, William Brown, \$3.00." "At

the township election held at the house of Mahlon Wilson, Esq., April 4, 1831, the following persons were elected to office: Trustees, Israel Nichols, John Gregg and William Merrit; Clerk, Robert Bell; Treasurer, Ebenezer Dimick; Constables, William E. Brown and James Gregg; Overseers of the Poor, Archibald Gregg and Daniel Wilson; Fence Viewers, Nathaniel Essex and Palser Keith."

The inhabitants of Manchester Township having lived together from the organization of the county in 1819 without law, legal organization, justice or anything else indicating a political existence, in the summer of 1822 petitioned the court of common pleas to place them in a different position. The court, therefore, on Monday, July 15, 1822, with a full bench of judges, made the following order: "WHEREAS, it appears that no justices of the peace have been allowed for Manchester Township, it is, therefore, *ordered* that said township be entitled to two justices of the peace, and that the qualified electors of said township meet at the usual places of holding elections, in said township, at such time as the trustees may direct, and proceed to elect two justices for said township." Without delay an election was ordered to be held August 3, 1822. Accordingly on that day the pioneer voters met and organized by selecting Nathan Smith, John Eddy and Benjamin Dean judges, and David Fulton and Lewis G. Harding clerks. At this election there were forty-five voters, viz.: David Devore, Andrew Matheney, Enoch Deen, William Ellison, Thomas Gregg, William Sherman, Nathan Dimick, Ephraim Eckerman, Charles Harwood, Peter Mohler, Samuel Sprague, James Matheney, John Skiv-

ington, Joseph Eckerman, David Fulton, Jonathan Rex, Henry Mohler, Jacob Teters, Lewis G. Harding, Nathan Smith, Samuel Sailors, John Gregg, John Sears, John Eddy, Benjamin Deen, William McNabb, James Gaddis, William Sprague, William McNabb, Sr., Michael Kuntz, John Tope, Aaron Sprague, Jonathan Sprague, Philip Swank, Enos Dean, Robert Caldwell, Alexander Eckerman, Archibald Gregg, William Brown, Cyrus Eckerman, Nathan Essex, William Swank, John Swank and James Conn. John Sears and John Gregg were elected justices.

Edward O'Hara, whose name appears in the list of early pioneers of this township, was a well-known character. "Character Ned," as he was called, is no doubt still remembered by many of those now living in the townships of Manchester and Sharon, Noble County. Old Ned was prominent at all kinds of gatherings common at that day among the early settlers. One incident used to be related by General Alexander McConnel, as going to show the character of the man, and strong evidence that he had once in his life kissed the "blarney-stone": General McConnel was a candidate for the State Senate, and attended the general muster at Sharon, as was the custom among all candidates for office at that day. O'Hara was there, noisy and boisterous as was his way, selling sweet cider from a barrel placed in the tail end of his wagon. The General, in passing along near O'Hara, in company with two or three friends, was hailed by old Ned, and invited to walk up and partake of his cider. After partaking of cider from old Ned's tin cup, the General, being a candidate, could not do anything better than offer to pay for the

same, and handed Ned a five-dollar bill, expecting some change in return. Old Ned put the bill in his pocket, remarking, "Jist the change, Ginerol! We shall all vote for ye, Ginerol. Old Character Ned will see to it, Ginerol, that all in our corner shall be till the election. Success attend ye, Ginerol! What spalpeen is it that is so mane as to run fornenst ye? We want his name, so as to make no mistake. We hope ye will be elected. Good day, Ginerol, good day! Jist the change, Ginerol!" General McConnel was elected; but what influence O'Hara's cider had upon the result is not known to this day.

Frederick Wood, the father of ex-Judge F. W. Wood, bought the farm in the northwest corner of the township, and settled there in 1832, and died at that place in 1835. When Mr. Wood came to the towaship there was only one postoffice in the township—that at Reinersville, five miles distant from Mr. Wood's residence. His house was on the post-route from McConnellsville to Cumberland, and the mail passed his door once each way every week, with a postoffice on each side of him six miles distant. Mr. Wood had the Wood Grove postoffice established at his house, and he served as postmaster till his death in 1835, when his wife was appointed and served as postmistress until her removal to McConnellsville in 1847. When Wood Grove postoffice was established there was not a newspaper taken in the neighborhood.

John G. Wood, a son of Frederick Wood, was born in Manchester Township. Was Lieutenant and Captain in the 25th O. V. L., and Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 17th O. V. L., serving during the whole war in the army. He now resides in Kansas. W.

1707x

W. McCarty, who married Sarah E. Wood, was a captain in the 78th O. V. I.; his son Arthur, a lieutenant in same company, and a son-in-law of Cyrus M. Roberts was a captain in same regiment. A grand-daughter of Frederick Wood, Miss Eberlein, was postmistress of McConnellsville until her marriage to Hon. W. P. Sprague, of the Malta Plow Works.

R. H. Conn, a prominent citizen, is an old resident of the county, and the son of an early settler. He was born in Manchester Township in 1828. In 1858 he married Miss Catherine Hastings. They have no children. Mr. Conn formerly resided in Meigsville Township, where he served as township trustee for two years. He is a democrat in politics.

The first mill in the township was known as Cobb's Mill and ground corn only. It was located on the east branch of Meigs Creek, and was in operation as early as 1810. This was among the very first mills in the county, and very probably the first.

Isaac Drummond came at quite an early date from Harrison County, Ohio, and located on the farm where he now resides. He married Jane Ross of Harrison County, and is the father of four children, living. Mr. Drummond has served several terms as township trustee.

William Crisman, postmaster at Seeleyville, was born in Meigsville Township. He married Miss Lizzie Maxwell, and has been engaged in the mercantile business in his present location for several years.

Benjamin T. Arrick was born in what is now Beaver Township, Noble County, and came when young to Manchester Township with his parents. He mar-

ried Miss Lizzie Lukens, and they have one child. Mr. Arrick has been successfully engaged in the mercantile business at Reinersville for some years.

VILLAGES.

In 1848 the village of Reinersville was laid out by and named in honor of Samuel Reiner, a native of Pennsylvania and a man of more than ordinary business capacity and enterprise. The original plat consisted of nineteen lots, but in 1855 the Juniper addition was annexed to it. The present population (1886) is about one hundred and fifty. It contains two general stores, two blacksmith shops, one saddle and harness shop, one shoe shop, one hotel, two churches (Methodist Protestant and Christian), one schoolhouse and one Masonic hall. There is also a resident physician, L. P. Culver, M. D., who has been engaged in practice there over twenty years. The location of Reinersville is very favorable for mercantile pursuits.

There is no record as to the time when Seeleyville laid claim to the title of village, but as a place where traffic in merchandise and financial and political speculations were attended to it antedates Reinersville some twenty years. The first store in Seeleyville was kept by John Seeley. The village now has one general store (Wm. Crisman, proprietor), one blacksmith shop, one saw and planing-mill, two wagon shops, one undertaker and one lodge of I. O. O. F.

SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

Masonic.—There is a Lodge of F. & A. M. at Reinersville, whence it was removed from Unionville December 19, 1874, and is called Clemente Amitie Lodge, No. 285. It was organized under a dispensation at Unionville, November

22, 1855, with James S. Reeves, W. M., and Jefferson Shaw, S. W., and Wm. H. Cool, J. W. Subordinate places were filled by the election of John Sammons, Sec'y; Benj. Wells, Treas.; John T. Searight, S. D.; John P. Gaston, J. D., and John T. Turner, Tyler. The charter of the Lodge is dated October 22, 1856, the charter members being James S. Reeves, John T. Searight, Jefferson Shaw, Wm. Coole, John Sammons, Benj. Wells, John P. Gaston, John T. Turner and Thomas Fulkerth.

The present (1886) officers are; L.

P. Culver, W. M.; B. F. Foster, S. W.; Wm. P. Smith, J. W.; B. T. Arrick, Treas.; P. M. Walters, Sec'y; George Arrick, S. D.; Charles Rodebach, J. D., and James Lyle, Tyler.

Odd Fellows.—The Wood Grove Lodge, No. 288, I. O. O. F., located at Seeleyville, was chartered February 22, 1855, the charter members being Wm. H. Officer, D. S. Wadsworth, Oliver H. Smith, Ezekiel J. Dye and James Harper. The present (1886) officers are: David Danfield, N. G.; J. P. Rex, V. G.; Samuel Little, Sec'y, and F. A. Gallatin, permanent Sec'y.

CHAPTER XXXI.

CENTRE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP—FIRST ELECTION, 1819—ELECTION CONTESTS—A PECULIAR DOCUMENT—LIST OF PIONEER VOTERS—EARLY SETTLERS—THEIR CHARACTER—THEIR EXPERIENCES AND HARDSHIPS—"ESSENCE" SMITH—THE NATIVE WOODS—CLEARING—VISITING—GOING TO MILL—RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES—ELDER HUSSEY—"EARLY CANDLE-LIGHT" MEETINGS—SCHOOL PRIVILEGES—EARLY TEACHERS—EARLY MAIL-ROUTES—PERSONAL MENTION.

CENTRE Township was organized by the county commissioners July 6, 1819. The first election was held on the 24th of July, 1819, at which twenty-six votes were cast. Philander Andrews, Adin Waterman and John Laughery were judges of the election, and Phineas Coburn and Enoch S. McIntosh, clerks. Lot Gard received twenty-five votes and was declared elected the first justice of the peace of the township. Later contests show that this election was held to be void.

The voters at this first election were George Nott, Forest Belknap, James McMeans, Cyrus Andrews, Job West, John Tope, David Stevens, Peter L. Lupardis, Enoch S. McIntosh, Jason Andrews, John Coay, Lot Gard, Nicholas Hoit, Patrick Sherlock, George Bentley, Daniel Scott, Wm. L. Ireland, John Laughery, Philander Andrews, John Perry, Phineas Coburn, Adin Waterman, Samuel McMara, David Fulton, Samuel Saylor and Elisha Griswold.

In April, 1821, Enoch S. McIntosh

was elected justice. In October, 1822, an election was held for two justices and forty votes were cast. The candidates and number of votes received by each were as follows: James Anderson, 29; Lot Gard, 25; Joseph C. Linn, 15; Phineas Coburn, 3; John P. Anderson, 1; and David Scott, 1. This election was contested and declared invalid, one of the judges being a foreigner. On the 3d of November, 1822, another election was held. Lot Gard received 14 votes; Joseph C. Linn, 17; Nathan Newton, 4, and William Olephant, 18. This election was also contested, and during the ensuing proceedings the following report was made to clerk of the court of common pleas. It is given *verbatim* as a specimen of the manner in which legal business was done by the pioneers:

"We the onder signers beingen cold apond and sworn akorden to law to exemen the contested Lection of Joseph C. Lin and Willem Olephan of Senter Townshep the Advertisen onlegal and the lection bein clod befor fore aclok & these pints bein proving to our Satersfacon.

"HENRY TAYLOR, Contestor,

"ZEPHANIAH TYSON,

"HENRY NICHOLS,

"ROBT. WELCH, 2d J. P."

After this failure, another election was held, and all the voters of the township, or nearly all, were present. Joseph C. Linn was elected, receiving thirty votes out of a total of fifty votes polled. This appears to have ended the strife over offices.

Among the names of voters found on the poll books prior to 1824 are the following, in addition to those already given: John Brown, Hiram J. L. Brown, Peter Keith, Joseph Keith, Thomas

Taylor, Alvah Hoit, Abraham Penny, Daniel Penny, Jonathan Penny, William Burrows, William Bailey, William Laughery, Ambrose Elliott, Richard Kay, Edward Petty, Abijah C. Sherley, Joseph Sherley, Jason Payne, Abraham Smith, John P. Anderson, Isaac Ross, Richard Ross, Israel Ross, Samuel Clogston, Isaac Jordan, Daniel Chidester, John Carter, Lewis Carter, Nathaniel Chapman, Joseph McKinley, John Phillis, James Conn, Alex. Conn and John Kepple.

Abraham Smith, also known as "Wolf" Smith, or "Essence" Smith, was a noted character well known throughout a wide section of country. In early times he was a trapper and hunter; but after wolves and bears became scarce he turned his attention to gathering and distilling herbs, making various kinds of essences and perfumes, which he peddled from house to house.

Prior to the year 1818 the territory known as Centre Township was a wilderness, very few settlers having as yet ventured to penetrate the dense forests. During this and the few subsequent years there was quite an influx of settlers, some from the earlier settlements of Ohio, a few from the Eastern States but mostly from the Middle States, and a few from foreign countries. Like the pioneers generally throughout Ohio, they were hardy and industrious, and though poor they soon became well-to-do citizens and soon secured for themselves and their families comfortable homes.

Among the earliest settlers during the period of which we write, who had commenced "openings" or "clearings" as they were called, were Nicholas Hoit, his son-in-law, George Nott, John Shepard, Joseph McKinley, Joseph C.

Linn (afterwards associate judge), Patrick Sherlock, John Duffy, William Bailey, Rev. Adrial Mussey, generally called "Muzzy," Isaac Ross, Edward Petty, and Lot Gard, all of whom settled along the line of the Zanesville and Marietta "state road," and who were all the settlers on the ridge, as it was then called, prior to 1820. Along Union Run there were at this time Samuel George, William L. Ireland, and Daniel Lowry (colored), each with small beginnings, and each supporting themselves and families by "day's work" and by the chase. Along Meigs Creek and the river were Richard Kay, an Englishman, Phineas Coburn, one of the 47 pioneers who landed at Marietta April 7, 1788, Hiram Brown, Philander Andrews and — Alden. On Olive Green, main stream, were Abel Waterman, Henry Shepard, Enoch S. McIntosh and the Olephants, Jordans, Hugheses, Keiths, Chapmans. Along the next branch of Olive Green were found Jonathan Penny, Robert Conn, the Deans and Wests, and between the two streams the Kepples, Phillises, Jason Payne and Christopher Pangle. These persons and their families, some of whom had grown up sons and daughters, were among the principle pioneers of Centre Township prior to 1820, all of the persons named above being now deceased except Mr. McIntosh, who, full of years and a life of active usefulness, now resides in Beverly.

Few of these persons were what was called at the time "squatters" on the government lands. All, with two or three exceptions, before commencing the work of redeeming the forests, had by hard economy secured enough to enable them to purchase eighty acres of government land, the

government price of which was two dollars per acre. Probably not one of the entire number named was enabled at the beginning to purchase a quarter section, or 160 acres. Having secured their government patent, with resolute wills and determined purpose, and with scarcely any personal means, except the trusty rifle, and perhaps a cow and a horse, those hardy men, and their no less hardy and industrious wives, entered and commenced felling the forests. Few of those who now occupy the lands which were once owned by these pioneers, can realize the self denials, the hardships, the trials, the anxieties and annoyances of those who reduced those wilds from the home of wild beasts and made them the abodes of civilized man.

The hardships and struggles of these pioneer settlers may be appreciated to some extent when the character of the forests that had to be subdued is remembered. The timber consisted of most varieties of the oak and hickory, the beach, ash, gums, white and yellow poplar, maple, dog-wood, and along the streams the white walnut or butternut, sugar, sycamore and a great variety of other but smaller and less important timber. The under-brush was very dense, and in places whole acres of it were woven together by the vine of the wild grape to such an extent that it was almost impossible to penetrate these forests except by crawling on one's hands and knees. To grub out and burn this under-brush, to deaden the trees by girdling, and split out the necessary rails to enclose the fields and build the fences, was a work of no small magnitude, and required nerve and resolute purpose to undertake it. It was no unusual sight during the

latter part of the winter and spring, when the leaves were dried out sufficiently to burn readily, for the good man, after having made his two hundred rails during the day and when night-fall came on, to be seen grubbing out the under-brush, his better-half near by with knitting in hand and the small boy engaged in collecting the dry leaves into piles or bunches and firing them to furnish the light by which the husband and father was enabled to do his work.

Such was pioneer experience when the forests of Centre Township were opened up to light, life and civilization. And what was true of this township in these particulars was substantially true of nearly every portion of Morgan County, and, in fact, throughout Southeastern Ohio generally.

At this time, prior to 1820 (after which public lands began to be taken up more rapidly), these forests were the abode of almost every variety of wild beasts native to this section of country—bears, wolves, panthers, wild-cats, deer, foxes and numerous smaller animals. These animals were a constant source of annoyance to the settlers in the destruction of pigs and calves, and it was quite a number of years before sheep could at all be raised because of their destruction by wolves, and the lambs by foxes.

We have said these pioneers were generous and hospitable people. Whatever one had it was at all times shared with the less favored neighbor. If a pig or beef was slaughtered by any one, the three or four or half-dozen neighbors were all provided with a "piece," which act of neighborly generosity was, whenever opportunity occurred, again remembered by each one in turn when

a deer was killed. The gun was the companion whenever "out from home," a portion of the venison was served to all in the neighborhood, and it was thus that all were supplied with fresh meat a good portion of the entire year.

At this time and for several years subsequent, there was not a flouring mill in Centre Township. The first mill of the kind was erected and put in operation by a man named Amos Brady, on Olive Green, about two miles above the junction of that stream with the Muskingum River. In consequence of the absence of mills, the first settlers were compelled to travel many miles to have their grain converted into flour and meal. From the necessity of the case the hand-mill was brought into use, and from this a coarse meal was obtained that served when nothing better could be had; but for grinding smaller cereals, rye and wheat, this kind of mill was of no value.

The social or society life of these pioneers was monotonous. Each was too far separated from the other for it to be otherwise. Sensational occurrences were rare—in fact, we may say unknown. The social intercourse, such as it was, was free and unrestrained, wholly unconventional. Every one was ready, at all times, to lend a helping hand in case of sickness or in other matters in which assistance was required. They would go three and four miles, getting up by break of day to do their own necessary family work, to attend raisings and log-rollings when work of that kind was beyond the strength or ability of the family to accomplish. This was done cheerfully, not grudgingly, and as though it was a pleasure to render such necessary assist-

ance. After the work of the day was over, the pioneer and his wife, taking with them the babe, would go three or four miles to watch by the bedside of one who had been stricken down by sickness, and manifest all the devotion they would if it was a matter of immediate interest and concern, and before leaving would see that all necessary provision and comfort for the afflicted ones was provided. They were men of honest purpose, straightforward in their dealings, possessed of steady and regular habits, and according to the times constituted a moral class of people. If one in any way or for any cause become indebted to another their "word was as good as their bond," and it was deemed an insult to question a man's integrity. Quarrels, broils, such as frequently characterize older communities, were almost wholly unknown. It was many years after the first settlement before any crime of a serious character was committed. The most serious offense that ever occurred in the township was the murder of Thomas Murray, by a man named — Johnson, in 1823; but neither of the parties were citizens of the township. Murray was a citizen of Bristol Township, and regarded as a quiet and estimable man. Johnson was a stranger. These men had been employed by Adams & Shugert, of McConnellsville, to assist in driving a drove of hogs which had been purchased in Meiggs Creek and vicinity, to what was then known as the "flats of Grave Creek." An altercation occurred between them on the public highway near the house of Nicholas Hoit, in which altercation Johnson stabbed Murray in the chest with a dirk knife killing him almost instantly. Johnson immediately escaped but was arrested the following

day in Washington County. He was taken to McConnellsville for commitment to jail, and passed the house of Mr. Hoit, in which were the remains of Murray, and where the people of the entire neighborhood and surrounding country had assembled to attend the funeral. Johnson was taken by the officers who had him in charge into the house to see the corpse of the murdered man. It was a popular notion among many at that time that should a person who stabbed another to death place his hand over the wound blood would spurt or follow the hand on its removal. Johnson, though urged to place his hand over the wound, declined to do so. He was tried for the crime in the Morgan County court, convicted of murder in the second degree, received a life sentence to the penitentiary, but after a few years was pardoned out by the governor.

"Schools and the means of instruction" among the pioneers of Centre Township were wholly unknown. The population was too sparse and scattered, however much the establishment of schools might have been desired, to permit them support or receive their advantages. The first school in the northern part of the township, during the winter of 1826-27 was kept by Miss Louisa Carter, now the widow of Jason R. Wateman, and a resident at this time of Delaware, Ohio. The next school was presided over the following winter by Miss Mercy Bliss, now the widow of the late John Stevens, of Zanesville, Ohio, who during the years 1823, '24, '25 was a partner of Henry Shepard, in the mercantile business in Ludlow. These schools were kept in a small log house, originally a dwelling, built and occupied by one Wilson, a

blacksmith, two or three years previous to this date, and situated immediately between the Catholic Chapel and the public highway in Hackney. Soon after these schools began to be supported and maintained for at least three months of the year in other portions of the township.

The first young man in the township to receive the advantages of a liberal education was Benjamin F. Gard, a step-son of Lot Gard, heretofore mentioned. His real name was Posten. He possessed an unusually bright intellect. Through the influence of an influential friend, he received appointment in 1820 to a cadetship in West Point, where he passed through the prescribed course of study, but owing to a misunderstanding with some one of the faculty he left the institution a short time before his time for graduation and returned to the home of his parents in Centre Township. He subsequently studied law in Marietta, but having little taste for the practice he pursued a course of medical study, and entered upon the duties of that profession in Goveport, Franklin County, where he died many years since. He was at one time physician to the Ohio Penitentiary.

The opportunities these pioneers had for religious instruction was as limited as was the intellectual training for their children. Sermons were rare. The stated preaching of the gospel was for many years unknown. Few of the pioneers were members of any church, and yet all held in high reverence the Christian minister. Rev. Hussey, whom we have named above, was of the order called at that time "New Lights," and though known as a zealous worker who went about trying to do good was not

regarded as a remarkably successful worker in the Lord's vineyard. He traveled from neighborhood to neighborhood, and wherever he could secure an audience, even if of no more than half a dozen persons, he would hold forth in his peculiar manner more to the amusement than the profit of his hearers. Had he lived at the present day he would have made a fit and appropriate leader of what is known as the "Salvation Army."

The Rev. Archibald McElroy, of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, was the first regularly ordained minister of the gospel sent to impart religious instruction to the early pioneers of this section of the country. As his circuit was some 800 miles in extent, it was only about once in two or three months that he was enabled to get around to the people under his charge. He was a man of good native ability, earnest in the work to which he had been called, and constituted an excellent type of the pioneer preacher.

Mr. Linn's house being on the Zanesville and Marietta road soon became the stopping place over night of nearly all the preachers who had occasion to travel over this public highway. Among those most regular and frequent who were at this time accustomed to travel to-and-fro between Zanesville and Marietta, were the brothers George and William Sedwick and Rev. Jeremiah Dale, Baptists, and Rev. James Parmelee, Presbyterian, all of Zanesville; and Rev. Samuel P. Robins, Congregationalist, of Marietta. These ministers were accustomed to notify Mr. Linn a few days in advance when they would be at his house, and that if agreeable and "the Lord willing," or "Providence permitting," as they would word their

letters, they would preach at his house "at early candle-lighting" on the evening of a certain day. The notice would accordingly be circulated throughout the neighborhood, and about sundown of the day appointed the people within a circuit of three miles, sometimes coming even from a greater distance, the men on foot and the women, usually with a child or two in lap, on horseback, would begin to assemble, and coming from all directions, some through the wood and others following the "cow-paths," as they were called. Their approach not infrequently would be signaled by the report of the firing of guns, as rarely did a man leave his home in those times, no matter what might be the occasion, without taking with him his rifle; and upon arriving at the place of meeting about the first salutation would be, "What did you kill?" Before the religious services of the evening commenced the guns would be stacked in the chimney corner, or some other convenient place, and during their continuance the most earnest attention would be paid the words of the preacher.

The earliest and most traveled road of the township was that known as the Marietta and Zanesville road, along which a large number of the early settlers located. There was a great lack of hotel or tavern accommodations on this route, and the settlers were frequently called upon to entertain belated travelers. David Stevens kept a well known house of entertainment in the southern part of Bristol Township, and Daniel Seely, south of the Ludlow line. Between these houses the only places where travelers were sure of accommodation were the houses of Lot Gard and Joseph C. Linn. Meals were a

"fip," or $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents each, and the charge for a man and horse over night—supper, lodging and breakfast—only 25 cents.

The first mail upon this route was carried by a postman on horseback, whose trips between Zanesville and Marietta required two days each. He was also a "common carrier" and errand boy for the settlers, carrying small packages and making such purchases in "town" as the inhabitants of the country might require. His approach was heralded by a shrill blast upon a tin horn. So rapid was the increase of travel upon this road that the postman on horseback soon yielded his place to a two-horse hack for carrying mail and passengers, this again being succeeded in a very short time by the four-horse coach. Afterward an additional line of four-horse coaches was placed upon the route. These lines continued until about 1835, when the mail line from Marietta to Zanesville was transferred to a new road by way of McConnellsville. Thenceforth the old road lost its character as a thoroughfare, and travel was diverted to the new stage-route.

James Conn was born in County Tyrone, Ireland. At the age of nineteen he emigrated to this country, settling in Baltimore, Md., where he resided for six years. He married Miss Eleanor Varner in 1811 and reared a family of ten children, six of whom are living. Joseph V., one of the substantial citizens of Penn Township; Mary, Margaret (White); R. H., a prosperous farmer of Centre Township; James and Eleanor (Hastings). R. H. was born in Manchester Township in 1828 and married Miss Catharine Hastings.

George S. Corp was born near Dexter City, Noble County, Ohio, in 1821.

In 1856 he removed to where he now resides. He is one of the most prominent fruit-growers in this section of the state, and was the first to introduce budded varieties. He has also

identified himself prominently with the sheep industry. For six years he was one of the county commissioners, and during the war was Provost Marshal of the county and did efficient service.

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